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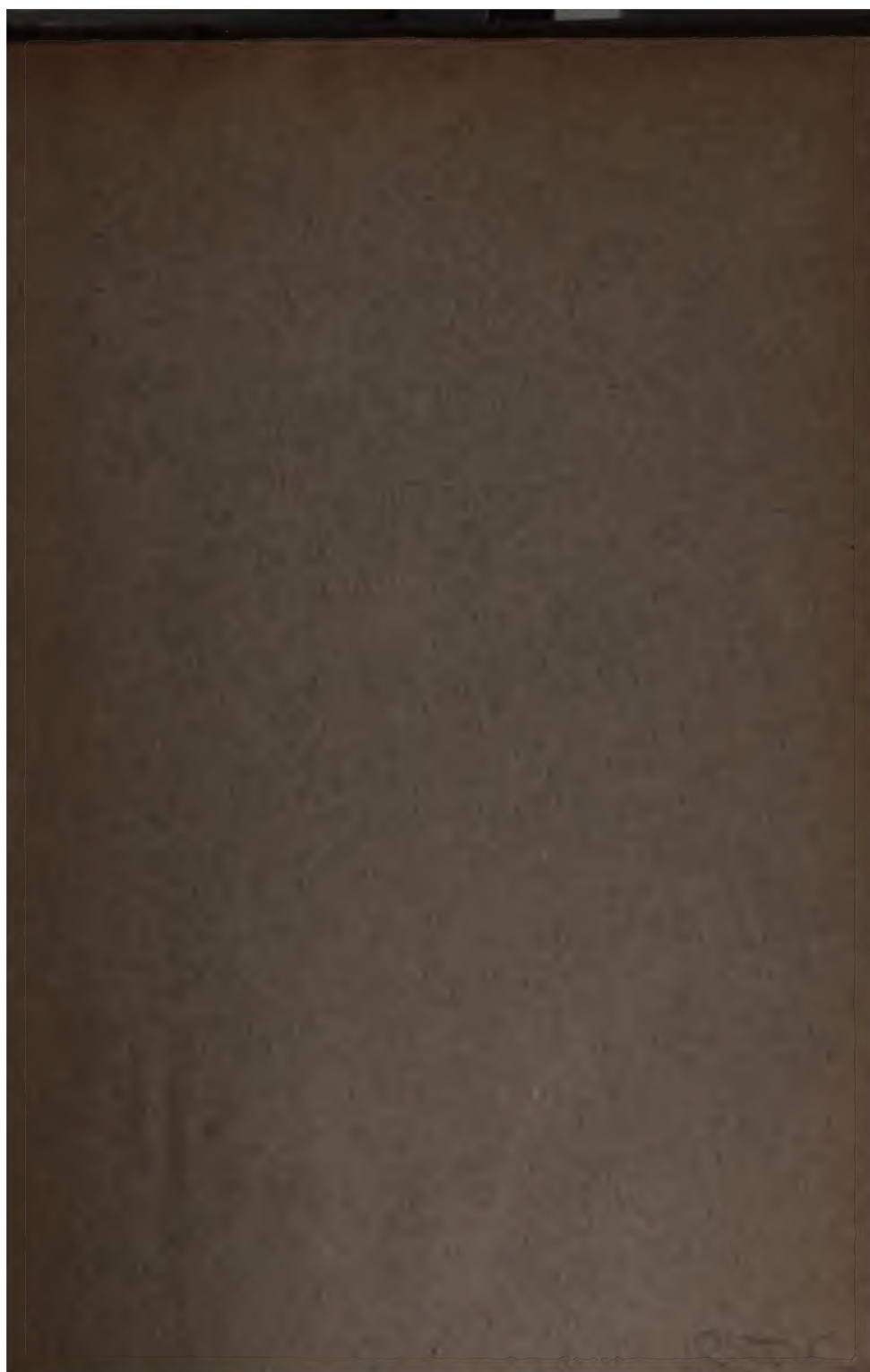
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THE
STATISTICAL
YEAR-BOOK OF CANADA

FOR

1890

SIXTH YEAR OF ISSUE

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Compiled by SYDNEY C. D. ROPER.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1891.

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1897.

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INTRODUCTION.

The leading tables of former issues of the Statistical Year-Book will all be found in the present one, brought down to the latest available date and in many cases enlarged and improved. Considerable additions have been made throughout the book, particularly in Chapters IV and VII, which contain several new tables bearing specially on the important trade questions of the day, and in Chapter XI, in which, besides a large amount of general information, will be found a synopsis of the principal provisions of the new Bank Act.

Appendix A contains a copy of the Tariff arranged in alphabetical order, thus doing away with the necessity of an index; and Appendix B, the proposed Tariff changes of the present session.

The figures of the area of Canada, as given on page 92, were specially calculated for this work by the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior and, as far as warranted by the present geographical knowledge of the country, may be accepted as correct.

Notices of the numerous Parliamentary changes that have taken place since going to press will be found as "Addenda" at the commencement of the book.

The publication of the work has been again delayed, from the same causes as before, viz.: by the delay in the publication of some of the Reports and by the extreme difficulty of getting any other than Parliamentary work attended to by the Printing Bureau, while the House of Commons is in session.

It is hoped that any errors detected, if such exist, will be at once reported to Mr. S. C. D. Roper, Department of Agriculture.

STATISTICS BRANCH,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, July, 1891.



ADDENDA.

Since going to press the following changes have occurred :—

The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., P.C.,
Premier of the Dominion, died on the 6th of June, 1891.

On 12th June His Excellency the Governor General sent
for the Honourable J. J. C. Abbott, and requested him to
form a Cabinet, which he accordingly did, as follows :—

Premier and President of the Council.	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.
Minister of Public Works	" Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
" Customs	" Mackenzie Bowell.
" Militia	" Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
" Agriculture	" John Carling.
" Inland Revenue	" John Costigan.
Without Portfolio	" Frank Smith.
Secretary of State	" J. A. Chapleau.
Minister of Justice	" Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Finance	" Geo. E. Foster.
" Marine and Fisheries	" Chas. H. Tupper.
" the Interior, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	" Edgar Dewdney.
Postmaster-General	" John G. Haggart.
Minister of Railways and Canals	Vacant.

On 16th June Honourable J. J. C. Abbott was sworn in as
President of the Council.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The following have been appointed members, but not of the
Cabinet :—

Honourable J. A. Ouimet.
" Geo. A. Kirkpatrick.
" Amos E. Botsford.
" Wm. Miller.
" Geo. W. Allan.

The following have died :—

Honourable Sir Edward Kenny.
" Sir Antoine Aimé Dorion (Chief Justice, Quebec).

THE SENATE.

Died.

Honourable Elijah Leonard, London.
" William Hunter Odell, Rockwood.

Appointed.

Honourable A. A. Macdonald, Queen's County, P.E.I.
--

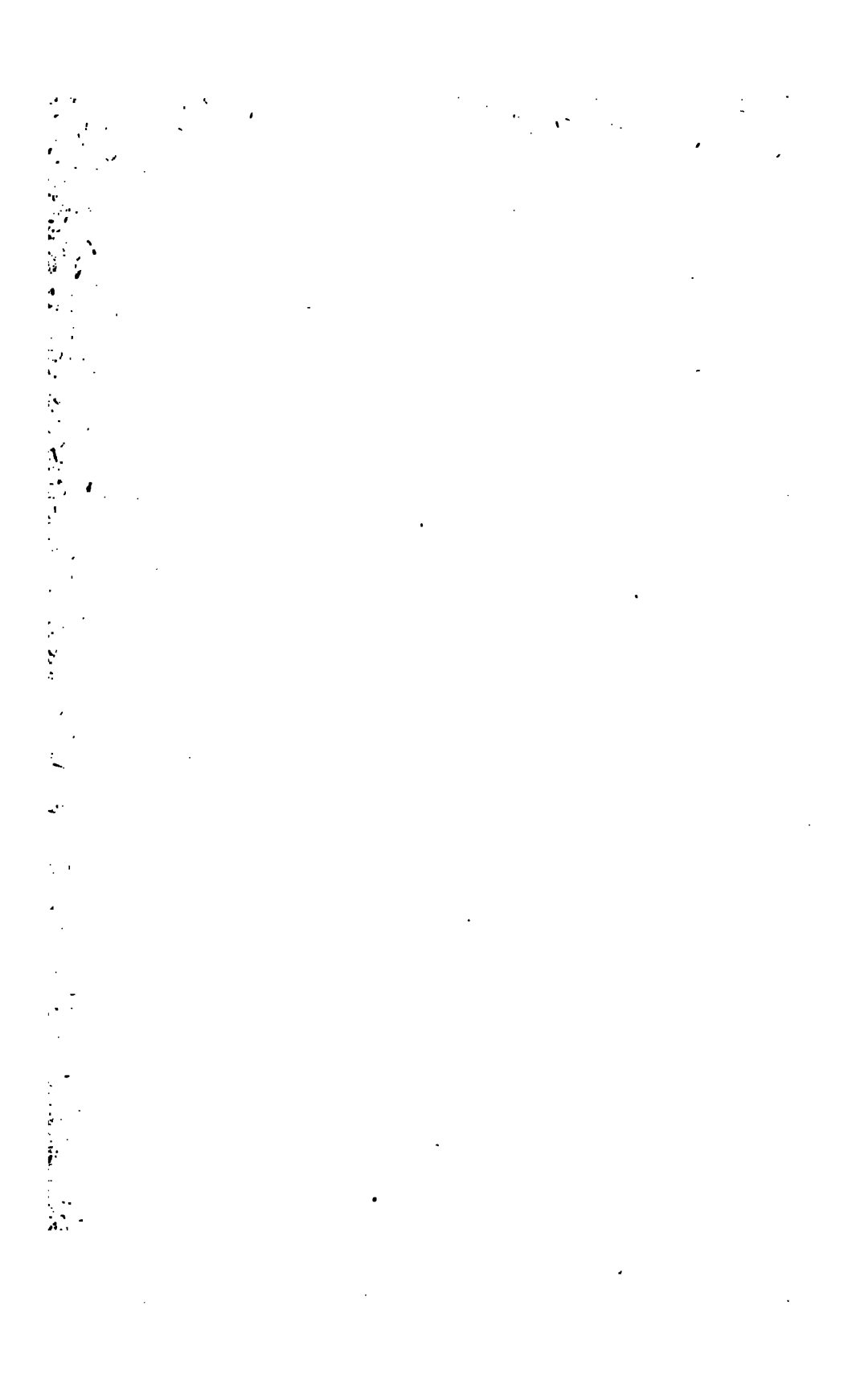
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Member for Algoma	Geo. Hugh Macdonell.
Erratum on page 49 : as member for Bruce, E. R., for "Imax" read "Truax."	

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Manitoba.

To be Railway Commissioner	Hon. Thos. Greenway.
" Attorney General and Provincial Lands Commissioner	" Clifford Sifton.



YEAR.	POPULATION ON 4TH APRIL.			Immigration.	Revenue.	Exp
	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
					\$	
1868.....					13,687,928	13,
1869.....					14,379,174	14,
1870.....					15,512,225	15,
1871.....	*3,485,761	1,764,311	1,721,450		19,335,560	19,
1872.....					20,714,813	20,
1873.....				50,050	20,813,469	20,
1874.....				39,373	24,205,092	24,
1875.....				27,382	24,648,715	24,
1876.....				25,633	22,587,587	22,
1877.....				27,082	22,059,274	22,
1878.....				29,807	22,375,011	22,
1879.....				40,492	22,517,382	22,
1880.....				38,505	23,307,406	23,
1881.....	*4,324,810	2,188,778	2,136,032	47,991	29,635,297	29,
1882.....				112,458	33,383,455	33,
1883.....				133,624	35,794,649	35,
1884.....				103,824	31,861,961	31,
1885.....				79,169	32,797,001	32,
1886.....				69,152	33,177,040	33,
1887.....				84,526	35,754,993	35,
1888.....				88,766	35,908,463	35,
1889.....				91,600	38,782,870	38,
1890.....				75,067	39,879,925	39,

* Census.

† Including post cards.

‡ Three months, to 30th Ju

1. The first part of the text is a list of names and dates.

2. The second part of the text is a list of names and dates.

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THE
STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK
OF
CANADA
FOR 1890.

Preliminary Remarks.

1. The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,315,647 square miles, or, including its water surface, 3,456,383 square miles, is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south, and consists of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-West Territories (which latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company). It, therefore, comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

2. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word, "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

The Dominion of Canada.

Origin of the name "Canada."

Physical
features.

3. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-West Territories and the great inland lakes.

The Great
lakes.

4. The great inland lakes, which are five in number, and are remarkable for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purposes of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system. Further particulars of these lakes are given subsequently under the heading of canals.

Other
principal
lakes.

5. The other principal lakes are—in Ontario, the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec, Lake Témiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear (11,200 square miles), Great Slave 10,100 square miles), Athabasca (4,400 square miles). Winnipeg, 260 miles long, 65 miles broad, 650 feet above the sea, and an area of 9,400 square miles; Winnipegosis, 130 miles long, 27 miles broad, 700 feet above the sea, and an area of 2,030 square miles, and Manitoba, length 122 miles, breadth 24 miles, elevation above sea 670 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

Mount-
ains.

6. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States,

and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are: the Laurentian range, which extends from Labrador along the north of the St. Lawrence, and is upwards of 2,000 miles in length; the Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

7. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, Rivers. the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length, the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay. In Ontario and Quebec, the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia; the Peace River, which rises in that Province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

8. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains Gulfs and bays. several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea,

being 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.

Islands.

9. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, the former of which is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia; and on the east Prince Edward Island, which forms the Province of the same name; Cape Breton, which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arctic Archipelago.

Physical features Eastern Canada.

10. The area of Canada being so great, its general physical features and its soil and climate naturally vary very much in character. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario, was formerly one vast forest, and is still in many places very heavily wooded, the production of timber in various forms being one of the principal industries in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is calculated that the timber wealth of the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, in spite of the heavy inroads annually made, is sufficient to meet the demand for very many years. Underlying this forest, when cleared the soil has been found of great richness, and admirably adapted for agriculture of all kinds.

Physical features, North- Western Canada.

11. Between the northern boundary of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains lie the Province of Manitoba and the southern part of the North-West Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its division along lines running ge-

ally north-west and south-east, into three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux, as they are generally called. The first of these is known as the Red River Valley and Lake Winnipeg Plateau. The width at the boundary line is about 52 miles, and the average height about 800 feet above the sea; at the boundary line the height is about 1,000 feet. This first plateau lies entirely within the Province of Manitoba, and is estimated to contain about 7,000 square miles of the best wheat-growing land on the continent, or in the world. The second plateau or steppe has an average altitude of 1,600 feet, having a width of about 250 miles on the national boundary line, and an area of about 105,000 square miles. The rich, undulating, park-like country lies in this region. This section is especially favourable for settlement, and includes the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle districts. The third plateau or steppe begins on the boundary line at the 104th meridian, where it has an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends west for 465 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where it has an altitude of about 4,200 feet, making an average height above the sea of about 3,000 feet. Generally speaking, the first two steppes are those which are most favourable for agriculture, and the third for grazing. Settlement is proceeding in the first two at a very rapid rate; in the third plateau it is beginning, numerous and prosperous cattle ranches and homesteads having been established.

12. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, is very extensively wooded, and has generally been considered for the most part unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for furbearing animals. But during the Session of Parliament of 1888 a committee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities of these regions, the result being that all previous ideas have been upset. The area inquired into was about 1,250,000 square miles, and of these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were fit for settlement and about 400,000 square

Physical
features,
the Mac-
kenzie
Basin.

miles useless for cultivation; 656,000 square miles were suitable for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley, and 316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being suitable for stern-wheel steamers and 1,360 miles for light draught sea-going steamers. There are large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Furs are at present the chief commercial products of this region, which is the last great fur preserve of the world, and in view of the great danger of the extinction of animals whose furs become fashionable, it was suggested by the committee that fur districts should be leased by the Government, and a limitation placed on the catch of certain kinds of furs. The lakes and rivers abound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. The committee pointed out that the valuable whale fisheries of the northern coasts of Canada were being rapidly destroyed by foreign whalers, and suggested that the Government should adopt some measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of Western Ontario.

Fur trade,
Hudson's
Bay Com-
pany.

13. Some idea of the size and importance of the fur trade may be obtained from the following figures of the receipts of furs at the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse, in Montreal, during the last four years. The figures have been kindly furnished by the manager in Montreal:—

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

7

Kind of Furs.	Number of Skins.			
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Beaver	1,390	1,528	2,037	1,900
Beaver	22,848	22,174	18,787	20,000
Fisher	1,197	1,120	1,377	1,500
Ermine				1,000
Fox	669	756	1,150	1,900
Lynx	2,655	3,830	4,107	4,400
Marten	19,264	18,386	16,708	17,000
Mink	10,002	7,757	6,420	7,000
Musquash	81,103	74,572	55,285	72,000
Otter	2,768	2,550	3,010	3,000
Skunk	228	420	478	600
Wolverine	24	21	27	30
Wolf				16
Total	142,157	133,714	109,386	130,346

Though there was an increase in the number of skins in 1890 as compared with 1889, there was, it will be seen, a steady falling off during the three years, 1887 to 1889, and it seems evident that some such course as that suggested by the committee of the Senate is, if feasible, highly desirable, if the principal fur-bearing animals are to be saved from gradual extinction.

14. The Province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous or hilly region that extends to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of the great plain or prairie country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. The general surface of the country is mountainous and broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. An apparently inexhaustible supply of fish, timber and minerals of unknown value are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but the climate is delightful and extremely favourably for rapid growth, and agriculture is now making great progress.

Physical
features,
British
Columbia

15. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Canada generally than about that of any other known country,

Climate.

the idea still prevailing among large numbers in Europe and elsewhere, that the land is one of perpetual winter and usually covered with snow. In reality the climate of Canada is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-West Territories cattle graze at large all through the winter months; and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the Dominion, and is considered by the inhabitants as unsurpassed in the world.

Average
seasons.

16. Instead of the perpetual winter so much talked about, the facts are, that the average winter is about four and a-half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England the conditions for rapid growth—warm sunshine and rain—are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July: and as during the last few years the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that, though the winters are at times severe, they are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have experienced both; and it is a well recognized fact that a sharp, cold winter, with plenty of snow, is by far the healthiest as well as the most advantageous to business of every kind, while a mild winter is

equally unhealthy and detrimental. Perhaps the following table, giving the dates of opening and closing of navigation at Montreal and Toronto during the last twenty years, will afford the best evidence of the actual length of the winter.

Opening
and closing
of navigation.

**Closing and Opening of Navigation at Montreal and Toronto
in the years 1870 to 1890, inclusive.**

Year.	Montreal.		Toronto.	
	Closing.	Opening.	Closing.	Opening.
1870-71.	December 18. . . .	April 8. . . .	December 24. . . .	March 11.
1871-72.	do 1. . . .	May 1. . . .	do 21. . . .	April 12.
1872-73.	do 8. . . .	April 25. . . .	do 10. . . .	do 14.
1873-74.	November 26. . . .	do 25. . . .	November 26. . . .	March 16.
1874-75.	December 13. . . .	May 3. . . .	December 18. . . .	April 16.
1875-76.	November 29. . . .	April 27. . . .	November 30. . . .	do 11.
1876-77.	December 10. . . .	do 17. . . .	December 18. . . .	March 25.
1877-78.	January 2, '78. . . .	March 30. . . .	do 19. . . .	do 9.
1878-79.	December 23. . . .	April 24. . . .	do 26. . . .	do 25.
1879-80.	do 19. . . .	do 17. . . .	do 19. . . .	February 19.
1880-81.	do 3. . . .	do 21. . . .	November 22. . . .	April 16.
1881-82.	January 2, '82. . . .	do 11. . . .	January 2, '82. . . .	February 13.
1882-83.	December 9. . . .	do 27. . . .	December 9. . . .	April 14.
1883-84.	do 16. . . .	do 22. . . .	do 21. . . .	do 8.
1884-85.	do 18. . . .	May 5. . . .	do 19. . . .	do 25.
1885-86.	do 7. . . .	April 24. . . .	January 8, '86. . . .	March 20.
1886-87.	do 4. . . .	May 1. . . .	December 4. . . .	April 12.
1887-88.	do 23. . . .	April 29. . . .	do 24. . . .	do 11.
1888-89.	do 14. . . .	do 14. . . .	do 20. . . .	March 15.
1889-90.	do 29. . . .	do 24. . . .	March 1, '90. . . .	do 15.

17. The following table, which by the kindness of Mr. Chas. Carpmann, Director of the Meteorological Service, was prepared expressly for this work, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation above the sea of 99 places in the Dominion, and also the mean summer and winter temperature. The summer temperatures are taken from the months of July, August and September, and those of the winter from January, February and March:—

Latitudes
and elevation
of principal
places.

PLACE.	Latitude.	Longi- tude.	Eleva- tion above Sea.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
				Summer.	Winter.
			Feet.	°	°
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Georgetown.....	46°11	62°35	30	62.2	19.9
Charlottetown.....	46°14	63.10	38	62.1	19.1
Kilmahumraig.....	46°48	64°2	...	61°0	16.9
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Grand Manan.....	44°42	66°48	49	62.1	24.7
St. Andrews.....	45°5	67°4	47	60°0	22.3
St. John.....	45°17	66°3	116	58.6	21.5
Dorchester.....	45°55	64°32	116	58.2	19.1
Fredricton.....	45°57	66°38	164	62°0	17.3
Chatham.....	47°3	65°29	36	61.2	15.1
Bathurst.....	47°39	65.42	35	63.4	15.8
Dalhousie.....	48°4	66°22	45	59.2	13°0
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Yarmouth.....	43°50	66.2	57	58.8	27.4
Liverpool.....	44°2	64.42	30	61.2	27.4
Digby.....	44°38	65.46	150	60°6	25.6
Halifax.....	44°39	63°36	122	61.5	30.2
Windsor.....	44°59	64.6	87	62°3	23.9
Truro.....	45°22	63°18	77	60.7	21.1
Antigonish.....	45°38	61°59	77	59.6	18.3
New Glasgow.....	45°36	62°39	77	62.3	20.2
Pictou.....	45°42	62°41	25	62°6	21.9
Baddeck.....	46°6	60°44	25	61°0	21.3
Sydney.....	46°10	60°10	56	60°4	21.3
Glace Bay.....	46°12	59°58	34	59°9	22.6
Guysborough.....	45°22	61°30	34	61°0	22.2
QUEBEC.					
Huntingdon.....	45°5	74°10	...	63.1	16.3
Brome.....	45°10	72°36	...	61.9	15.5
Richmond.....	45°40	72°8	437	61.3	14.9
Sherbrooke.....	45°24	71°55	...	61°0	13.3
Danville.....	45°47	72°1	...	61.9	14.6
St. Francis.....	46°12	70°50	...	61.4	12.6
Cranbourne.....	46°22	70°43	...	58.2	12.5
Montreal.....	45°30	73°35	187	65.1	16.7
Quebec.....	46°48	71°12	315	62.2	15°0
Chicoutimi.....	48°25	71°5	159	58.8	8.7
Father Point.....	48°31	68°28	22	54.4	13.3
Cape Magdalen.....	49°16	65°20	...	56.8	12.1
Anticosti, S.W.P.....	49°24	63°35	20	54.5	14.4
Belle Isle.....	51°56	55°25	426	47.9	9.6
Cape Norman.....	51°40	55°50	...	50.3	11°0
Cape Rosier.....	48°52	64°12	39	56°0	14.5

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

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PLACE.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
				Summer.	Winter.
ONTARIO.					
Point Pelee	41° 50	82° 38	570	67° 8	22° 9
Windsor	42° 19	83° 2	604	69° 0	25° 9
Port Dover	42° 47	80° 13	635	66° 1	23° 9
Welland	42° 59	79° 17	.....	65° 3	23° 7
Sarnia	42° 59	82° 24	586	64° 2	20° 9
London	43° 59	81° 13	832	65° 0	23° 5
Ingersoll	43° 2	80° 57	877	63° 9	24° 7
Woodstock	43° 8	80° 47	980	64° 7	22° 4
Brantford	43° 10	80° 21	750	66° 8	23° 2
Hamilton	43° 16	79° 54	372	68° 0	25° 6
Stratford	43° 23	81° 0	1182	63° 8	20° 9
Galt	43° 23	80° 22	870	63° 4	21° 9
Guelph	43° 33	80° 16	1157	64° 4	19° 5
Cornwall	45° 1	74° 43	194	65° 0	17° 8
Parry Sound	45° 19	80° 0	635	62° 4	17° 0
Huntsville	45° 19	79° 8	.....	61° 4	14° 4
Ottawa	45° 26	75° 42	236	64° 8	14° 3
Pembroke	45° 50	77° 7	389	64° 3	14° 6
Port Arthur	48° 27	89° 12	644	57° 4	10° 4
Toronto	43° 39	79° 24	350	67° 5	24° 6
Brampton	43° 41	79° 45	703	65° 8	21° 8
Goderich	43° 45	81° 43	728	65° 5	23° 3
Belleville	44° 10	77° 23	321	66° 8	20° 6
Kincardine	44° 10	81° 37	684	65° 5	24° 1
Kingston	44° 13	76° 29	307	66° 8	20° 6
Peterboro'	44° 17	78° 19	722	66° 4	20° 0
Barrie	44° 23	79° 41	779	65° 0	20° 0
Owen Sound	44° 34	80° 55	.....	61° 9	20° 4
Brockville	44° 26	75° 44	278	64° 8	17° 0
Newmarket	44° 2	79° 29	.....	63° 4	20° 9
Oshawa	43° 53	78° 52	.....	63° 1	18° 9
MANITOBA.					
Emerson	49° 1	97° 13	784	62° 3	12° 7
St. Boniface	49° 52	97° 9	.....	59° 9	-1° 3
Brandon	49° 51	99° 53	.....	58° 1	-1° 8
Winnipeg	49° 53	97° 7	764	60° 3	1° 0
Stony Mountain	50° 5	97° 12	803	60° 1	1° 7
Rapid City	50° 2	100° 1	.....	62° 2	2° 7
Minnedosa	50° 10	99° 48	1665	55° 3	-2° 0
Gimli	50° 37	97° 0	723	58° 9	2° 6
Russell	50° 42	101° 11	.....	55° 8	-3° 8
Hillview	49° 54	100° 32	.....	58° 4	-2° 5
Portage la Prairie	49° 57	98° 10	.....	61° 8	-2° 6

PLACE.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
				Summer.	Winter.
N. W. TERRITORIES.					
Fort McLeod.....	49°49	113°17	Feet.	62°2	21°0
Medicine Hat.....	50°1	110°37	2136	62°9	13°2
Regina.....	50°27	104°37		59°2	-2°4
Qu Appelle.....	50°30	103°51	2115	57°1	-0°1
Gleichen.....	50°52	112°54		58°3	12°2
Calgary.....	51°2	114°4	3389	55°6	12°2
Pheasant Forks.....	50°45	102°52		56°0	-3°6
Battleford.....	52°44	108°16		60°0	12°5
Edmonton.....	53°32	113°29	2285	55°2	11°3
York Factory.....	57°0	92°28	55	48°7	-12°6
Fort Chipewyan.....	58°43	111°19		54°0	-3°4
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Esquimalt.....	48°26	123°27	42	57°2	40°4
Victoria.....	48°24	123°19	10	57°8	39°0
New Westminster.....	49°12	122°53	33	60°1	36°9
Lillooet.....	50°42	122°2	690	63°8	28°1
Vancouver.....	49°21	122°52		62°0	33°8

Tempera-
ture and
precipita-
tion, 1887.

18. The next table, compiled from Mr. Carpmael's report for the year ended 31st December, 1887 (the last issued), gives the highest and lowest and mean temperature for the year at 98 places in Canada, as well as the rain and snow fall, and total precipitation during the same period. Ten inches of snow have been taken as equivalent to one inch of rain.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

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TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
ONTARIO.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Birmam.	98.0	-20.2	44.40	25.05	79.8	33.04
Barrie	95.6	-22.9	42.75	14.01	98.5	23.86
Bala	90.2	-30.0	39.61	20.72	126.2	33.34
Beatrice.	89.8	-27.0	38.74	22.62	141.0	36.72
Brampton.	97.0	-29.0	44.30			
Brantford	98.0	-14.0	45.38	16.96	41.0	21.06
Buda	91.0	-36.0	38.51			
Cornwall	93.9	-29.7	42.04	14.06	114.1	25.47
Conestogo	94.8	-18.1	42.44	21.77	74.6	29.23
Deseronto	96.6	-34.5	44.03	14.29	66.6	20.95
Durham	92.0	-15.0	43.53	27.64	142.0	41.82
Egremont.	93.0	-15.0	41.78	24.65	72.7	31.92
Elora	95.0	-12.0	42.70	24.99	71.1	32.10
Goderich	91.5	-9.8	44.31	30.01	68.6	36.87
Gravenhurst	93.0	-34.0	40.84	19.83	115.6	31.39
Harvey Bay	78.0	-75.0	31.28	13.64	67.8	20.42
Hamilton	100.0	-6.0	46.64	16.98	21.9	19.17
Kingston	88.5	-19.8	43.47	23.00	96.6	32.66
Lakefield	91.0	-23.0				
Lindsay	99.0	-25.2	41.03	13.93	138.4	32.77
London	95.0	-14.8	44.86	23.15	89.7	32.12
London 2nd.	95.6	-10.2				
Mount Forest.	92.0	-18.5	43.87			
Norwood.	92.5	-34.0	38.73	21.02	102.5	31.27
Oshawa	99.5	-20.0	42.92	19.24	78.1	27.05
Ottawa	93.6	-31.6	40.18	19.53	181.5	37.68
Owen Sound.	90.0	-22.0		22.22	73.0	29.52
Port Arthur.	89.0	-34.5	33.29	20.13	53.9	25.52
Parry Sound.	93.7	-30.4	39.81	22.24	118.1	34.05
Pembroke.	93.7	-38.3	39.81	13.74	59.7	19.71
Peterboro'	98.0	-30.6	42.04	15.21	74.6	22.67
Point Clark	83.0	-11.0	42.32	21.39	99.0	31.29
Point Pelee	96.0	-9.0	47.73			
Port Stanley.	90.5	-15.5	45.20	24.37	52.6	29.63
Port Dover	87.9	-6.8	45.54	21.10	45.2	25.62
Rockliffe.	94.7	-43.4	37.22	10.59	112.1	21.80
St. George	96.4	-3.0	44.88	22.66	74.5	30.11
Stony Creek	100.0	-10.0	46.18	27.26	62.0	33.46
Saugeen	89.5	-10.0	41.74	19.38	144.0	33.78
Stratford	93.7	-16.2	43.38	32.34	96.8	42.02
Simcoe.	90.0	-17.0	45.99	16.87	41.0	20.97
Sprucedale.	95.0	-41.5	37.21	21.40	137.3	35.13
Savanne	85.0	-47.0	30.87	16.10	67.0	22.80
Toronto	97.2	-16.6	44.14	17.97	77.9	25.76
Woodstock.	97.2	-18.0	35.13	22.19	75.0	29.69
Windsor.	98.6	-10.0	47.71	25.97	38.3	29.80
Zurich	97.0	-7.0	44.45	23.38	81.3	37.51

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1887—Continued.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
QUEBEC.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Anticosti, S.W.P.	74.2	-16.1	34.38	16.05	121.5	28.20
" " W.P.	73.0	-15.0	35.42			
Brace		-31.0				
Bird Rock.	75.6	-10.2		27.79	44.5	32.24
Belle Isle	64.0	-27.0	28.88			
Cranbourne	88.8	-35.4	35.22	23.73	202.0	43.93
Chicoutimi	87.4	-38.5	32.69	23.06	90.0	32.06
Cape Magdalen.	75.0	-17.0	35.46	14.17	134.0	27.57
Cape Norman	69.0	-24.0	32.16	19.56	133.5	32.91
Danville.	93.0	-29.0				
Father Point.	78.5	-25.8	33.54	20.07	146.6	34.73
Huntingdon	95.1	-39.0	39.73	21.70	112.3	32.93
Montreal.	90.4	-25.9	40.77	21.35	169.2	38.27
Quebec	89.3	-24.7	37.61	19.96	176.3	37.59
Richmond.	92.8	-45.0	38.68	22.71	163.5	39.06
NOVA SCOTIA.						
Glace Bay.	92.0	-10.0	39.99			
Halifax	93.0	-4.8	43.41	49.85	70.7	56.92
Pictou	91.5	-12.0	42.76	38.86	57.8	44.64
Sydney	88.8	-17.0	41.17	43.75	77.3	51.48
Sable Island	78.5	7.0	45.01	42.75	16.0	44.35
Truro	89.7	-27.0	41.55	38.53	68.7	45.40
Yarmouth.	83.7	0.5	43.43	42.78	104.0	53.18
White Head	78.0	-3.0	41.23		13.0	
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Bathurst	89.5	-34.5	39.39	21.58	190.6	40.64
Chatham	91.6	-38.1	38.45	25.09	185.3	43.62
Fredericton	91.7	-34.1	40.07	30.95	140.7	45.02
Grand Manan	85.6	-13.0	42.63	40.04	85.0	48.54
St. Andrews.	88.6	-15.9	41.21	36.64	115.2	48.16
St. John	88.9	-17.0	40.50	42.80	101.4	52.94
Point Lepreaux	70.0	-10.0	39.57	48.40	99.0	58.30
MANITOBA.						
Minnedosa	90.0	-43.5	29.71	14.88	39.8	18.16
Russell	92.5	-46.0	28.80			
Stony Mountain.	91.7	-39.2	31.91	10.37	28.2	13.19
Sourisford.	97.0	-41.0	32.57	13.96	28.5	16.81
Winnipeg	93.2	-42.7	31.63	11.69	62.9	17.98

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

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TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1887—*Concluded.*

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
Victoria	86·0	6·0	47·39	36·83	27·1	39·54
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
Charlottetown.....						
Kilmahumnaig.....	89·5	-21·4	38·73	33·73	96·1	43·34
THE TERRITORIES.						
Edmonton.....				9·48	30·2	12·50
Medicine Hat.....	93·7	-36·9	37·78	8·43	14·1	9·84
Qu'Appelle.....	92·3	-44·3	31·52	11·43	33·1	14·74
Grenfell.....	90·0	-43·5	29·70	13·49		
Parkland.....		-43·0				
Fort Chipewyan.....		-44·0			48·3	
Pheasant Forks.....	93·0	-45·0	29·40	2·69		
Regina	96·0	-52·0	30·54	1·47	9·5	2·42
NEWFOUNDLAND.						
St. Johns	86·0	-7·0	40·41	44·94	35·6	48·50
Point Rich.....	66·0	-15·0	35·60	27·36	96·0	36·96

19. According to the above figures the extremes of mean temperature in 1887 in the several Provinces were as follow :

	Max.	Min.	Extremes of mean temperature by Provinces 1887.
Ontario.....	47·73	30·87	
Quebec.....	40·77	28·88	
Nova Scotia.....	45·01	39·99	
New Brunswick.....	42·63	38·45	
Manitoba.....	32·57	28·80	
British Columbia.....	47·39	47·39	
Prince Edward Island.....	38·73	38·73	
The Territories.....	37·78	29·40	

The highest mean temperature was at Point Pelee, Ont., and the lowest given was at Russell, Man.

20. The next table gives the number of inches of rain and snow recorded as having fallen in the several Provinces during each year since 1870.

Rain and snow fall 1870-1887.

Year.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		MANITOBA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
	Rain.		Rain.		Rain.		Rain.		Rain.		Rain.		Rain.	
	In.	Sh.	In.	Sh.	In.	Sh.	In.	Sh.	In.	Sh.	In.	Sh.	In.	Sh.
1870.	29.14	123.9	21.36	92.8	46.25	96.0	43.24	143.5						
1871.	19.68	75.4	25.58	84.0	36.64	85.2	35.54	65.8						
1872.	20.12	81.4	25.45	114.2	42.30	124.5	39.96	135.7						
1873.	24.85	97.0	24.85	138.4	41.42	86.9	28.12	118.3						
1874.	19.40	75.0	25.93	107.1	36.93	86.5	26.81	107.1						
1875.	21.91	57.5	30.02	123.0	30.61	104.6	32.53	126.6						
1876.	23.10	91.4	25.77	124.3	35.09	87.6	31.51	106.0						
1877.	22.16	52.3	23.52	92.5	38.36	67.8	31.03	87.3						
1878.	34.14	60.4	29.62	96.5	43.82	30.3	34.16	87.4						
1879.	21.68	87.7	24.50	113.9	27.70	113.1	32.46	115.2						
1880.	27.23	64.3	24.08	103.9	33.94	94.7	26.50	92.3						
1881.	22.63	64.0	23.62	86.4	32.59	77.2	35.86	77.3						
1882.	22.70	73.5	26.00	107.4	35.37	115.2	29.69	139.0						
1883.	28.30	91.5	24.54	117.7	36.82	87.2	28.27	95.6						
1884.	23.37	91.6	26.12	130.3	41.73	79.1	38.82	89.5						
1885.	29.70	91.4	24.44	137.0	38.27	95.7	33.00	118.3						
1886.	24.76	90.4	24.98	121.3	35.05	49.3	30.92	102.1						
1887.	19.81	85.1	21.36	147.9	39.07	58.5	32.85	128.9						

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

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21. The following information respecting the weather of 1890 has been taken from the *Monthly Weather Review*, a publication issued by the Director of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. The mean temperature and total precipitation at the capitals of the Provinces and of The Territories have been given. The temperature does not call for any particular remarks, except that it was generally above the average in January, February and March, and below it in August and September.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1890.

PLACES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	13.8	18.3	28.9	35.0	47.5	52.8
Halifax, N. S.	20.7	22.8	31.9	38.0	49.0	53.4
Fredericton, N. B.	12.2	18.9	28.6	38.7	51.4	57.5
Montreal, Que.	14.9	19.1	26.5	40.0	51.6	64.5
Toronto, Ont.	29.7	27.8	27.6	42.3	50.0	65.3
Winnipeg, Man.	12.1	-5.6	8.1	38.1	43.9	67.5
Regina, N. W. T.	-8.1	-11.1	-9.2	36.8	46.3	64.0
Victoria, B. C.	32.4	33.9	42.3	46.3	53.5	56.3

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1889.

PLACES.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	65.0	66.0	57.9	44.9	35.8	17.5
Halifax, N. S.	63.4	63.9	58.5	45.1	37.9	21.7
Fredericton, N. B.	66.8	64.6	56.7	44.1	33.0	8.8
Montreal, Que.	68.6	64.8	57.8	45.8	31.7	7.1
Toronto, Ont.	67.3	64.5	57.5	48.3	37.0	23.0
Winnipeg, Man.	67.3	58.3	50.6	41.6	26.6	12.0
Regina, N. W. T.	66.5	66.5	49.3	46.4	29.6	*25.9
Victoria, B. C.	58.3					**43.3

*Calgary. **New Westminster.

**TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED
PLACES IN CANADA, 1890.**

PLACES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	3.29	3.19	6.24	3.55	2.94	3.86
Halifax, N.S.	3.91	4.58	9.88	2.95	3.96	3.43
Fredericton, N.B.	3.21	4.17	4.39	1.77	9.08	5.14
Montreal, Que.	4.40	4.45	1.53	2.11	4.85	2.72
Toronto, Ont.	3.36	3.48	1.48	2.11	2.62	4.87
Winnipeg, Man.	0.51	0.82	1.54	1.21	1.15	2.15
Regina, N.W.T.	0.35	0.47	0.45	0.13	0.13	4.96
Victoria, B.C.	3.96	2.33	1.50	0.86	0.98	2.10

**TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED
PLACES IN CANADA, 1890.**

PLACES.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1.09	5.30	8.75	8.10	4.23	5.89
Halifax, N.S.	2.13	7.04	4.53	6.60	3.19	7.22
Fredericton, N.B.	2.44	5.88	3.72	2.13	2.81	4.25
Montreal, Que.	2.78	8.08	3.57	2.69	3.32	2.79
Toronto, Ont.	4.11	3.03	1.85	4.94	3.59	1.94
Winnipeg, Man.	5.61	3.05	3.06	3.67	0.43	0.46
Regina, N.W.T.	2.04	2.04	0.96	1.99	0.20	*0.70
Victoria, B.C.	0.64					**9.78

*Calgary. **New Westminster.

With the exception of July, the rain fall generally was above the average, in marked contrast to the preceding year. During the 17th and 18th September there was a very heavy fall of rain in the Maritime Provinces, as much as 7.17 inches being reported from Charlottetown, P.E.I., as having fallen there during the storm.

Storm
Signal
Service.

22. The Storm Signal Service Branch of the Meteorological Service issued 1,213 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st December, 1889, and the 30th November, 1890, of which number 996, or 82.1 per cent., were verified. One of the worst storms occurred on 30th November, 1890, along the Atlantic coast the gale reaching almost hurricane force. At

Sambro Island the wind attained a velocity of 72 miles per hour. No storm warnings were issued during June and July, and no storms occurred.

23. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 :—

YEAR.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.	Storm warnings 1877-1890.
1877	743	510	68.6	
1878	860	673	78.3	
1879	712	591	83.0	
1880	889	736	82.8	
1881	854	727	85.1	
1882	841	658	78.2	
1883	1,085	858	79.1	
1884	798	663	83.2	
1885	830	741	89.3	
1886	906	799	88.2	
1887	1,093	972	88.9	
1888, 1st January to 30th September	404	331	81.9	
1889, 1st October, 1888, to 30th November, 1889	1,500	1,249	83.3	
1890, 1st December, 1889, to 30th November, 1890	1,213	996	82.1	

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 12,728 storm warnings issued during the last twelve years, 10,504, or 82.5 per cent., have been verified.

24. The total number of predictions issued of weather probabilities during the twelve months, January to December, inclusive, 1890, was 6,556, of which 774 were not verified, 74.7 per cent. having been fully, and 88.2 per cent. fully and partially verified. The proportions of predictions fully and partially verified were rather lower than usual. The signal disks showing the weather expected were, as usual, carried on trains from June to September. These disks are much appreciated by farmers.

25. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist in Canada, and their development in future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In

the former Province there are fifty-eight mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from this Province since its admission into Confederation to 30th June, 1890, has reached the large sum of \$16,725,228. Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these Provinces. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the Provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible; that of Nova Scotia being particularly fine, and bringing in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter.

Natural
industries

26. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are: In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumbering and fishing, the fisheries of this Province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, ship-building, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising;—coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Mountains;—and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

Lumber-
ing.

27. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Territories, lumbering prevails to considerable extent in all the Provinces, especially in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and some idea of the amount of lumber annually produced can

be formed from the following statement, showing the production of timber of all kinds, by Provinces, in 1889. The figures are in most cases taken from the official reports, and only give, therefore, the quantity on which dues were paid. The actual total production would undoubtedly be very much larger. Full particulars could not be obtained from Nova Scotia, and the figures given represent only the shipment of deals from the Province to trans-Atlantic ports. The figures for New Brunswick only represent the production on which stumpage dues were paid. The total shipments from this Province to trans-Atlantic ports were—deals, 369,031,274 feet, and square timber, 416,450 cubic feet; and in transporting this quantity 533 vessels of 401,044 tons were employed. It will be seen from the table that \$2,211,127 were paid in dues on 1,608,890,647 feet B.M., and 5,743,868 cubic feet of timber produced in the Dominion in 1889:—

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER IN CANADA, 1889.

Timber.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Manitoba and N.W.T.
Saw logs, B.M.	729,395,746	519,408,800	97,631,059	**130,000,000	292,605,488	39,849,554
Square timber, cubic feet ..	5,059,809	660,199	23,800	.....	.....	.....
Round timber, pieces ..	159,975	23,071	5,250	.....	.....	.....
Hardwood, cubic feet ..	11,520*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway ties, No.	579,201	578,585	61,808	.....	.....	.....
Cordwood, cords ..	3,062	9,491	2,366	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph poles, No.	2,380	1,962	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Cedar, lined feet ..	104,059	.....	4,063,549	.....	.....	.....
Cedar posts, tan bark and bolts, cords ..	5,385	5,404	148	.....	.....	.....
Pole timber, B.M.	37,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles, M. ....	.....	3,152	632	.....	.....	1,621,750
Battens, knees, &c., No. ....	.....	235	12,854	.....	.....	\$682,400
Posts and rails, No.	450	.....	15,035	.....	.....	.....
Stave poles, &c. ....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Lines reserved.	1,039,764	958,938	114,126	21,227	.....	77,072

* Included in square timber.

** Estimated.

: Shipments only.

Pulp wood included.

: Laths.

Timber in
British
Columbia.

28. The figures for British Columbia give the estimated entire production, and are believed to be nearly correct. In this Province the industry is yet in its infancy, but is assuming larger proportions every year, as saw mills are established and the facilities for production increase. It is in this Province that the Douglas fir is found, celebrated for its strength and straightness. It frequently grows over 300 feet high, and has squared 45 inches for a length of 90 feet. The red cedar, which is increasing in value as a commercial wood, grows to a large size, and is frequently found 200 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter.

Production of
timber in
Quebec,
1867-1889.

29. According to figures published by the Quebec Government it is estimated that there have been produced in that Province since 1867, 11,173,516,549 feet B.M., and 70,272,572 cubic feet of timber, while \$10,761,368 have been collected for dues.

Agricultural and
fishing industries.

30. The agricultural and fishing industries are alluded to in detail in subsequent chapters.

Manufacturing industries.

31. The leading manufacturing industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, are works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages and railroad rolling stock (including locomotives), cotton factories, woollen factories, saw-mills, tanneries, machinery, iron and hardware works, flax works, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boot and shoe, cloth and linen, door, sash, stave, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal, and a refinery has recently been started in British Columbia.

Cotton
Mills 1889.

32. According to the Canadian Textile Directory, 1889, there were 25 cotton mills in Canada on 1st January, 1889, and their capacity in spindles and looms was as follows:—

COTTON MILLS IN CANADA, 1889.

	Mills.	Looms.	Spindles.
Ontario.....	10	3,465	159,900
Quebec.....	7	4,888	235,300
Nova Scotia.....	3	768	35,500
New Brunswick.....	5	2,161	89,000
Total.....	25	11,282	519,700

The full weaving capacity of these mills is about 138,000,000 square yards per annum, and the actual production varies from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 square yards.

33. According to the same authority, the following are particulars of woollen mills and knitting machines in Canada. Woollen Mills. 1889

WOOLLEN MILLS AND KNITTING MACHINES IN CANADA, 1889.

PROVINCES.	WOOLLEN MILLS.			KNITTING MACHINES.
	Sets of Cards.	Looms.	Spindles.	Number.
Ontario.....	655	2,461	144,220	1,191
Quebec.....	304	861	37,760	661
Nova Scotia.....	76	222	9,520	49
New Brunswick.....	64	134	5,500	50
Manitoba.....	2	5	480	
British Columbia.....	1	5	400	
Prince Edward Island.....	27	70	3,360	12
Total.....	1,129	3,758	201,240	1,963

Custom carding mills, of which there are many not included in the above, are counted as one set of cards; and only knitting machines used in factories are included.

34. There were 2,538 cotton factories in the United Kingdom Cotton and wool-
len facto-
in 1889, with 44,504,819 spindles, 615,714 looms, and employ-

ries in
Great Bri-
tain and
United
States.

ing 528,795 persons. In the same year there were 2,518 woollen and worsted factories, with 6,170,523 spindles, 129,222 looms, and employing 286,959 persons. In the United States, in 1889, there were 14,175,000 spindles in operation in the cotton mills. The world's consumption of cotton for 1889-90 was estimated at 11,035,000 bales of 400 lbs., and the production at 11,336,000 bales.

Paper and
pulp mills.

35. There were 56 paper and pulp mills in operation in Canada in 1889, employing 2,250 hands, at an annual wage of \$660,000. The value of the plant and machinery was placed at \$3,515,000, and of the annual products at \$3,344,000. The manufacture of wood pulp has become a special industry and a considerable export trade has been developed in the past few years. The best wood fibre is made from spruce and poplar, of which this country produces unlimited quantities, particularly in Quebec and New Brunswick, and the conditions for manufacture in these Provinces are very favourable. Particular details of the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery are not at present available, but the capital invested in this industry is estimated at \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The home demand is not only very great, but that from foreign countries is steadily growing. Implements to the value of \$367,198 were exported in 1890, principally to Australia, Great Britain and the Argentine Republic.

Agricul-
tural im-
plements.

Leather
industry.

36. The leather industry assumes its largest proportions in the Province of Quebec, and in the city of that name alone it is estimated that upwards of 5,300 men are employed in tanning and shoe making, producing goods to the value of \$6,500,000 annually.

Discovery
of Canada.

37. According to what may be called tradition rather than history, the shores of North America were visited on several occasions, as early as the tenth century, by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Mas-

sachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores is that of Sebastian Cabot, who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the Continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot, therefore, is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage, and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed in the neighbourhood of Miramichi Bay on the 24th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

38. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of importance in the history of this country :—

Principal
events in
Canadian
history.

- 1534. June 19. Landing of Jacques Cartier in the neighbourhood of the Miramichi River.
The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.
- 1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.
August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
- 1540. Third visit of Cartier.
- 1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.
- 1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.
- 1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
- 1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Pontreincourt.
- 1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kébec, a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
- 1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.

1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
1615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.
1632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1634. July 4. The town of Three Rivers founded.
August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded.
1635. December 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.
- 1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1667. White population of New France, 3,918.
1670. April 21. Hudson's Bay Company founded.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
1673. June 13. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1689. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the Fort at Montreal, which they held till October.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.
1713. Treaty of Utrecht by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
1720. Population of New France, 24,434, and of St. John Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.
1721. January 27. Mail stage established between Quebec and Montreal.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.
1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.
1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.
1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.
1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.
June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.
September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.
September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.

1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.
September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,194.
1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies." General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.
1764. June 21. Issue of the *Quebec Gazette*.^{*}
In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.
1770. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate Province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.
1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.
1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.
1778. June 3. First issue of the *Montreal Gazette*. This paper is still published.
1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.)
1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N.B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada.
1784. British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included). Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new Province of New Brunswick—population, 11,457.

About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Govern-

^{*} This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the *Halifax Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

ment, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

1785. Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.
1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.
- Population of the two Provinces, 161,311.
1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.
- December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.
1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.
1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.
1806. November 22. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.
- Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.
- August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.
- October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.
- November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.
1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.
- June 5. Battle of Stoney Creek and defeat of the Americans.
- September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian chief Tecumseth.
- Battle of Chateauguay, October 26. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.
- November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.
1814. July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.
- December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.
- Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.
1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.

1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702 ; Lower Canada, 553,134.
1833. August 5. The steamer *Royal William* left Quebec and arrived at Gravesend on 12th September following. This boat was built at Quebec during 1830-31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic.
1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.
- 1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the Militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.
1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the Provinces was mainly due.
1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of Responsible Government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each Province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.
- Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.
- May 17. Land slide from the Citadel Rock, Quebec. 32 persons killed.
- June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec ; 25,000 people rendered homeless.
1847. Telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals opened for navigation.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.
1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railroad in operation in Upper Canada.
1851. Transfer of the control of the Postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz. : pence per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.
- Population of Upper Canada, 952,004 ; of Lower Canada, 890,261 ; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.
1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each Province.
- May 9. First ocean going steamer arrived at Quebec.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.
- Abolition of Seigneurial Tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.
- June 5. Reciprocity treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for the free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine ; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.

1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.
1857. March 12. Deseronto Canal railway accident: 70 lives lost.
1858. A legal and the financial system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the City of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.
- April. Gold found in British Columbia.
- September. Gold found in Tanquer River, N.S.
1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron truss bridge in the world, is 60 feet high at the centre, and nearly two miles in length.
- September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1860, of \$4,884,678.
1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,386,061; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 88,571; of Vancouver's Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.
1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States.
- June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.
- June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.
- June 8. First Meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the Confederation of the Provinces were passed.
1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.
- July 1. Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.
- Lord Monck was the first Governor-General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.
1868. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.
- July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-West Territories.
1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-West Territories.
- October 20. Hon. Wm. Macdougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
- Red River Rebellion.
- November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.
1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.
- September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the Expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.
- May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.

- July 15. Addition of the North-West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This Province was made out of a portion of the newly-acquired Territory.
1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.
 July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.
 Population of the four Provinces, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,234, and of Prince Edward Island, 24,021. Total, 3,535,001.
 November 11. The last Regular troops left Quebec.
1872. Abolition of dual representation.
1873. May 2. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.
 July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.
1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.
 November 23. Award of Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.
1879. Adoption of a Protective Tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.
1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.
 October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).
1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.
 May 2. First seed turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.
 August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territories received the name of Regina.
1885. March 26. Outbreak of Rebellion in the North-West; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.
 April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.
 April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.
 April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.
 May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.
 May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.
 July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.
 July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the Rebellion. Total loss of the Militia and Volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.
 November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.
 June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire.
 June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.
1887. April 4. Important Conference in London between representatives of the principal Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sanford Fleming.
 June 14. First C. P. R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.
 November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
1888. March 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.
 August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.

1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec. 4 killed.

1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed over 70 lives lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of \$800,000.
October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

39. The Imperial Act, 30 Vic., cap. 3, known as the British North America Act, 1867, defines the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, which it declares to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. The Executive Government and authority, as well as the command-in-chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada, are declared to be vested in the Queen, who governs through the person of a Governor General, appointed by her for a term of five years. Constitution defined.

40. The Governor General takes no active part in legislation, but governs through a Council, known as the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of the Crown. The Executive Committee of the Privy Council consists of those members of the Dominion Parliament who are for the time being Ministers of the Crown, either as heads of the various administrative Departments, or as members of the Cabinet without portfolio, and who form the Government of the day. Members of the Privy Council are styled Honourable, and for life. The power of dismissing the Ministry or of removing members of the Privy Council lies with the Governor General. The Privy Council.

41. The Governor General assents in the Queen's name to all measures passed by the Senate and House of Commons, but he may refuse such assent, and may reserve Bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He also has power to disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures within one year of their having been passed in the Province. The Governor General.

42. There is one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor General; an Upper House styled the Senate, the members of which are appointed, and a Lower House, or House of Commons, the members of which are elected. The Parliament.

The
Senate.

43. The Senate is composed of persons appointed for life by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada, and each member must possess the following qualifications: He must have passed the age of 30 years; be a British subject, born or naturalized: must reside in the Province for which he is appointed, within which also he must be possessed of real property of the value of \$1,000 above all encumbrances, and his real and personal property together must be worth \$4,000, clear of all liabilities. In the Province of Quebec, he must either reside or have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed.

Conditions
of tenure.

44. A Senator may resign his place, and his place also becomes vacant if, for two consecutive Sessions of Parliament, he fails to attend in the Senate; if he makes any declaration of allegiance to a Foreign Power; if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent; if he is convicted of treason or felony, or if he cease to possess the proper property qualifications. A Senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons without previously resigning his place in the Senate.

Additions
to Senate.

45. The Governor General may at any time recommend to the Queen the addition of three or six members to the Senate, but if such addition is made no further appointment shall be made, except on a like recommendation, until the Senate shall have been reduced to its normal number.

Speaker of
Senate.

46. The Speaker of the Senate, who must be a Senator, and who in all cases has a vote, is appointed by the Governor General.

Senatorial
indemnity

47. Each Senator receives an indemnity of \$1,000 per annum.

Number of
Senators.

48. The present number of Senators is 80, divided among the several Provinces, as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, 4; and the North-West Territories, 2.

49. The House of Commons consists of 215 members, representing the several Provinces in the following numbers: Ontario, 72; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6; and the North-West Territories, 4. The Province of Quebec has the fixed number of 65 members, and the other Provinces are represented in such proportion, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec so ascertained. The present number of members in the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially provided for in the Acts admitting them into the Confederation, but all subsequent readjustment will be in accordance with the above-mentioned provision.

House of Commons.

50. The following is the proportionate representation of each Province at the present time, according to the latest census:—

Proportionate representation of the Provinces.

	Census year.	Population to each Member.
Ontario	1881	20,904
Quebec	1881	20,908
Nova Scotia	1881	20,979
New Brunswick	1881	20,077
Manitoba	1886	21,728
British Columbia	1881	8,243
Prince Edward Island	1881	18,148
The Territories	1885	12,090
Canada		20,276

51. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people for a term of five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved, and must be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are paid an indemnity at the rate of \$10 per diem if the Session is less than 30 days, and a maximum amount of \$1,000 for any period over that time. The sum of \$5 per day is deducted for each day a member is absent during the Session, unless such absence is caused by illness. They also receive a mileage allowance of 10c. per mile each way.

Term of service and indemnity

52. With the exception of the North-West Territories, the qualifications for voting at elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are

Qualifications of voters.

as follow : A vote is given to every male person (including Indians, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years, is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value, in cities, of \$300, in towns of \$200, and in counties or elsewhere of \$150 ; or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than \$2 per month, \$6 per quarter, \$12 per half year or \$20 per annum ; or is a resident within any electoral district, having an income derived from earnings or investments of not less than \$300 per annum ; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify father and son, or sons as the case may be, or is a fisherman and owner of real property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which together are of the actual value of \$150 ; or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than \$100. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualification.

Indians
who may
vote.

53. Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the District of Keewatin and the North-West Territories are not entitled to vote ; in other parts of Canada only those Indians who, not being otherwise qualified, are possessed of land on a reserve with improvements of not less value than \$150, are entitled to vote.

Voting in
The Terri-
tories.

54. In the North-West Territories every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a *bona fide* male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided within the electoral district for twelve months previous to the election.

Voters in
British
Columbia
and P. E.
Island.

55. By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island who, not coming within the Dominion franchise, were, at the time of the passing of the Act (20th July, 1885), entitled to vote according to the

then existing provincial laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.

56. In addition to the Indians mentioned, the judges of every court, whose appointments rest with the Governor General, are disqualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliament. Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and all counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks of candidates who may be paid for their services are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.

Persons
disquali-
fied from
voting.

57. The last general election was held on the 5th March, 1891, but details of the same are not yet available. At the general election in 1887 the number of voters on the lists (except in the Territories, where there were no lists) was 983,599.

Number of
voters,
1887.

58. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and made returnable as the Governor General shall determine, the date of the nomination, which shall be named in the writ, being also fixed by him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall post up at each polling place in the district a proclamation setting forth the dates for the days of nomination and polling, which latter, in the case of general elections, shall be everywhere on the same day (except as is specially provided for in the Districts of Algoma, Ontario, and Cariboo, British Columbia), and for the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided. Voting is by ballot, except in the Territories, where it is open. The House of Commons is called together from time to time by the Governor General, but there must be a Session of Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months do not intervene between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting of the next.

Election
Procedure

A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Parliament by the members from among themselves.

Privileges
of Parlia-
ment.

59. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons at the time of the passing of the British North America Act in 1867.

Oath of
allegiance.

60. Every member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat.

Money
bills.

61. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by the Governor General. Bills relating to other matters can be introduced in either House. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons, is necessary before any measure can become law.

Authority
of Parlia-
ment.

62. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, as provided by the British North America Act, extends to all matters connected with the following subjects :—

Public Debt.	Banking.
Trade and Commerce.	Savings Banks.
Taxation.	Weights and Measures.
Borrowing money on public credit.	Bills of Exchange.
Postal Service.	Interest.
Census and Statistics.	Legal Tender.
Militia and Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.
Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with	Criminal Law.
Foreign Countries.	Penitentiaries.
Currency and Coinage.	

Adminis-
tration of
public
affairs.

63. The administration of public affairs is at present divided into the following thirteen departments, viz. : Finance, Justice

Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs and Department of Secretary of State, which includes the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. By a Bill which was passed during the Session of 1890, the Geological Survey, which had been a branch of the Department of the Interior, was made a separate Department under a Deputy Head. Provision has been made by legislation for the amalgamation of the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new Department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister, designated accordingly, while in the place of the present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue two Comptrollers will be appointed, who shall vacate their offices on any change of Government, and shall not, necessarily, have seats in the Cabinet. This arrangement, however, has not yet been carried into effect. Each Department is presided over by a Minister, who may be a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons.

64. The Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces are appointed by the Governor General. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different Provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each has two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. In the North-West Territories there is a Legislative Assembly, composed of twenty-two elected members, and three legal experts, appointed by the Governor General. There is not yet a responsible Ministry. The fol-

Provincial
Legisla-
tures,

lowing are the numbers of the members of the Provincial Legislatures :—

LEGISLATURES.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
Prince Edward Island.....	13	30
Nova Scotia.....	17	38
New Brunswick.....	17	41
Quebec.....	24	65
Ontario.....		90
Manitoba.....		35
British Columbia.....		25
The Territories.....		25

Authority of Provincial Legislatures.

65. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate on such matters as : the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, the management and sale of provincial lands, the establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the Province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Province.

Voters at Provincial elections.

66. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly. In the North-West Territories they are determined by the Dominion Parliament.

Naturalization.

67. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman when married to a British subject becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.

The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada, with the dates of their respective appointments:—

Governors
General
of the
Dominion.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867.	July 1, 1867
Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Lubbock)	Dec. 29, 1868.	Feb. 2, 1869
Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872.	June 25, 1872
Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., &c.	Oct. 5, 1878.	Nov. 25, 1878
Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c.	Aug. 18, 1883.	Oct. 23, 1883
Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888.	June 11, 1888

The next tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, of the members of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and closing of each Session composing the different sessions since Confederation.

Members
of Domi-
nion Go-
vernment
and Privy
Council.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE RT. HON. LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

1st May, 1891.

Minister of Railways and Canals. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.

Minister of Public Works. Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Customs	" Mackenzie Bowell.
Militia	" Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
Agriculture	" John Carling.
Inland Revenue	" John Costigan.
Marine and Fisheries	" Frank Smith.
Ministry of State	" J. A. Chapleau.
Ministry of Justice	" Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.
Ministry of the Interior	" John J. C. Abbott.

Minister of Finance.....	Hon. George E. Foster.
“ Marine and Fisheries.....	“ Charles H. Tupper.
“ the Interior, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	“ Edgar Dewdney.
Postmaster-General	“ John G. Haggart.
President of the Council	“
The above form the Cabinet.	

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
 Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Wm. McDougall, C.B.
 Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sir Adams George Archibald, K.C.M.G.
 Peter Mitchell.
 Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
 Sir Edward Kenny.
 James Cox Aikens.
 Theodore Robitaille.
 Hugh Macdonald.
 Alexander Mackenzie.
 Sir Antoine Aimé Dorion (Chief Justice, Quebec).
 Edward Blake.
 Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
 David Laird.
 Donald Alexander Macdonald.
 Thomas Coffin.
 Téléphore Fournier (Judge).
 William Ross.
 Felix Geoffrion.
 William B. Vail.
 David Mills.
 Toussaint Laflamme.
 Richard William Scott.
 Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
 Wilfred Laurier.
 Alfred G. Jones.
 James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
 Louis F. R. Masson.
 Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
 Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).
 C. C. Colby.
 Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McTee.
 Members of the Privy Council are styled “Honourable,” and for life.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. of PARLIAMENTS.	Session.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Parliament.....	*1st	Nov. 6, 1867	May 22, 1868	July 8, 1872.
	2nd.	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	
	3rd.	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	
	4th.	" 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	
	5th.	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	
2nd Parliament.....	+1st.	March 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd.	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	
3rd Parliament.....	1st.	March 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd.	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	
	3rd.	" 10, 1876	" 12, 1876	
	4th.	" 8, 1877	" 28, 1877	
	5th.	" 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	
4th Parliament.....	1st.	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	May 18, 1882.
	2nd.	" 12, 1880	" 7, 1880	
	3rd.	Dec. 9, 1880	March 21, 1881	
	4th.	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	
5th Parliament.....	1st.	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd.	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	
	3rd.	" 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	
	4th.	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	
6th Parliament.....	1st.	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	Feb. 3, 1891.
	2nd.	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	
	3rd.	Jan. 31, 1889	" 2, 1889	
	4th.	" 16, 1890	" 16, 1890	
7th Parliament.....	1st.	April 29, 1891	

*Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. +Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

70. It will be seen that there have been six complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 88 days, or about 12 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks 4 days, and the next longest was in 1890, viz., 17 weeks 1 day. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Duration
of Parlia-
ment.

Ministries
since 1867.

71. There have only been two changes of Government and three Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception of from 7th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald has been in power during the whole period.

Departmental
changes.

72. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the Minister of Public Works, the new Department assuming exclusive control of Railways and Canals; and in the same Session the office of Receiver-General was abolished.

Cabinet
Ministries
since 1867.

73. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments:—

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION.
FIRST MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt	July 1, 1867
	" Sir John Rose	Nov. 30, 1867
	" Sir Francis Hincks	Oct. 9, 1869
	" Sir S. L. Tilley	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Public Works	Hon. W. McDougall	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Hector L. Langevin	Dec. 9, 1869
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier	July 1, 1867
	" Hugh McDonald	1, 1873
Minister of Customs	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. C. Chapman	July 1, 1867
	" C. Danden	Nov. 16, 1869
	" J. H. Pope	Oct. 25, 1871
Minister of Marine	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1, 1867
	" John O'Connor	1, 1873
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Peter Mitchell	July 1, 1867
Minister of Indian Affairs	Hon. W. P. Howland	July 1, 1867
	" A. Murray	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	July 2, 1873
	" John O'Connor	Mar. 4, 1873
	" C. M. G. Galt	July 1, 1873
Minister of Revenue	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1, 1867

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

FIRST MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
President of Council.....	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe.....	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper.....	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor.....	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald.....	June 14, 1873
Receiver-General.....	Hon. Ed. Kenny.....	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Theodore Robitaille.....	Jan. 30, 1873
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin.....	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins.....	Dec. 9, 1869
Secretary of State for the Provinces.....	Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs.....	June 14, 1873
Without Office.....	Hon. J. C. Aikins.....	Nov. 16, 1869

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.

SECOND MINISTRY.

Premier.....	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Public Works	do do.....	" 7, 1873
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. Aimé Dorion.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Téléphore Fournier.....	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake.....	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme.....	June 8, 1877
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Militia and Defence.....	Hon. Wm. Ross.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Wm. B. Vail.....	Sept. 30, 1874
	" A. G. Jones.....	Jan. 21, 1878
Minister of Customs.....	Hon. Isaac Burpee.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" C. A. P. Pelletier.....	Jan. 26, 1877
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Téléphore Fournier.....	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntingdon.....	Oct. 9, 1875
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. Albert J. Smith.....	Nov. 7, 1873

as follow : A vote is given to every male person (including Indians, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years, is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value, in cities, of \$300, in towns of \$200, and in counties or elsewhere of \$150 ; or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than \$2 per month, \$6 per quarter, \$12 per half year or \$20 per annum ; or is a resident within any electoral district, having an income derived from earnings or investments of not less than \$300 per annum ; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify father and son, or sons as the case may be, or is a fisherman and owner of real property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which together are of the actual value of \$150 ; or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than \$100. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualification.

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Voting in
The Terri-
tories.

54. In the North-West Territories every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a *bona fide* male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided within the electoral district for twelve months previous to the election.

Voters in
British
Columbia
and P. E.
Island.

55. By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island who, not coming within the Dominion franchise, were, at the time of the passing of the Act (20th July, 1885), entitled to vote according to the

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—Concluded.**

THIRD MINISTRY—Concluded.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Master-General	Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir A. Campbell	May 20, 1879
	" John O'Connor	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir A. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John O'Connor	May 20, 1881
	" John Carling	" 23, 1882
	" Sir A. Campbell	Sept. 25, 1885
	" A. W. McLelan	Jan. 17, 1887
	" John G. Haggart	Aug. 3, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. J. C. Pope	Oct. 19, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	July 10, 1882
	" G. E. Foster	Dec. 10, 1885
	" C. H. Tupper	May 31, 1888
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Oct. 26, 1878
	" J. C. Aikens	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan	May 23, 1882
Minister of Interior	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald..	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir. D. L. Macpherson	" 17, 1883
	" Thomas White	Aug. 5, 1885
	" Edgar Dewdney	" 3, 1888
President of Council	Hon. John O'Connor	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald..	Oct. 17, 1883
	Hon. C. C. Colby	Nov. 28, 1889
Receiver-General	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1878
Secretary of State	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Oct. 19, 1878
	" John O'Connor	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Joseph Mousseau	May 20, 1881
	" J. A. Chapleau	July 29, 1882
Without Office	Hon. R. D. Wilmot	Nov. 8, 1878
	" Sir D. L. Macpherson	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
	" J. J. C. Abbott	May 13, 1887

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of Parliam-
ent.

59. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons at the time of the passing of the British North America Act in 1867.

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bills.

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Trade and Commerce.	Savings Banks.
Taxation.	Weights and Measures.
Borrowing money on public credit.	Bills of Exchange.
Postal Service.	Interest.
Census and Statistics.	Legal Tender.
Militia and Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.
Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries.	Criminal Law.
Currency and Coinage.	Penitentiaries.

Adminis-
tration of
public
affairs.

63. The administration of public affairs is at present divided into the following thirteen departments, viz. : Finance, Justice,

Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs and Department of Secretary of State, which includes the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. By a Bill which was passed during the Session of 1890, the Geological Survey, which had been a branch of the Department of the Interior, was made a separate Department under a Deputy Head. Provision has been made by legislation for the amalgamation of the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new Department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister, designated accordingly, while in the place of the present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue two Comptrollers will be appointed, who shall vacate their offices on any change of Government, and shall not, necessarily, have seats in the Cabinet. This arrangement, however, has not yet been carried into effect. Each Department is presided over by a Minister, who may be a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons.

64. The Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces are appointed by the Governor General. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different Provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each has two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. In the North-West Territories there is a Legislative Assembly, composed of twenty-two elected members, and three legal experts, appointed by the Governor General. There is not yet a responsible Ministry. The fol-

Provincial
Legisla-
tures,

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Continued.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Lanark, S. R.	Haggart, Hon. John G.	Peterboro', E. R.	Burnham, John.
Laprairie	Pelletier, L. C.	Peterboro', W. R.	Stevenson, James.
L'Assomption	Gauthier, Joseph.	Pictou	Tupper, Hon. Charles
Laval	Quimet, Hon. Joseph A.		McDougall, John.
Leeds and Grenville, N. R.	Ferguson, Charles F.	Pontiac	Murray, Thomas.
Leeds, S. R.	Taylor, George.	Portneuf	Delisle, Arthur.
Lennox	Allison David W.	Prescott	Proulx, Isidore.
Lévis	Guay, Pierre M.	Prince (P.E.I.)	Perry, Stanislaus P.
Lincoln and Niagara	Gibson, Wm.		Yeo, John.
Lisgar	Ross, Arthur W.	Prince Edward	Miller, Archibald C.
L'Islet	Desjardins Louis G.	Provencher	LaRivière, A. A. C.
London	Hymen, Chas. S.	Quebec, Centre	Laugelier, Francois.
Lothbinière	Rinfret, Côme I.	Quebec, East	Launier, Hon. Wilfrid.
Lunenburg	Kaulbach, C. E.	Quebec, West	McGreavy, Hon. Thos.
Marquette	Watson, Robert.	Quebec (County)	Fremont, J. J. T.
Maskinongé	Legris, Jos. H.	Queen's (N. B.)	King, Geo. G.
Megantic	Côté, L. J.	Queen's (N.S.)	Forbes, Francis G.
Middlesex, E. R.	Marshall, Joseph H.	Queen's (P.E.I.)	Davies, Louis H.
Middlesex, N. R.	Hutchins, W. H.		Welsh, William.
Middlesex, S. R.	Armstrong, James.	Renfrew, N. R.	White, Hon. Peter.
Middlesex, W. R.	Roome, William F.	Renfrew, S. R.	Ferguson, John.
Missisquoi	Baker, Geo. B.	Restigouche	McAlister, Jno.
Monck	Brown, John.	Richelleu	Langevin, Hon. Sir H.
Montcalm	Dugas Louis.	Richmond (N.S.)	Gillies, Jos. A.
Montmagny	Choquette, P. A.	Richmond and Wolfe (Que.)	Cleveland, Clarence C.
Montmorency	Tarte, Jos. I.	Kimouski	Caron, Hon. Sir A. P.
Montreal Centre	Curran, John J.	Rouville	Brodeur, L. P.
Montreal East	Lépine, A. T.	Russell	Edwards, W. C.
Montreal West	Smith, Sir Donald A.	St. Hyacinthe	Bernier, Michel E.
Muskoka	O'Brien, William E.	St. John (N. B.)	
Napierville	Monet Dominique.	City	Macleod, Ezekiel.
N. Westminister	Corbould, Gordon E.	St. John (N.B.)	Skinner, Charles N.
Nicolet	Leduc, Jos. H.	City, County	Hazen, Jno. D.
Norfolk, N. R.	Charlton, John.	St. John (Que.)	Bourassa, Francois.
Norfolk, S. R.	Tisdale, David.	St. Maurice	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
Northumberland (N. B.)	Adams, Michael.	Saskatchewan	Macedwall, D. H.
Northumberland (Ont.)	Cochrane, Edward.	Saskirk	Daly, Thomas M.
Northumberland (Ont.), E. R.	Hargraff, John.	Shelford	Sanborn, Jno. R.
Ontario, N. R.	Madill, Frank.	Shelburne	White, N. W.
Ontario, S. R.	Davidson, Jas. I.	Sherbrooke	Ives, Wm. B.
Ontario, W. R.	Edgar, James, D.	Simcoe, E. R.	Spohn, Philip H.
Ottawa (City)	Mackintosh, Charles H.	Simcoe, N. R.	McCarthy, Dalton.
Ottawa (County)	Robillard, Honoré.	Simcoe, S. R.	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
Oxford, N. R.	Devlin, Chas. R.	Soulanges	Mousseau, Jos. O.
Oxford, S. R.	Sutherland, James.	Stanstead	Rider, Timothy B.
Peel	Cartwright, Hon. Sir R.	Sunbury	Wilmot, Robert D., jr.
Perth, N. R.	Featherstone, Joseph.	Temiscouata	Grandbois, Paul E.
Perth, S. R.	Grieve, Jas.	Terrebonne	Chapleau, Hon. J. A.
	Trow, James.	Three Rivers	Langevin, Hon. Sir H. L.
		Toronto, Centre	Cockburn, George R. R.
		Toronto, East	Coatsworth, Emerson, jr.
		Toronto, West	Denison, Frederick C.
		Two Mountains	Daoust, Jean B.

68. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments :—

Governors
General
of the
Dominion.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867.	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young).	Dec. 29, 1868.	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872.	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c.	Oct. 5, 1878.	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c.	Aug. 18, 1883.	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888.	June 11, 1888

69. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the members of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and closing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

Members
of Domi-
nion Go-
vernment
and Privy
Council.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE RT. HON. LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

1st May, 1891.

Premier and Minister of Railways and Canals. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.

Minister of Public Works..... Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.

" Customs.....	" Mackenzie Bowell.
" Militia	" Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
" Agriculture	" John Carling.
" Inland Revenue	" John Costigan.

Without Portfolio..... Frank Smith.

Secretary of State..... J. A. Chapleau.

Minister of Justice

Without Portfolio

Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.

John J. C. Abbott.

Minister of Finance.....	Hon. George E. Foster.
“ Marine and Fisheries.....	“ Charles H. Tupper.
“ the Interior, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	“ Edgar Dewdney.
Postmaster-General	“ John G. Haggart.
President of the Council	“
The above form the Cabinet.	

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick
 Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Wm. McDougall, C.B.
 Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sir Adams George Archibald, K.C.M.G.
 Peter Mitchell.
 Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
 Sir Edward Kenny.
 James Cox Aikens.
 Theodore Robitaille.
 Hugh Macdonald.
 Alexander Mackenzie.
 Sir Antoine Aimé Dorion (Chief Justice, Quebec).
 Edward Blake.
 Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
 David Laird.
 Donald Alexander Macdonald.
 Thomas Coffin.
 Téléphore Fournier (Judge).
 William Ross.
 Félix Geoffrion.
 William B. Vail.
 David Mills.
 Toussaint Laflamme.
 Richard William Scott.
 Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
 Wilfred Laurier.
 Alfred G. Jones.
 James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
 Louis F. R. Masson.
 Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
 Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).
 C. C. Colby.
 Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McGee.
 Members of the Privy Council are styled “Honourable,” and for life.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. of PARLIAMENTS.	Session.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Parliament.....	*1st	Nov. 6, 1867.	May 22, 1868.	} July 8, 1872.
	2nd.	April 15, 1869.	June 22, 1869.	
	3rd.	Feb. 15, 1870.	May 12, 1870.	
	4th.	" 15, 1871.	April 14, 1871.	
	5th.	April 11, 1872.	June 14, 1872.	
2nd Parliament.....	+1st.	March 5, 1873.	Aug. 13, 1873.	} Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd.	Oct. 23, 1873.	Nov. 7, 1873.	
3rd Parliament	1st.	March 26, 1874.	May 26, 1874.	} Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd.	Feb. 4, 1875.	April 8, 1875.	
	3rd.	" 10, 1876.	" 12, 1876.	
	4th.	" 8, 1877.	" 28, 1877.	
	5th.	" 7, 1878.	May 10, 1878.	
4th Parliament	1st.	Feb. 13, 1879.	May 15, 1879.	} May 18, 1882.
	2nd.	" 12, 1880.	" 7, 1880.	
	3rd.	Dec. 9, 1880.	March 21, 1881.	
	4th.	Feb. 9, 1882.	May 17, 1882.	
5th Parliament	1st.	Feb. 8, 1883.	May 25, 1883.	} Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd.	Jan. 17, 1884.	April 19, 1884.	
	3rd.	" 29, 1885.	July 20, 1885.	
	4th.	Feb. 25, 1886.	June 2, 1886.	
6th Parliament	1st.	April 13, 1887.	June 23, 1887.	} Feb. 3, 1891.
	2nd.	Feb. 23, 1888.	May 22, 1888.	
	3rd.	Jan. 31, 1889.	" 2, 1889.	
	4th.	" 16, 1890.	" 16, 1890.	
7th Parliament	1st.	April 29, 1891.	

*Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. +Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

70. It will be seen that there have been six complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 88 days, or about 12 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks 4 days, and the next longest was in 1890, viz., 17 weeks 1 day. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Duration
of Parlia-
ment.

Ministries
since 1867.

71. There have only been two changes of Government three Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception from 7th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John Macdonald has been in power during the whole period.

Departmental
changes.

72. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of Minister of Public Works, the new Department assumed exclusive control of Railways and Canals; and in the Session the office of Receiver-General was abolished.

Cabinet
Ministers
since 1867.

73. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments:—

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION.
FIRST MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date Appointed
Premier	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B.	July 1
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B.	July 1
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt	July 1
	" Sir John Rose	Nov. 30
	" Sir Francis Hincks	Oct. 9
	" Sir S. L. Tilley	Feb. 22
Minister of Public Works	Hon. W. McDougall	July 1
	" Sir Hector L. Langevin	Dec. 9
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier	July 1
	" Hugh McDonald	" 1
Minister of Customs	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	July 1
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Feb. 22
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. C. Chapais	July 1
	" C. Dunkin	Nov. 16
	" J. H. Pope	Oct. 23
Postmaster-General	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1
	" John O'Connor	" 1
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Peter Mitchell	July 1
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. W. P. Howland	July 1
	" A. Morris	Nov. 16
	" Sir Charles Tupper	July 2
	" John O'Connor	Mar. 4
	" T. M. Gibbs	July 1
Minister of Interior	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—Continued.**

FIRST MINISTRY—Concluded.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
President of Council.	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe.	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny.	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper.	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor.	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald.	June 14, 1873
Receiver-General	Hon. Ed. Kenny.	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais.	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Theodore Robitaille.	Jan. 30, 1873
Secretary of State	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin.	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins.	Dec. 9, 1869
Secretary of State for the Provinces	Hon. A. G. Archibald.	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe.	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs.	June 14, 1873
Without Office	Hon. J. C. Aikins.	Nov. 16, 1869

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.

SECOND MINISTRY.

Premier	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Public Works	do do.	" 7, 1873
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Hon. A. Aimé Dorion.	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Téléphore Fournier.	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake.	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme.	June 8, 1877
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Wm. Ross.	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Wm. B. Vail.	Sept. 30, 1874
	" A. G. Jones.	Jan. 21, 1878
Minister of Customs	Hon. Isaac Burpee.	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just.	Nov. 7, 1873
	" C. A. P. Pelletier.	Jan. 26, 1877
Postmaster-General	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald.	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Téléphore Fournier.	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntingdon.	Oct. 9, 1875
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Albert J. Smith.	Nov. 7, 1873

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION--*Continued.*SECOND MINISTRY--*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Inland Revenue.	Hon. Téléphore Fournier.	Nov. 10, 1873
	" Félix Geoffrion.	July 10, 1874
	" Rodolphe Laflamme.	Nov. 10, 1876
	" Joseph Cauchon.	June 10, 1877
	" Wilfrid Laurier.	Oct. 10, 1877
Minister of Interior.	Hon. David Laird.	Nov. 10, 1873
	" David Mills.	Oct. 20, 1876
President of Council.	Hon. L. S. Huntington.	Jan. 20, 1874
	" J. E. Cauchon.	Dec. 10, 1875
	" Edward Blake.	June 10, 1877
Receiver General.	Hon. Thomas Coffin.	Nov. 10, 1873
Secretary of State.	Hon. David Christie.	Nov. 10, 1873
	" R. W. Scott.	Jan. 10, 1874
Without Office.	Hon. Edward Blake.	Nov. 10, 1873
	" R. W. Scott.	" 10, 1873

The Ministry resigned on the 16th October, 1878.

THIRD MINISTRY.

Premier	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald.	Oct. 17, 1878
Minister of Justice and Attorney General.	Hon. James McDonald.	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell.	May 20, 1881
	" Sir J. S. D. Thompson.	Sept. 20, 1885
Minister of Finance.	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.	Oct. 17, 1878
	" A. W. McLean.	Dec. 10, 1885
	" Sir Charles Tupper.	Jan. 10, 1887
	" Geo. E. Foster.	May 20, 1888
Minister of Public Works.	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Hector L. Langevin.	May 20, 1879
Minister of Railways and Canals.	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.	May 20, 1879
	" J. H. Pope.	Sept. 20, 1885
	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald.	Nov. 20, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.	Hon. L. F. R. Masson.	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell.	Jan. 10, 1881
	" Sir F. R. A. Chénier.	Nov. 10, 1885
Minister of Customs.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.	Oct. 19, 1878
Minister of Agriculture.	Hon. J. H. Pope.	Oct. 17, 1878
	" John A. Macdonald.	Sept. 20, 1885

MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

	Name.	Date of Appointment.
ral	Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir A. Campbell	May 20, 1879
	" John O'Connor	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir A. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John O'Connor	May 20, 1881
	" John Carling	" 23, 1882
	" Sir A. Campbell	Sept. 25, 1885
	" A. W. McLelan	Jan. 17, 1887
	" John G. Haggart	Aug. 3, 1888
rine and	Hon. J. C. Pope	Oct. 19, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	July 10, 1882
	" G. E. Foster	Dec. 10, 1885
	" C. H. Tupper	May 31, 1888
and Rev.	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Oct. 26, 1878
	" J. C. Aikens	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan	May 23, 1882
rior . . .	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir. D. L. Macpherson	" 17, 1883
	" Thomas White	Aug. 5, 1885
	" Edgar Dewdney	" 3, 1888
uncil . . .	Hon. John O'Connor	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1883
	Hon. C. C. Colby	Nov. 28, 1880
l	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1878
te	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Oct. 19, 1878
	" John O'Connor	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Joseph Mousseau	May 20, 1881
	" J. A. Chapleau	July 29, 1882
	Hon. R. D. Wilmot	Nov. 8, 1878
	" Sir D. L. Macpherson	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Frank Smith	July 29, 1882
	" J. J. C. Abbott	May 13, 1887

Members
of the
Senate
1891.

74. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent :—

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1891.

SPEAKER—HON. ALEXANDRE LACOSTE.

CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honourable		The Honourable	
Abbott, Jno. J. C.	Inkerman.	Macdonald, William J. .	Victoria C ^o ⁴⁵ .
Alexander, George.....	Woodstock.	Macfarlane, Alex.....	Wallace.
Allan, George W.	York.	MacInnes, Donald.....	Burlington.
Almon, William J.	Jr. M. Halifax.	MacLaren, Peter.....	Perth.
Armand, Joseph F.	Repentigny.	Macpherson, Sir David.	Saugeen.
Baillargeon, Pierre.....	Stadacona.	Masson, Louis F. R.	Mille Isles.
Bellerose, Joseph H.	De Lanaudière.	Merner, Samuel.....	Hamburg.
Beldue, Joseph.....	Lauzon.	Miller, William.....	Richmond.
Botsford, Amos E.	Sackville.	Montgomery, Donald....	Park Corner.
Boucherville, C. E. B. de	Montarville.	Montplaisir Hypolite...	Shawinigan.
Boutton, Chas. A.	Shell River.	Murphy, Ed.....	Victoria.
Boyd, John.....	Jr. M. St. John.	Odell, William H.	Rockwood.
Carling, Jno. ....	.....	O'Donohoe, John.....	Erie.
Casgrain, Charles E.	Windsor.	Ogilvie, Alexander W. .	Alma.
Chaffers, William H.	Rougemont.	Paquet, Anselme H.	La Vallière.
Clemow, Francis.....	Jr. M. Ottawa.	Pelletier, C. A. P.	Grandville.
Cochrane, Matthew H. .	Wellington.	Perley, W. D.	Wolsley.
De Blois, P. A.	La Salle.	Poirier, Pascal.....	Acadie.
Dever, James.....	Sr. M. St. John.	Power, Lawrence G.	Sr. M. Halifax.
Dickey, Robert B.	Amherst.	Price, Evans Jno.	Laurentides.
Drummond, Geo. A.	Kennebec.	Prowse, Sam.	Murray.
Flint, Billa.....	Trent.	Read, Robert ..	Quinte.
Girard, Marc A.	St. Boniface.	Resser, David.....	King's.
Glasser, John.....	Sarnbury.	Reid, James.....	Cariboo.
Gowan, James R.	Barrie.	Robitaille, Théodore...	Gulf.
Grant, Robert P.	Pictou.	Ross, J. J.	De la Durantaye.
Guévremont, Jean B. .	Sorel.	Sanford, William E. .	Jr. M. Hamilton.
Howlan, George W.	Alberton.	Scott, Richard W.	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Kaultach, Henry A. N. .	Lunenburg.	Smith, Frank.....	Toronto.
Lacoste, Alexandre.....	De Lorimier.	Snowball, J. B.	Bathurst.
Leonard, Elijah.....	London.	Stevens, Gardner G.	Bedford.
Lewin, James D.	St. John.	Sullivan, Michael.....	Kingston.
Loughheed, James A. .	Calgary.	Sutherland, John.....	Kildonan.
McCallum, Lachlan.....	Meuck.	Tasse, Jes.	De la Salaberry.
McLellan, Almer R.	Hopewell.	Thibault, Jes. R.	Rigaud.
McDonald, William.....	Cape Breton.	Vidal, Alexander.....	Sarnia.
McInnis, Thomas R.	N. Westminster.	Wark, David.....	Fredericton.
McKay, Thomas.....	Colchester.	.....	Nagara.
McKindsey, George C. .	Milton.	.....	Midland.
McMullan, Donald.....	Alexandria.	.....	North Sydney.
		.....	Queen's Country.

OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
General.	Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin.	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir A. Campbell.	May 20, 1879
	" John O'Connor.	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir A. Campbell.	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John O'Connor.	May 20, 1881
	" John Carling.	" 23, 1882
	" Sir A. Campbell.	Sept. 25, 1885
	" A. W. McLelan.	Jan. 17, 1887
	" John G. Haggart.	Aug. 3, 1888
Marine and		
	Hon. J. C. Pope.	Oct. 19, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan.	July 10, 1882
	" G. E. Foster.	Dec. 10, 1885
	" C. H. Tupper.	May 31, 1888
Inland Rev.		
	Hon. L. F. G. Baby.	Oct. 26, 1878
	" J. C. Aikens.	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan.	May 23, 1882
Interior.	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir. D. L. Macpherson.	" 17, 1883
	" Thomas White.	Aug. 5, 1885
	" Edgar Dewdney.	" 3, 1888
Council.	Hon. John O'Connor.	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson.	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau.	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan.	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.	Oct. 17, 1883
	Hon. C. C. Colby.	Nov. 28, 1889
General.	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell.	Nov. 8, 1878
State.	Hon. J. C. Aikens.	Oct. 19, 1878
	" John O'Connor.	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Joseph Mousseau.	May 20, 1881
	" J. A. Chapleau.	July 29, 1882
Justice.	Hon. R. D. Wilnot.	Nov. 8, 1878
	" Sir D. L. Macpherson.	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Frank Smith.	July 29, 1882
	" J. J. C. Abbott.	May 13, 1887

Members
of the
Senate
1891.

74. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent :—

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1891.

SPEAKER—HON. ALEXANDRE LACOSTE.

CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honourable		The Honourable	
Abbott, Jno. J. C.	Inkerman.	Macdonald, William J.	Victoria City.
Alexander, George.	Woodstock.	Macfarlane, Alex.	Wallace.
Allan, George W.	York.	MacInnes, Donald.	Burlington.
Almon, William J.	Jr. M. Halifax.	MacLaren, Peter.	Perth.
Armand, Joseph F.	Repentigny.	Macpherson, Sir David.	Saugeen.
Baillargeon, Pierre.	Stadacona.	Masson, Louis F. R.	Mille Isles.
Bellerose, Joseph H.	De Lanaudière.	Merner, Samuel.	Hamburg.
Bolduc, Joseph.	Lauzon.	Miller, William	Richmond.
Botsford, Amos E.	Sackville.	Montgomery, Donald.	Park Corner.
Boucherville, C. E. B. de	Montarville.	Montplaisir Hypolite.	Shawinigan.
Boulton, Chas. A.	Shell River.	Murphy, Ed.	Victoria.
Boyd, John	Jr. M. St. John.	Odell, William H.	Rockwood.
Carling, Jno.		O'Donohoe, John.	Erie.
Casgrain, Charles E.	Windsor.	Ogilvie, Alexander W.	Alma.
Chaffers, William H.	Rougemont.	Paquet, Anselme H.	La Vallière.
Clemow, Francis.	Jr. M. Ottawa.	Pelletier, C. A. P.	Grandville.
Cochrane, Matthew H.	Wellington.	Perley, W. D.	Walsley.
De Blois, P. A.	La Salle.	Poirier, Pascal.	Acadie.
Dever, James.	Sr. M. St. John.	Power, Lawrence G.	Sr. M. Halifax.
Dickey, Robert B.	Amherst.	Price, Evans Jno.	Laurentides.
Drummond, Geo. A.	Kennebec.	Prowse, Sam.	Murray.
Flint, Billa	Trent.	Read, Robert	Quinté.
Girard, Marc A.	St. Boniface.	Reesor, David.	King's.
Glasier, John	Sunbury.	Reid, James	Cariboo.
Gowan, James R.	Barrie.	Robitaille, Théodore.	Gulf.
Grant, Robert P.	Pictou.	Ross, J. J.	De la Durantaye.
Guévremont, Jean B.	Sorel.	Sanford, William E.	Jr. M. Hamilton.
Howlan, George W.	Alberton.	Scott, Richard W.	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Kaulbach, Henry A. N.	Lunenburg.	Smith, Frank	Toronto.
Lacoste, Alexandre	De Lorimier.	Snowball, J. B.	Bathurst.
Leonard, Elijah.	London.	Stevens, Gardner G.	Bedford.
Lewin, James D.	St. John.	Sullivan, Michael	Kingston.
Loughheed, James A.	Calgary.	Sutherland, John.	Kildonan.
McCallum, Lachlan	Monck.	Tassé, Jos.	De la Salaberry.
McLelan, Abner R.	Hopewell.	Thibault, Jos. R.	Rigaud.
McDonald, William	Cape Breton.	Vidal, Alexander.	Sarnia.
McInnis, Thomas R.	N. Westminster.	Wark, David.	Fredericton.
McKay, Thomas.	Colchester.		Niagara.
McKindsey, George C.	Milton.		Midland.
McMillan, Donald	Alexandria.		North Sydney.
			Queen's County.

75. The following is a list of the Members of the House of Commons, with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order:—

Members
of the
House of
Commons,
1891.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1891.

SPEAKER—HON. PETER WHITE. CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Addington	Dawson, G. W. W.	Durham, E.R.	Craig, Thomas D.
Albert	Weldon, Richard C.	Durham, W.R.	Beith, Robert.
Alberta	Davis, Donald W.	Elgin, E.R.	Ingram, Andrew B.
Algoma		Elgin, W.R.	Casey, George E.
Annapolis	Mills, John B.	Essex, N.R.	McGregor, Wm.
Antigonish	Thompson, Hon. Sir J.	Essex, S.R.	Allan, Hy. W.
Argenteuil	Christie, Thomas.	Frontenac	Kirkpatrick, Hon. G. A.
Assiniboia, E.	Dewdney, Hon. E.	Gaspé	Joncas, L. Z.
Assiniboia, W.	Davin, Nicholas F.	Glengarry	MacLennan, Roderick R.
Bagot	Dupont, Flavien.	Gloucester	Burns, Kennedy F.
Beauce	Godbout, Joseph.	Grenville, S.R.	Reid, Jno. D.
Beauharnois	Bergeron, Joseph G. H.	Grey, E.R.	Sproule, Thomas S.
Becheville	Amiot, Guillaume.	Grey, N.R.	Masson, James.
Berthier	Beausoleil, Cleophas.	Grey, S.R.	Landerkin, George.
Bonaventure	Fauvel, Wm. Le B.	Guysborough	Fraser, Duncan C.
Bathwell	Mills, Hon. David.	Haldimand	Montague, W. H.
Brant, N. R.	Somerville, James.	Halifax	Stairs, Jos. F.
Brant, S. R.	Paterson, William.		Kenny, Thomas E.
Braceville	Wood, John F.	Halton	Henderson, David.
Brome	Dyer, E. A.		McKay, Alexander.
Bruce, E. R.	Imax, Reuben.	Hamilton	Ryckman, Samuel S.
Bruce, N. R.	McNeill, Alexander.	Hants	Putnam, Alfred.
Bruce, W. R.	Rowand, James.	Hastings, E.R.	Burdett, Samuel B.
Cape Breton	McDonnell, Hector F.	Hastings, N.R.	Bowell, Hon. Mackenzie
	McKeen, David.	Hastings, W.R.	Corby, Henry.
Cardwell	White, R. S.	Hochelaga	Desjardins, Alphonse.
Carleton (N.B.)	Coltes, Newton R.	Huntingdon	Seriver, Julius.
Carleton (Ont.)	Hodgins, Wm. T.	Huron, E.R.	Macdonald, Peter.
Carleton	Barnard, Frank S.	Huron, S.R.	McMillan, John.
Chamblé	Préfontaine, Raymond.	Huron, W.R.	Cameron, M. C.
Champlain	Carignan, O.	Iberville	Béchar, François.
Charlevoix	Simard, Henry.	Inverness	Cameron, Hugh.
Charlotte	Gilmer, Arthur H.	Jacques Cartier	Girouard, Désiré.
Châteauguay	Brown, James, P.	Joliette	Lippe, U.
Chesapeake and		Kamouraska	Carroll, Henry G.
Châteauguay	Savard, P. V.	Kent (N.B.)	Leger, Edward H.
Colchester	Patterson, Wm. A.	Kent (Ont.)	Campbell, A.
Compton	Pope, Rufus Henry.	King's (N.B.)	Foster, Hon. George E.
Cornwall and		King's (N.S.)	Borden, Frederick W.
Coventry	Bergin, Darby.	King's (P.E.I.)	Maclean, Jno.
Cumberland	Dovey, Arthur R.	Kingston	Macdonald, A. C.
Dagby	Bowers, Ed. C.		Macdonald, Rt. Hon.
Dartmouth	Vaillancourt, Cyrille E.		Sir John A.
De Meuse		Lambton, E.R.	Moncrieff, George.
De Meuse		Lambton, W.R.	Lister, James F.
De Meuse		Laurel, N.R.	Jamieson, Joseph.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Continued.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Lanark, S. R.	Haggart, Hon. John G.	Peterboro', E. R.	Burnham, John.
Laprairie	Pelletier, L. C.	Peterboro', W. R.	Stevenson, James.
L'Assomption	Gauthier, Joseph.	Pictou	Tupper, Hon. Charles H.
Laval	Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A.		McDougall, John.
Leeds and Grenville, N. R.	Ferguson, Charles F.	Pontiac	Murray, Thomas.
Leeds, S. R.	Taylor, George.	Portneuf	Delisle, Arthur.
Lennox	Allison David W.	Prescott	Proulx, Isidore.
Levis	Guay, Pierre M.	Prince (P. E. I.) . . .	Perry, Stanislaus F.
Lincoln and Niagara	Gibson, Wm.		Yeo, John.
Lisgar	Ross, Arthur W.	Prince Edward	Miller, Archibald C.
L'Islet	Desjardins Louis G.	Provencher	LaRivière, A. A. C.
London	Hyman, Chas. S.	Quebec, Centre	Langelier, François.
Lotbinière	Rinfret, Côme I.	Quebec, East	Laurier, Hon. Wilfrid.
Lunenburg	Kaulbach, C. E.	Quebec, West	McGreevy, Hon. Thos.
Marquette	Watson, Robert.	Quebec (County) . . .	Fremont, J. J. T.
Maskinongé	Legris, Jos. H.	Queen's (N. B.)	King, Geo. G.
Megantic	Côté, L. J.	Queen's (N. S.)	Forbes, Francis G.
Middlesex, E. R. . . .	Marshall, Joseph H.	Queen's (P. E. I.) . . .	Davies, Louis H.
Middlesex, N. R. . . .	Hutchins, W. H.		Welsh, William.
Middlesex, S. R. . . .	Armstrong, James.	Renfrew, N. R.	White, Hon. Peter.
Middlesex, W. R. . . .	Roome, William F.	Renfrew, S. R.	Ferguson, John.
Missisquoi	Baker, Geo. B.	Restigouche	McAlister, Jno.
Mouck	Brown, John.	Richelieu	Langevin, Hon. Sir H.
Montcalm	Dugas, Louis.	Richmond (N. S.) . . .	Gillies, Jos. A.
Montmagny	Choquette, P. A.	Richmond and Wolfe (Que.)	Cleveland, Clarence C.
Montmorency	Tarte, Jos. I.	Rimouski	Caron, Hon. Sir A. P.
Montreal Centre . . .	Curran, John J.	Rouville	Brodeur, L. P.
Montreal East	Lépine, A. T.	Russell	Edwards, W. C.
Montreal West	Smith, Sir Donald A.	St. Hyacinthe	Bernier, Michel E.
Muskoka	O'Brien, William E.	St. John (N. B.)	
Napierville	Monet Dominique.	City	Macleod, Ezekiel.
N. Westminster	Corbould, Gordon E.	St. John (N. B.)	Skinner, Charles N.
Nicolet	Leduc, Jos. H.	City, County	Hazen, Jno. D.
Norfolk, N. R.	Charlton, John.	St. John (Que.)	Bourassa, François.
Norfolk, S. R.	Tisdale, David.	St. Maurice	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
Northumberland (N. B.)	Adams, Michael.	Saskatchewan	Macleod, D. H.
Northumberland (Ont.) .	E. R.	Saskirk	Daly, Thomas M.
Northumberland (Ont.) .	W. R.	Shedford	Sunborn, Jno. R.
Ontario, N. R.	Madill, Frank.	Shelburne	White, N. W.
Ontario, S. R.	Davidson, Jas. I.	Sherbrooke	Ives, Wm. B.
Ontario, W. R.	Edgar, James, D.	Simcoe, E. R.	Spohn, Philip H.
Ottawa (City)	Mackintosh, Charles H.	Simcoe, N. R.	McCarthy, Dalton.
Ottawa (County) . . .	Robillard, Honoré.	Simcoe, S. R.	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
Oxford, N. R.	Sutherland, James.	Soulanges	Mousseau, Jos. O.
Oxford, S. R.	Cartwright, Hon. Sir R.	Stanstead	Rider, Timothy B.
Peel	Featherstone, Joseph.	Sunbury	Wilnot, Robert D., jr.
Perth, N. R.	Grieve, Jas.	Teniscouata	Grandbois, Paul E.
Perth, S. R.	Trow, James.	Terrebonne	Chapleau, Hon. J. A.
		Three Rivers	Langevin, Hon. Sir H. L.
		Toronto, Centre	Cockburn, George R. R.
		Toronto, East	Coatsworth, Emerson, jr.
		Toronto, West	Denison, Frederick C.
		Two Mountains	Daoust, Jean B.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Concluded.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Vancouver Isl'd.	Gordon, David W.	Wellington, N.R.	McMullen, James.
Vaudreuil	Harwood, Henry S.	Wellington, S.R.	Imes, James.
Vershères	Geoffrion, Hon. Felix.	Wentworth, N.R.	Bain, Thomas.
Victoria (B.C.)	Prior, Edward G.	Wentworth, S.R.	Carpenter, F. W.
Victoria (N.B.)	Earle, Thomas.	Westmoreland...	Wood, Josiah.
Victoria (N.S.)	Costigan, Hon. John.	Winnipeg	Macdonald, Hugh J.
Victoria (O.N.R.)	McDonald, John A.	Yale	Mara, John A.
Victoria (O.S.R.)	Barron, John A.	Yamaska	Mignault, R. M. S.
Waterloo, N.R.	Fairbairn, Charles.	Yarmouth	Flint, Thos. B.
Waterloo, S.R.	Bowman, Ismae E.	York (N.B.) . . .	Temple, Thomas.
Welland	Livingston, James.	York (O.), E.R.	Mackenzie, Hon. A.
Wellington, C.R.	Gerrman, Wm. M.	York (O.), N.R.	Mulock, William.
	Setuple, Andrew	York (O.), W.R.	Wallace, N. C.

76. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each Province, respectively, entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly :—

Lieutenant Governors and Provincial Legislatures.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario	Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.	" 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
	" Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., P.C.	Feb. 8, 1887
Quebec	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	Jan. 31, 1868
	" René Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Theodore Robitaille, P.C.	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson, P.C.	Nov. 7, 1884
	" A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE
ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Nova Scotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams.....	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.	
	M.G.	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.	
	M.G.	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir F. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C.	" 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.	July 4, 1873
	" Matthew Henry Richey	" 4, 1883
New Brunswick.....	" A. W. McLelan, P.C.	" 9, 1888
	" Malachy Bowes Daly	" 11, 1890
	Major-General C. H. Doyle.....	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C.	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C.	Feb. 11, 1884
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G. P.C.	Oct. 31, 1885
Prince Edward Island...	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C.	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald..	Aug. 1, 1884
	" Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 2, 1889
British Columbia.....	Hon. J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards.....	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall	" 21, 1881
	" Hugh Nelson	Feb. 8, 1887
Manitoba	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston.....	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris, P.C.	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C.	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins, P.C.	Sept. 22, 1882
	" John C. Schultz	July 1, 1888
The Territories	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 10, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston.....	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris, P.C.	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney.	Dec. 3, 1881
	" Joseph Royal	July 1, 1888

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1891.

Attorney-General	Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" A. S. Hardy, Q.C.
" Public Works	" C. F. Fraser, Q.C.
Secretary and Registrar	" John M. Gibson, Q.C.
Treasurer	" Richard Harcourt, Q. C.
Minister of Education	" G. W. Ross.
Minister of Agriculture	" John Dryden.
Without portfolio	" E. H. Bronson.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867..	Mar. 4, 1868..	} Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd	Nov. 3, 1868..	Jan. 23, 1869..	
	3rd	" 3, 1869..	Dec. 24, 1869..	
	4th	Dec. 7, 1870..	Feb. 15, 1871..	
2nd Legislature	1st	Dec. 7, 1871..	Mar. 2, 1872..	} Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 8, 1873..	" 29, 1873..	
	3rd	" 8, 1874..	" 24, 1874..	
	4th	Nov. 12, 1874..	Dec. 21, 1874..	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 25, 1875..	Feb. 10, 1876..	} April 25, 1879.
	2nd	Jan. 3, 1877..	Mar. 2, 1887..	
	3rd	" 9, 1878..	" 7, 1878..	
	4th	" 9, 1879..	" 11, 1879..	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 8, 1880..	Mar. 5, 1880..	} Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd	" 13, 1881..	" 4, 1881..	
	3rd	" 12, 1882..	" 10, 1882..	
	4th	Dec. 13, 1882..	Feb. 1, 1883..	
5th Legislature.	1st	Jan. 23, 1884..	Mar. 25, 1884..	} Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd	" 28, 1885..	" 30, 1885..	
	3rd	" 28, 1886..	" 25, 1886..	
6th Legislature	1st	Feb. 10, 1887..	April 23, 1887..	} April 26, 1890.
	2nd	Jan. 26, 1888..	Mar. 23, 1888..	
	3rd	" 24, 1889..	" 23, 1889..	
	4th	" 30, 1890..	April 7, 1890..	
7th Legislature	1st	Feb. 11, 1891*	May 4, 1891..	

* Adjourned from 12th February to 10th March.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. THOS. BALLANTYNE.

CLERK—CHAS. T. GILMOUR.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Addington.....	James Reid.	Middlesex, N.R.	John Waters.
Algoma, East.....	Alexander F. Campbell	Middlesex, W.R.	Hon. George W. Ross.
Algoma, West.....	James Connors.	Monck.....	Hon. Richard Harrisart.
Brant, N.R.....	William B. Wood.	Muskoka.....	George F. Marter.
Brant, S.R.....	Hon. Arthur S. Hardy.	Nipissing.....	John Loughlin.
Brockville.....	Hon. Chris. F. Fraser.	Norfolk, S.R.....	William A. Charlton.
Bruce, N.R.....	John George.	Norfolk, N.R.....	E. Carpenter.
Bruce, S.R.....	Hamilton P. O'Connor.	Northumberland	
Bruce, C.R.....	Walter McE. Dack.	E.R.....	Dr. Willoughby.
Cardwell.....	William H. Hammell.	Northumberland	
Carleton.....	Geo. Wm. Monk.	W.R.....	Corelli C. Field.
Cornwall and		Ontario, N.R.....	James Glandine.
Stormont.....	William Mack.	Ontario, S.R.....	Hon. John Dryden.
Dufferin.....	John Barr.	Ottawa.....	Hon. Erskine H. Broun.
Dundas.....	J. P. Whitney.	Oxford, N.R.....	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Durham, E.R.....	George Campbell.	Oxford, S.R.....	Angus McKay.
Durham, W.R.....	William T. Lockhart.	Parry Sound.....	James Sharpe.
Elgin, E.R.....	Henry T. Godwin.	Peel.....	Kenneth Chisholm.
Elgin, W.R.....	Dugald McColl.	Perth, N.R.....	Thomas Magwood.
Essex, N.R.....	Sol. White.	Perth, S.R.....	Hon. Thomas Ballantyne.
Essex, S.R.....	William D. Balfour.	Peterborough.	
Frontenac.....	H. Smith.	E.R.....	Thomas Blezand.
Glengarry.....	James Rayside.	Peterborough.	
Grenville.....	Orlando Bush.	W.R.....	James R. Stratton.
Grey, N.R.....	James Cleland.	Prescott.....	Alfred Evanurel.
Grey, C.R.....	Joseph Rorkes.	Prince Edward.	John A. Sprague.
Grey, S.R.....	James H. Hunter.	Renfrew, S.R.....	John F. Dowling.
Haldimand.....	Hon. Jacob Baxter.	Renfrew, N.R.....	Armad Donip.
Halton.....	William Kerns.	Russell.....	Alexander Reddard.
Hamilton.....	Hon. John M. Gibson.	Simcoe, E.R.....	A. Miscampbell.
Hastings, W.R.....	William H. Biggar.	Simcoe, W.R.....	Thomas Wythe.
Hastings, E.R.....	William P. Hudson.	Simcoe, C.R.....	Robert Paton.
Hastings, N.R.....	Alphus F. Wood.		Edward F. Clarke.
Huron, E.R.....	Thomas Gibson.	Toronto.....	Henry E. Clarke.
Huron, S.R.....	Archibald Bishop.		Joseph Tait.
Huron, W.R.....	James T. Garrow.	Victoria, E.R.....	John Fell.
Kent, E.R.....	Robert Ferguson.	Victoria, W.R.....	John McKay.
Kent, W.R.....	James Clancy.	Waterloo, N.R.....	E. W. B. Snyder.
Kingston.....	James R. Metcalfe.	Waterloo, S.R.....	John D. Moore.
Lambton, E.R.....	Hugh Mackenzie.	Welland.....	William McCherry.
Lambton, W.R.....	Charles McKenzie.	Wellington, S.R.....	Donald Guthrie.
Lanark, N.R.....	W. C. Caldwell.	Wellington, E.R.....	Charles Clarke.
Lanark, S.R.....	Nath. McLoughlin.	Wellington, W.R.....	Abraham S. Allan.
Leeds.....	Robert H. Preston.	Wentworth, N.R.....	James McMahon.
Lennox.....	Walter W. Mencham.	Wentworth, S.R.....	Nicholas Awey.
Lincoln.....	James Hiscott.	York, E.R.....	George B. Smith.
London.....	William R. Meredith.	York, W.R.....	John T. Gilmour.
Middlesex, E.R.....	Richard Tooley.	York, N.R.....	E. L. Davis.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. AUGUSTE REAL ANGERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1891.

Premier and Commissioner of Agriculture	Hon. H. Mercier.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" G. Dubamel.
Treasurer	" Jos. Sheehy.
Commissioner of Public Works	" P. Garneau.
Provincial Secretary	" C. Langehler.
Attorney-General	" J. E. Robidoux.
President of the Council.....	" D. A. Ross.
Member without office.....	" A. Boyer.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867.	Feb. 24, 1868.	} May, 27, 1871.
	2nd	Jan. 20, 1869.	April 5, 1869.	
	3rd	Nov. 23, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1870.	
	4th	" 3, 1870.	Dec. 24, 1870.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Nov. 7, 1871.	Dec. 23, 1871.	} June 7, 1875.
	2nd	" 7, 1872.	" 24, 1872.	
	3rd	Dec. 4, 1873.	Jan. 28, 1874.	
	4th	" 3, 1874.	Feb. 23, 1875.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 5, 1875.	Dec. 24, 1875.	} March 22, 1878.
	2nd	" 11, 1876.	" 28, 1876.	
	3rd	Dec. 19, 1877.	March 9, 1878.	
4th Legislature	1st	June 5, 1878.	July 20, 1878.	} Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd	" 19, 1879.	Oct. 31, 1879.	
	3rd	May 28, 1880.	July 24, 1880.	
	4th	April 28, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	
5th Legislature	1st	March 9, 1882.	May 27, 1882.	} Sept. 9, 1886.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1883.	March 30, 1883.	
	3rd	March 28, 1884.	June 10, 1884.	
	4th	" 5, 1885.	May 9, 1885.	
	5th	April 8, 1886.	June 21, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	Jan. 27, 1887.	May 18, 1887.	} May 10, 1890.
	2nd	May 15, 1888.	July 12, 1888.	
	3rd	Jan. 8, 1889.	March 21, 1889.	
	4th	" 7, 1890.	April 2, 1890.	
7th Legislature	1st	Nov. 4, 1890.	Dec. 30, 1890.	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—HON. HENRY STARNES.

CLERK—LOUIS FRECHETTE.

Divisions.	Name.	Divisions.	Name.
Alma	Tourville, Louis.	Lauzon.....	.....
Bedford.....	Wood, Thomas.	Les Laurentides.	Bresse, Guillaume.
De la Durantaye	Garneau, Pierre.	Mille Isle.....	Marsil, David.
De Lanaudière..	Sylvestre, Louis.	Montarville....	De Boucherville, C.B.
De la Vallière...	Méthot, François X. O.	Repentigny.....	Archambault, Horace.
De Lorimier....	Laviolette, Joseph G.	Rigaud	Prevost, Wilfred.
De la Salaberry..	Starnes, Henry.	Rougemont. ...	La Bruère, P. B. de.
Golfe	Ross, David A.	Shawinigan.....	Ross, John Jones.
Grandville	Dionne, Elisée.	Sorel	Dorion, Joseph A.
Inkerman.....	Bryson, George, jr.	Stadacona	Hearn, John.
Kénébec	Cornier, Napoléon Chas.	Victoria.....	Ward, James K.
Lasalle	Larue, F. X. P.	Wellington....	Gilman, Francis E.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

—HON. F. G. MARCHANT.

CLERK—L. DELORME.

Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Girouard, Joseph Ena.	Montmagny . . .	Bernatchez, Nazaire.
McDonald, Milton.	Montmorency. .	Langelier, Hon. Charles.
Blanchet, Hon. Jean.	Montreal No. 1.	Béland, Joseph.
Bisson, Elie Hercule.	Montreal No. 2.	Brunet, Joseph.
Turgeon, Adéland.	Montreal No. 3.	Rainville, Henri B.
Chenevert, Alphonse.	Montreal No. 4.	Clendinning, William.
Mercier, Hon. Honoré.	Montreal No. 5.	Hall, John S.
England, Rufus Nelson.	Montreal No. 6.	McShane, Hon. James.
Rocheleau, Antoine.	Napierville. . .	Ste. Marie, Louis.
Grenier, Dr. Pierre.	Nicolet.	Monfette, Joseph Victor
Morin, Joseph.	Ottawa.	Rochon, Alfred.
Robidoux, Hon. J. E.	Pontiac.	Poupore, William Joseph
	Portneuf.	Tessier, Jules.
	Quebec East. . .	Shehyn, Hon. Joseph.
	Quebec West. .	Murphy, Owen.
	Quebec Centre.	Rinfret, Dr. Rémi F.
	Quebec (county).	Fitzpatrick, Charles.
	Richmond. . . .	Bedard, Joseph.
	Richelieu. . . .	Cardin, Louis Pierre Paul
	Rimouski.	Tessier, Auguste.
	Rouville.	Girard, Alfred.
	St. Hyacinthe. .	Desmarais, Odilon.
	St. John.	Marchand, Hon. Felix G.
	St. Maurice. . .	Duplessis, L. T. N. L.
	St. Sauveur. . .	Parent, S. Napoleon.
	Shefford.	de Grosbois, Dr. T. B.
	Sherbrooke. . . .	Robertson, Hon. J. G.
	Soulanges. . . .	Bourbonnais, Avila G.
	Stanstead. . . .	Lovell, Modie Brock
	Témiscouata. . .	Pouliot, Charles Eugène
	Terrebonne. . .	Nantel, Guillaume A.
	Three Rivers. . .	Normand, Télesphore E.
	Two Mountains.	Beauchamp, Benjamin.
	Vaudreuil. . . .	Lalonde, Dr. Emery.
	Verchères. . . .	Lussier, A. A. Ed. E.
	Wolfe.	Picard, Jacques.
	Yamaska.	Gladu, Victor.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MALACHI BOWEN DALL. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1891.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney-General	" J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines	" Charles E. Church.
Members without Office	" Thomas Johnson.
"	" Daniel McNeil.
"	" Two vacancies.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	*1st	Jan. 30, 1868.	Sept. 21, 1868.	} April 17, 1871.
	2nd	April 29, 1869.	June 14, 1869.	
	3rd	Feb. 17, 1870.	April 18, 1870.	
	4th	" 2, 1871.	" 4, 1871.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Feb. 22, 1872.	April 18, 1872.	} Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd	" 27, 1873.	" 30, 1873.	
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1874.	May 7, 1874.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Mar. 11, 1875.	May 6, 1875.	} Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 4, 1876.	
	3rd	" 15, 1877.	" 12, 1877.	
	4th	" 21, 1878.	" 4, 1878.	
4th Legislature	1st	Mar. 6, 1879.	April 17, 1879.	} May 23, 1882.
	2nd	Feb. 26, 1880.	" 10, 1880.	
	3rd	Mar. 3, 1881.	" 14, 1881.	
	4th	Jan. 19, 1882.	Mar. 10, 1882.	
5th Legislature	1st	Feb. 8, 1883.	April 19, 1883.	} May 20, 1886.
	2nd	" 14, 1884.	" 19, 1884.	
	3rd	" 19, 1885.	" 24, 1885.	
	4th	" 25, 1886.	May 11, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	Mar. 10, 1887.	May 3, 1887.	} April 21, 1890.
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888.	April 16, 1888.	
	3rd	" 21, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
	4th	" 20, 1890.	" 15, 1890.	
7th Legislature	1st	April 2, 1891.		

* Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK, Halifax.

CLERK—ALBERT PETERS.

The Honourable—

John McKinnon.
Samuel Creelman.
D. McN. Parker.
Loran L. Baker.
Charles M. Francheville.
David McCurdy.
Hiram Black.
W. H. Owen.

The Honourable—

Geo. Whitman.
Samuel Locke.
M. H. Goudge.
W. H. Ray.
Thos. L. Dodge.
Jno. McNeil.
Jason M. Mack.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. M. J. POWER.

CLERK—J. W. OUSELEY.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis Co.	Hon. J. W. Longley. H. H. Chute.	Inverness	Hon. D. McNeil. John McKinnon.
Antigonish	Colin F. McIsaac. Chris. P. Chisholm.	King's.....	A. P. Welton. B. Webster.
Cape Breton.....	A. J. McDonald. Jos. McPherson.	Lunenburg Co..	Hon. C. E. Church. J. D. Sperry.
Colchester.....	Geo. Clark. F. A. Laurence.	Pictou.....	W. Cameron. J. D. McGregor.
Cumberland .. .	G. W. Forrest. Wm. Oxley.	Queen's .. .	Alex. Grant. Rich. Hunt.
Digby.....	E. E. Tupper. A. M. Comeau.	Richmond.....	A. M. Hemeon. Jos. Matheson.
Guysborough .. .	A. F. Cameron. H. Morrow.	Shelburne	A. A. LeBlanc. C. H. Cahan.
Halifax.....	Hon. Wm. S. Fielding. Hon. M. J. Power.	Victoria.....	Hon. Thos. Johnson. John A. Fraser.
Hants.....	Wm. Roche, jun. T. B. Smith. Arthur Drysdale.	Yarmouth.....	John L. Bethune. F. Hatfield. William Law.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C.B., K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1891.

Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary	" James Mitchell.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works.....	" P. G. Ryan.
Surveyor-General.....	" Lemuel J. Tweedie.
Solicitor-General.....	" Wm. Pugsley, Jr.
Members without Office	" A. Harrison.
"	" D. McLellan.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Ses- sions.	Date of.		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 13, 1868.	Mar. 23, 1868.	} June 3, 1870.
	2nd.....	Mar. 4, 1869.	April 21, 1869.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 10, 1870.	" 7, 1870.	
2nd General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 16, 1871.	Feb. 22, 1871.	} May 15, 1874.
	2nd.....	April 5, 1871.	May 17, 1871.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 29, 1872.	April 11, 1872.	
	4th.....	" 27, 1873.	" 14, 1873.	
	5th.....	" 12, 1874.	" 8, 1874.	
3rd General Assembly. . .	1st.....	Feb. 18, 1875.	April 10, 1875.	} May 14, 1878.
	2nd.....	" 17, 1876.	" 13, 1876.	
	3rd.....	" 8, 1877.	Mar. 16, 1877.	
	4th.....	Aug. 28, 1877.	Sept. 5, 1877.	
	5th.....	Feb. 26, 1878.	April 18, 1878.	
4th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 27, 1879.	April 15, 1879.	} May 25, 1882.
	2nd.....	Mar. 9, 1880.	" 23, 1880.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 8, 1881.	Mar. 25, 1881.	
	4th.....	" 16, 1882.	April 6, 1882.	
5th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 22, 1883.	Mar. 3, 1883.	} April 2, 1886.
	2nd.....	April 12, 1883.	May 3, 1883.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 28, 1884.	April 1, 1884.	
	4th.....	" 28, 1885.	" 6, 1885.	
	5th.....	" 25, 1886.	" 2, 1886.	
6th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Mar. 3, 1887.	April 5, 1887.	} Dec. 30, 1889.
	2nd.....	" 1, 1888.	" 6, 1888.	
	3rd.....	" 7, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
7th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Mar. 13, 1890.	April 23, 1890.	
	2nd.....	" 11, 1891.	" 16, 1891.	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1890.

PRESIDENT—HON. GEORGE F. HILL.

CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—GEORGE BOTSFORD.

The Honourable—

Baird, Geo. T.
Barberie, J. Cunard.
Bellamy, Richard.
Emmerson, Henry R.
Fellows, Jas. I.
Flewelling, G. Hudson.
Harrison, Archibald.
Hill, George F. (President).
Jones, Thomas Roseuele.
Le Blanc, Oliver J.

The Honourable—

McLellan, David.
McManus, Francis J.
Richard, Ambroise D.
Ritchie, Allan.
Ryan, James.
Thompson, Fred. P.
White, George W.
Woods, Francis.
Young, Robert.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. ALBERT S. WHITE.

CLERK—HENRY BARTLETT RAINSFORD.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Albert.....	Turner, Gaius S. Lewis, William J., M.D.	Queen's	Palmer, Albert. LaBillois, Charles H.
Carleton.....	Atkinson, M. C., M.D. Ketchum, G. Randolph.	Restigouche ..	Murray, William. Harrison, Charles B.
Charlotte.....	Douglass, William. Hibbard, George. Mitchell, Hon. James. Russell, James.	Sunbury.....	Perley, William E. Alward, Silas.
Gloucester ...	Poirier, Joseph. Ryan, Hon. Patrick G.	St. John City.	Smith, Albert Colby. McKeown, Harrison A.
Kent	Phinney, James D. Vacant.	St. John Co'y.	Rourke, James. Shaw, William.
King's.....	Pugaley, Hon. Wm., jr. Taylor, George L., M.D.	Victoria.....	Stockton, A. A. Porter, James E.
Madawaska.....	White, Hon. Albert S. Thériault, Levite.	Westmoreland	Melanson, Oliver M. Hanington, Daniel L.
Northumberland	Burchill, John P. O'Brien, John. Robinson, James.	York.....	Powell, Henry A. McQueen, Jos. A.
Queen's.....	Tweedie, Hon. L. J. Hetherington, Thomas.		Anderson, John. Colter, Thos. H. Blair, Hon. Andrew G. Wilson, William.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULZ. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1891.

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.....	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Attorney-General and Railway Commissioner.....	"
Minister of Public Works.....	" James A. Stuart.
Provincial Secretary.....	" Daniel McLean.
Provincial Treasurer.....	" Daniel H. McMillan.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 15, 1871.	May 3, 1871.	} Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd.....	Jan. 16, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1872.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 5, 1873.	Mar. 8, 1873.	
	4th.....	Nov. 4, 1873.	July 22, 1874.	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 31, 1875.	May 14, 1875.	} Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd.....	Jan. 18, 1876.	Feb. 4, 1876.	
	3rd.....	" 30, 1877.	" 28, 1877.	
	4th.....	" 10, 1878.	" 2, 1878.	
3rd Legislature.....	†1st....	Feb. 1, 1879.	June 26, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 22, 1880.	Feb. 14, 1880.	} Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd....	Dec. 16, 1880.	Dec. 23, 1880.	
	3rd....	Mar. 3, 1881.	May 25, 1881.	
	4th....	April 27, 1882.	" 30, 1882.	
5th Legislature.....	1st....	May 17, 1883.	July 7, 1883.	} Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd....	Mar. 13, 1884.	June 3, 1884.	
	3rd....	" 19, 1885.	May 2, 1885.	
	4th....	" 4, 1886.	" 28, 1886.	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	April 14, 1887.	June 10, 1887.	} June 16, 1888.
	2nd....	Jan. 12, 1888.	May 18, 1888.	
7th Legislature.....	†1st....	Aug. 28, 1888.	Oct. 16, 1888.	
	‡2nd....	Nov. 8, 1888.	Mar. 5, 1889.	
	§3rd....	Jan. 30, 1890.	" 31, 1890.	
	4th....	Feb. 26, 1891.	April 18, 1891.	

* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874.

† Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879.

‡ Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888.

§ Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889.

Adjourned to March 10, 1891.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

S. J. JACKSON.

CLERK - E. G. CONKLIN.

TUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
.....	Crawford, John.
.....	Mickle, Chas. J.
.....	Smart, Hon. Jas. A.
.....	Jérôme, Martin.
.....	Gelley, Thomas.
.....	McMillan, Hon. D. H.
.....	Wood, E. J.
.....	McLean, Hon. Daniel.
.....	Roblin, R. P.
.....	Thomson, James.
.....	Young, F. M.
.....	Norguay, Thomas.
.....	McKenzie, K.
.....	Dickson, E.
.....	Lagimodiere, Wm.
.....	O'Malley, R. G.
.....	Gillies, J. D.
.....	Lawrence, Alex.
.....	Martin, A. F.
.....	Greenway, Hon. Thos.
.....	Thompson, S. J.
.....	Sifton, Clifford.
.....	Jones, L. M.
.....	Martin, Joseph.
.....	Jackson, Hon. S. J.
.....	Winkler, Enoch.
.....	Fisher, James.
.....	Colcleugh, F. W.
.....	Marion, Roger.
.....	Harrower, Jas.
.....	Campbell, A. McL.
.....	Graham, H. C.
.....	Smith, Thos. H.
.....	Hettle, John.
.....	Morton, Thos. L.
.....	Prendergast, Jas. E. P.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT - - - VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. HUGH NELSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1891.

President of the Council.. . . .	Hon. Chas. E. Pooley.
Attorney-General.....	" Theodore Davie.
Premier, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Clerk of Executive Council	" John Robson.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works....	" Forbes George Vernon.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture	" John Herbert Turner.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 15, 1872..	April 11, 1872..	} August 30th, 1873
	2nd.....	Dec. 17, 1872..	Feb. 21, 1873..	
	3rd.....	" 18, 1873..	Mar. 2, 1874..	
	4th.....	Mar. 1, 1875..	April 22, 1875..	
2nd Legislature.. . . .	1st.....	Jan. 10, 1876..	May 19, 1876..	} April 12, 1878.
	2nd.....	Feb. 21, 1877..	April 18, 1877..	
	3rd.....	" 7, 1878..	" 10, 1878..	
3rd Legislature.....	1st.. . .	July 29, 1878..	Sept. 2, 1878..	} June 13, 1882.
	2nd.....	Jan. 29, 1879..	April 29, 1879..	
	3rd.....	April 5, 1880..	May 8, 1880..	
	4th.....	Jan. 24, 1881..	Mar. 25, 1881..	
	5th.....	Feb. 23, 1882..	April 21, 1882..	
4th Legislature.	1st.....	Jan. 25, 1883..	May 12, 1883..	} June 3, 1886.
	2nd.....	Dec. 3, 1883..	Feb. 18, 1884..	
	3rd.....	Jan. 12, 1885..	Mar. 9, 1885..	
	4th.....	" 25, 1886..	April 6, 1886..	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 24, 1887..	April 7, 1887..	} May 10, 1890.
	2nd.....	" 27, 1888..	" 28, 1888..	
	3rd.....	" 31, 1889..	" 6, 1889..	
	4th.....	" 23, 1890..	" 26, 1890..	
6th Legislature.. . . .	1st.....	Jan. 15, 1891..	

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. D. W. HIGGINS.

CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Alberni.....	Fletcher, Thos.
Cassiar.....	Hall, Robert H.
	Robson, Hon. John.
Cariboo.....	Rogers, Samuel A.
	Nason, I. B.
	Croft, Henry.
Cowichan.....	Davie, Hon. Theodore.
Comox.....	Hunter, Jos.
Esquimalt.....	Pooley, Hon. C. E.
	Higgins, Hon. D. W. (Speaker).
Kootenay East.....	Baker, Lt.-Col. James.
Kootenay West.....	Kellie, James M.
Lillooet.....	Stoddart, David A.
	Smith, A. W.
Nanaimo.....	Foster, Thos.
	McKenzie, Colin C.
Nanaimo City.....	Keith, Thos.
New Westminster City.....	Brown, John C.
	Kitchen, Thos. E.
New Westminster.....	Punch, Jas.
	Sword, Colin B.
The Islands.....	Booth, John P.
Vancouver.....	Cotton, Francis C.
	Horne, James W.
	Beaven, Robert.
Victoria City.....	Grant, John.
	Milne, Geo. L.
	Turner, Hon. J. H.
Victoria.....	Anderson, G. W.
	Eberts, David McE.
	Martin, G. B.
Yale.....	Semlin, C. A.
	Vernon, Hon. Forbes George.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JEREMIAH SLACK CARVELL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1891.

Premier and Attorney-General	Hon. Fred. Peters.
Minister of Public Works.....	" J. R. Maclean.
Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands.....	" Angus McMillan.
Other offices not yet filled.....	"
"	"
"	"
"	"
"	"

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

NUMBER OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly	1st.....	Mar. 5, 1874.	April 28, 1874.	} July 1, 1876.
	2nd.....	" 18, 1875.	" 27, 1875.	
	3rd.....	" 16, 1876.	" 29, 1876.	
2nd General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 14, 1877.	April 18, 1877.	} Mar. 12, 1879.
	2nd.....	" 14, 1878.	" 18, 1878.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 27, 1879.	Mar. 11, 1879.	
3rd General Assembly	1st.....	April 24, 1879.	June 7, 1879.	} April 15, 1882.
	2nd.....	Mar. 4, 1880.	April 26, 1880.	
	3rd.....	" 1, 1881.	" 5, 1881.	
	4th.....	" 8, 1882.	" 8, 1882.	
4th General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 20, 1883.	April 27, 1883.	} June 5, 1886.
	2nd.....	" 6, 1884.	" 17, 1884.	
	3rd.....	" 11, 1885.	" 11, 1885.	
	4th.....	April 8, 1886.	May 14, 1886.	
5th General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 29, 1887.	May 7, 1887.	} Jan. 7, 1890.
	2nd.....	" 22, 1888.	April 28, 1888.	
	3rd.....	" 14, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
6th General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 27, 1890.	May 7, 1890.	
	2nd.....	April 23, 1891*.		

* Adjourned to 16th June.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT - - - - HON. THOS. W. DODD.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL - JOHN BALL.

Hon. William Campbell.

" Thomas W. Dodd.

" Wm. Hooper.

" Thomas Kickham.

" Alexander Laird.

" A. B. MacKenzie.

" Peter S. McNutt.

Hon. Joseph Murphy.

" James Nicholson.

" William D. Poole.

" Benjamin Rogers.

" James Ross.

" John G. Scrimgeour.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER - - - - - Vacant.

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY - - - ARCHIBALD McNEIL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
King's County, 1st District.....	Robertson, —.
" " 2nd District.....	Macleod, Hon. James R.
" " 3rd District.....	Sullivan, John P.
" " 4th District.....	Underhay, J. C.
" " Georgetown.....	McDonald, James E.
" " ".....	Shaw, Cyrus A.
" " ".....	Clow, James.
" " ".....	Macleod, Angus.
" " ".....	Macdonald, A. J.
Queen's County, 1st District.....	Gordon, Daniel.
" " 2nd District.....	Sinclair, Peter.
" " 3rd District.....	Sutherland, James M.
" " 4th District.....	Farquharson, Donald.
" " ".....	McKay, Donald.
" " ".....	Peters, Hon. Frederick.
" " ".....	Cumminsky, —.
" " ".....	Forbes, George.
" " ".....	McDonald, Hector C.
" " ".....	Jenkins, Dr.
Prince County, 1st District.....	McLeod, Neil.
" " 2nd District.....	Mathewson, J. A.
" " 3rd District.....	McLellan, Bernard D.
" " 4th District.....	Vacant.
" " 5th District.....	Richards, J. W.
" " ".....	Montgomery, John N.
" " ".....	Arsenault, J. O.
" " ".....	Bell, John H.
" " ".....	Bentley, G. W.
" " ".....	Rogers, David.
" " ".....	McMillan, Hon. Angus.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Passed by the Legislature, 15th July, 1876.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ROYAL.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER, HARRY REED. ASST. INDIAN COMMISSIONER, A. E. FORGET.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

1891.

(Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.)

R. G. Brett, Red Deer.
John Secord, South Regina.B. P. Richardson, Wolsley.
J. F. Betts, Prince Albert.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LEGAL EXPERTS.

(Appointed by the Governor General in Council.)

Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson, Regina. Hon. Mr. Justice Rouleau, Calgary.

Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Macleod.

CLERK OF ASSEMBLY R. B. GORDON.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Batoche	Hillyard Mitchell.
Bathford	James Clinkskill.
Calgary	John Lineham.
	H. S. Cayley.
Edmonton	H. C. Wilson.
	Frank Oliver.
Kimstino	James Hoey.
Macleod	E. W. G. Haultain.
Medicine Hat	Thomas Tweed.
Moose Jaw	Jas. H. Ross.
Moosomin	Jno. Ryerson Neff.
North Ok' Appelle	Wm. Sutherland.
North Regina	David F. Jelly.
Prince Albert	Wm. Plaxton.
	Jno. F. Betts.
Red Deer	Robt. G. Brett.
Souris	Jno. G. Turriff.
South Ok' Appelle	Geo. S. Davidson.
South Regina	Jno. Secord.
Wallace	Joel Reaman.
Whitehead	Alex. G. Thorburn.
Wolsley	B. P. Richardson.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

OFFICES—17 Victoria Street, London, S. W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G.

SECRETARY—JOSEPH G. COLMER, C.M.G.

PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.	May 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.	May 30, 1883.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.	May 23, 1888.

77. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, and came to this country to fill the position of Minister of Finance, which position he resigned in May, 1888, and was re-appointed High Commissioner.

The High
Commis-
sioner.

78. The following table gives a list of British possessions, with the date of acquisition, form of Government and name of Governor in each case. The colonies may be divided into four classes, viz. : Crown colonies : which are entirely controlled by the Imperial Government. Representative : in which the Crown only has a veto on legislation, but the Imperial Government retains control of public offices. Responsible : in which the Crown has a veto on legislation, but no control over public offices. Protectorate : more or less organized Government, administered by the Crown :—

Governors
of British
Posses-
sions.

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRY.	Form of Government.	Date of Acquisition.	Office.	NAME.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<i>Europe.</i>					
Gibraltar.....	Crown..	1704	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Gen. Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	Feb. 1, 1891
Helioland	"	1807	Made over to Germany, 1st July, '90.		
Malta	Republic.	1800	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	K.C.M.G.	
<i>Asia.</i>					
Ceylon	"	1796	"	Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. A. Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.	Jan. 11, 1890
Cyprus	"	1878	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief	The Hon. Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.	May 28, 1890
Hong Kong	Crown..	1843	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir H. E. G. Pulwer, G.C.M.G.	March 9, 1896
India (British). ..	"	1625, 1885	Viceroy and Governor General.	Sir C. W. Des Vaux, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 6, 1887
Laduan	"	1846	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.L., G.C.M.G., &c.	Dec. 10, 1898
Strait Settlements..	"	1785, 1819	"	C. V. Croagh, Esq.	Jan. 1, 1890
<i>Africa.</i>					
Basutoland	Protect.	1808	Resident Commissioner.	Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 20, 1887
Cape Colony.....	Republic.	1806	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir Marshall J. Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G.	April 8, 1884
Bechuanaland.....	Crown..	1865	Governor	Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Dec. 13, 1889
Gambia	"	1831	Administrator	Sir S. G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 1, 1885
Gold Coast	"	1861	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	R. B. Lowelyn, C.M.G.	April 27, 1889
Lagos	"	1861	"	Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 1, 1889

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS. <i>Continued.</i>					
COLONY.	Form of Govern-ment.	Date of Acquisition.	OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Assumption of Office.
St. Helena.....	Crown.	1651	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Wm. Grey Wilson, Esq.	July 18, 1890
Sierra Leone.....	"	1787	"	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 24, 1888
America— Bermudas.....	Repres.	1609	"	Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdegate-Newdegate, C.B.	Oct. 29, 1888
Honduras.....	Crown.	1783-1786	Governor	Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.	July 17, 1884
Canada.....	Respon.	1713 1760	Governor-General.	The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	June 11, 1888
British Guiana.....	Repres.	1803	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1888
Newfoundland.....	Respon.	1583	"	Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 18, 1889
West Indies— Bahamas.....	Repres.	1670	"	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 1, 1887
Turk's Island.....	Crown.	1629 1655	Chief Commissioner	R. Higgins, Esq.	Nov. 1885
Jamaica.....	"	"	Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief.	Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	Mar. 9, 1889
Windward Islds— St. Lucia.....	Repres.	1605 1803	Administrator	J. C. Maling, Esq.	July 11, 1889
St. Vincent.....	"	1605	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir W. I. Sendall, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 2, 1889
Barbados.....	"	1605 1803	"	Hon. Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 28, 1889
Grenada.....	"	"	Commissioner.	Lorraine G. Hay, Esq.	Dec. 20, 1888
Tobago.....	Crown.	1797	"	Edward J. Cameron, Esq.	— 1887
Leeward Islands— Virgin Islands.....	Repres.	1626-1763	"	J. S. Churchill, Esq.	—
St. Kitts & Nevis.....	"	"	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1888
Antigua.....	"	"	Commissioner.	E. Baynes, Esq.	Dec. 17, 1888
Montserrat.....	"	"			

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULZ.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1891.

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.....

Hon. Thomas Greenway.

Attorney-General and Railway Commissioner.....

"

Minister of Public Works.....

"

James A. Smart.

Provincial Secretary.....

"

Daniel McLean.

Provincial Treasurer.....

"

Daniel H. McMillan.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 15, 1871.	May 3, 1871.	} Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd.....	Jan. 16, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1872.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 5, 1873.	Mar. 8, 1873.	
	*4th.....	Nov. 4, 1873.	July 22, 1874.	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 31, 1875.	May 14, 1875.	} Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd.....	Jan. 18, 1876.	Feb. 4, 1876.	
	3rd.....	" 30, 1877.	" 28, 1877.	
	4th.....	" 10, 1878.	" 2, 1878.	
3rd Legislature.....	†1st.....	Feb. 1, 1879.	June 25, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 22, 1880.	Feb. 14, 1880.	} Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd.....	Dec. 16, 1880.	Dec. 23, 1880.	
	3rd.....	Mar. 3, 1881.	May 25, 1881.	
	4th.....	April 27, 1882.	" 30, 1882.	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	May 17, 1883.	July 7, 1883.	} Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd.....	Mar. 13, 1884.	June 3, 1884.	
	3rd.....	" 19, 1885.	May 2, 1885.	
	4th.....	" 4, 1886.	" 28, 1886.	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	April 14, 1887.	June 10, 1887.	} June 16, 1888.
	2nd.....	Jan. 12, 1888.	May 18, 1888.	
7th Legislature.....	†1st.....	Aug. 28, 1888.	Oct. 16, 1888.	
	‡2nd.....	Nov. 8, 1888.	Mar. 5, 1889.	
	3rd.....	Jan. 30, 1890.	" 31, 1890.	
	4th.....	Feb. 26, 1891.	April 18, 1891.	

* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874.

† Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879.

‡ Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888.

§ Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889.

¶ Adjourned to March 10, 1891.

79. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of assumption of office. It will be seen that Queen Victoria has reigned 11 years longer than any other ruler mentioned in the table, having succeeded to the throne in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Her Majesty, however, is not the oldest sovereign, for the King of Denmark is her senior in age. The King of Spain is still the youngest sovereign in the world.

Sovereigns
and rulers
in principal
countries.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1891.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Victoria	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
	"		Empress of India	1877
Afghanistan	Abdul Rahman Khan		Amier of Afghanistan	1880
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I.	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
	"		King of Hungary and Bohemia.	1867
Belgium	Leopold II.	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	General Deodora da Fonseca.		President of the United States of Brazil.	1889
Bulgaria	Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg.	1861	Prince	1887
China	Kuang Hsu.	1871	Emperor of China	1875
Denmark	Christian IX.	1818	King of Denmark.	1863
Egypt	Mohammed Tewfik Pasha	1853	Khedive of Egypt	1879
France	Marie F. Sadi-Carnot.	1837	President of the French Republic.	1887
German Empire.	William II.	1859	German Emperor.	1888
	"		King of Prussia.	1888
Greece	George I.	1845	King of the Hellenes.	1864
Holland	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline.	1880	Queen of the Netherlands.	1890
	Emma		Queen Regent.	1890
Italy	Humbert	1844	King of Italy.	1878
Japan	Mutsuhito	1852	Mikado of Japan	1867
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz		President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico.	1884
Montenegro	Nicholas	1841	Prince of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Mulai Hassan.	1831	Sultan of Morocco.	1873
Persia	Nasser-ed-Deen	1829	Shah of Persia.	1848
Peru	Colonel Bermudez.		President of the Republic of Peru.	1890

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

1890—*Concluded.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Portugal.....	Dom Carlos I.	1863	King of Portugal.....	1889
Roumania.....	Charles I.....	1839	Prince of Roumania... ..	1866
	".....		King of ".....	1881
Russia.....	Alexander III.....	1845	Czar of Russia.....	1881
Servia.....	Alexander I.....	1876	King of Servia.....	1889
Spain.....	Alfonso XIII.....	1886	King of Spain.....	1886
	Maria Christina.....	1858	Queen Regent.....	1885
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II.....	1829	King of Sweden and Norway.	1872
Switzerland.....	Dr. Welti.....		President of Swiss Confederation.*	1891
Tunis.....	Sidi Ali Pasha.....	1817	Bey of Tunis.....	1882
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II.....	1844	Sultan of Turkey.....	1876
United States.....	Benjamin Harrison..	1833	President of the United States.	1889
Zanzibar.....	Seyyid Ali.....	1855	Sultan of Zanzibar.....	1890

*Elected annually.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

80. The last census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 6th April, 1891, but no particulars are at present available. The preceding one was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and the following table is a comparative statement of the population at that date, and on the 2nd April, 1871, the date of the preceding census :—

Census
1871 and
1881.

POPULATION OF CANADA—1871 AND 1881.

PROVINCE.	1871.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	47,121	46,900	94,021	54,728	54,163	108,891
Nova Scotia.....	193,792	194,008	387,800	220,538	220,034	440,572
New Brunswick.....	145,888	139,706	285,594	164,119	157,114	321,233
Quebec.....	596,041	595,475	1,191,516	678,109	680,918	1,359,027
Ontario.....	828,500	792,261	1,620,851	976,461	946,767	1,923,228
Manitoba.....	9,837	9,158	18,995	37,207	28,747	65,954
British Columbia.....	20,905	15,342	36,247	29,503	19,956	49,459
The Territories.....				28,113	28,333	56,446
Total.....	1,842,174	1,792,830	3,635,024	2,188,778	2,136,032	4,324,810

PROVINCE.	INCREASE.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island..	7,607	7,263	14,870	16·1	15·4	15·8
Nova Scotia.....	26,746	26,026	52,772	13·7	13·4	13·6
New Brunswick.....	18,231	17,408	35,639	12·4	12·4	12·4
Quebec.....	82,068	85,443	167,511	13·7	14·3	14·0
Ontario.....	147,871	154,506	302,377	17·8	19·5	18·6
Manitoba.....	27,370	19,589	46,959	278·2	213·9	247·2
British Columbia.....	8,598	4,614	13,212	41·1	30·0	36·4
The Territories.....						
Total.....	346,604	343,182	689,786	18·81	19·1	18·97

Full particulars of the census of the Dominion in 1881 will be found in the Statistical Abstracts for 1885 and 1886.

Census
N. W. T.
1885 and
Manitoba
1886.

81. A census of three of the Provisional Districts in the North-West Territories was taken in 1885, when the population was found to be 48,362, and a census of Manitoba was taken in 1886, showing a population of 108,640. Full particulars of these census returns will be found in the Statistical Abstract for 1887.

Popula-
tion how
estimated.

82. No information is available for ascertaining the increase of population since 1881 (except as above mentioned), with any great practical accuracy. The population used in different parts of this work is derived from logarithmetical calculations based on census returns, and is believed to be sufficiently near the mark to be of value in the calculations for which it is used; but it will be readily understood that from the absence of returns of births and deaths and from the incessant movement of population, both ways, across the long frontier, of which it is impossible to keep any record, it is not possible to obtain any absolutely correct statement of the population between census years.

Apparent
correctness
of esti-
mate.

83. That the population, so calculated, is more correct than would be generally supposed, is apparent from the close similarity between the population of the Province of Ontario as estimated for this work and according to the Registrar General's returns for the Provincial Government. The population, mathematically calculated, was found to be, on 31st December, 1888, 2,190,595, while taking the population of 1881, the excess of births over deaths, and the average immigration, according to Provincial returns, it would be 2,196,041.

Indian po-
pulation.

84. According to the census of 1881 the Indian or native population of Canada was 108,547, and in 1890, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs, it was 122,585,

being apparently an increase over 1881 of 14,038, but a decrease as compared with 1888 of 2,004. It is not, however, claimed that any of these figures are quite correct, as there are still some places, particularly in British Columbia, where there are at present no resident agents, and the number of the Indians can only be estimated. The apparent decrease is due to the fact of agents having been appointed since the returns of 1888 in some new places in British Columbia, when the actual numbers were found to be below the estimate, and it is quite probable that the numbers will be still further reduced as agents are appointed in the more remote places. It is quite certain, however, that the number of Indians in Canada is now larger than in 1881, though the actual increase cannot be definitely ascertained; but the mere fact of an increase at all affords the strongest possible evidence of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Government, and though the increase is at present mainly confined to the tribes in the eastern Provinces, these tribes have passed through experiences similar to those which the Indians of the North-West are now undergoing, and the time may be hopefully looked forward to when the latter, accustomed to domestic life, will increase in like manner.

85. It is satisfactory to note that the interest taken by the Indians in the education of their children is continually on the increase, and that the indisposition on the part of many to allow their children to enter any of the industrial schools has considerably diminished. This latter improvement was particularly noticeable among the Blackfeet, who, until within the last year, had practically refused to allow any of their children to enter any boarding or industrial institutions, but during the past year as many as 21 out of 49 children in residence at High River Industrial School were Blackfeet. The establishment of boarding schools at various points is of great importance, as these schools are calculated to have a much greater beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians than the day

Increase
in Indian
apprecia-
tion educa-
tional ad-
vantages.

schools, because they remove the children from the deleterious home influences to which they would otherwise be subjected, and bring them in uninterrupted contact with all that tends to change their views and habits of life.

Number of
pupils at
Indian
Schools.

86. The following figures show that the Indians are steadily becoming more sensible of the benefits of education :—

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1881, 1887, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

PROVINCES.	1881.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Ontario	1,907	2,037	1,974	2,036	2,155
Quebec	404	480	455	528	516
Nova Scotia	107	108	131	123	121
New Brunswick	67	115	91	94	101
British Columbia	652	506	512	453	431
Prince Edward Island	18	18	23	19	19
* North-West Territories	971	2,687	2,941	3,206	3,268
Total	4,126	5,951	6,127	6,459	6,671

* Manitoba included.

Effects of
increased
education.

87. The principal increase will be seen to have been in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, there having been 2,297 more children at school in 1890 than in 1881. The number of children attending Indian schools in the older Provinces remains about the same. The effect of this increased education is evidenced in many ways, notably by improvements in the way of dressing, much greater attention to personal cleanliness, and improved buildings, all of which signs are very important, as they indicate a gradual but effectual change of thought and habit.

Efforts of
Government
to
civilise the
Indians.

88. It is the policy of the Government to endeavour as much as possible to persuade the Indians to give up their restless and wandering habits and stay on their reserves and try to get something out of their land. For this purpose they assist the latter

on every possible way, by supplying them with seed, implements, cattle and all things necessary for farming, as well as by the appointment of inspectors on many of the reserves, who act as instructors, superintend operations and try to instil into the minds of the Indians the first principles of farming.

89. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the amount of ignorance, superstition and intolerable laziness that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to take genuine interest in and persevere in the simplest farming operations; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with steadily-increasing success is shown by the following comparative table of Indian farming transactions in 1881 and 1889:—

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1889 AND 1881.

PROVINCES.	Resident Indian Population.	Acres of Land Cultivated	Acres of Land newly Broken.	Total No. of Implements.	Total No. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.
Ontario.....	16,955	62,672	1,821	8,614	15,104
Quebec.....	6,701	8,933	125	1,710	3,049
New Scotia.....	2,059	2,612	87	692	429
New Brunswick.....	1,574	829	102	362	326
Manitoba and the North-West Territories.....	24,522	12,067	1,485	33,516	13,188
British Columbia.....	23,469	8,587	450	4,539	23,147
Prince Edward Island.....	314	186	9	89	429
Canada.....	75,594	95,886	4,079	49,522	55,672
Canada, 1881.....	46,962	75,365	6,341	19,828	28,569

Particulars of land cultivated by Indians 1881 and 1889.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1889 AND 1881.—*Continued.*

PROVINCES.	Bushels of Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes and Roots.	Tons of Hay.	Other Industries — Value.
				8
Ontario.....	304,781	83,897	7,919	155,156
Quebec.....	50,561	17,453	1,979	208,260
Nova Scotia.....	1,617	7,750	1,165	27,443
New Brunswick.....	4,703	6,946	270	22,933
Manitoba and North-West Territories..	79,224	108,270	18,155	256,694
British Columbia.....	89,016	94,169	3,278	603,197
Prince Edward Island.....	1,617	3,040	38	5,905
Canada..	522,519	321,525	32,795	1,279,708
Canada, 1881.....	285,335	163,423	13,673	682,147

Indian progress in farming.

90. As additional proof of the progress of agricultural operations it may be mentioned that at the annual exhibition of the Assiniboia Agricultural Society, held at Regina in 1890, the first prize for white Fyfe wheat was taken by an Indian of the Crooked Lakes Reserve, and the third prize by an Indian of the Assiniboine Reserve. The first prize for rye was also taken by an Indian. The Indians also had a special Department of their own, of which the *Regina Journal* says :—

“ One of the most interesting rooms in the show was the
 “ one containing the exhibits of grain, roots, vegetables and
 “ domestic work shown by the Indians of Muscowpetung’s,
 “ Crooked Lake and Assiniboine agencies. The exhibits were
 “ nicely arranged and displayed by Mr. J. W. Jowett, of the
 “ Indian Department, who states that the progress evidenced
 “ by this year’s exhibit is a great proof of their advancement
 “ in civilization during the past three or four years. Every
 “ year great strides seem to be made, especially in their knit-
 “ ting, needlework, bread, butter, etc. Onions seem to be a
 “ speciality of the Indians, as every year their show in this
 “ direction is of better quality than that of the general show.

Indeed, too much praise cannot be given to this portion of the show, and it reflects great credit upon the Indian exhibitors."

91. The Indians, on 30th June, 1889 and 1890, respectively, were, according to the estimate of the Indian Department, distributed over the Dominion in the following numbers:—

Number of
Indians in
Canada,
1889 and
1890.

	1889.	1890.
Ontario.....	17,752	17,776
Quebec.....	13,500	13,599
Nova Scotia.....	2,049	2,107
New Brunswick.....	1,574	1,569
Prince Edward Island.....	314	321
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	24,322	25,743
Peace River District.....	2,038	2,038
Athabaska.....	8,000	8,000
McKenzie.....	7,000	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016	4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000	1,000
Arctic Coast.....	4,000	4,000
British Columbia.....	35,765	34,416
Total.....	<u>121,520</u>	<u>122,585</u>

92. The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of moneys accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, and from sales of land, timber, stone, etc., surrendered by them, was, on 30th June, 1890, \$3,479,201, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to \$293,651. The expenditure from Parliamentary appropriations was \$1,057,561—making a total of \$1,351,212.

The
Indian
Fund.

93. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians during the year was 6,731 acres, realising \$22,951. The quantity of Indian land now held by the Government for sale is about 469,400 acres.

Land sold
for In-
dians.

94. The following table will give some idea of the increase in population and value of property in some of the principal cities and towns in Canada during the last ten years. Thanks are due to the several clerks who were obliging enough to furnish

Progress of
some prin-
cipal cities
and towns
in Canada.

the information requested. The increase in the aggregate population has been about 40 per cent. and in the assessment about 74 per cent. The average rate of increase in population in all the cities and towns of the Dominion, according to the census of 1881, was 34.0 per cent. Without reckoning Winnipeg and Vancouver, where exceptional circumstances have prevailed, and where the increase has consequently exceeded all normal rates, the greatest progress has been made by Toronto, where the population has more than doubled and the assessment value has increased over 140 per cent. It must not, of course, be overlooked, that this large increase is partly due to a considerable expansion of limits since 1881. At the same time, the progress of the city and of the suburbs it has taken in have been remarkably great.

PROGRESS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN
CANADA BETWEEN THE YEARS 1881 AND 1890.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Assessment.		Municipal Debt, 1890.
	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.	
			\$	\$	\$
Montreal	* 140,747	212,000	180,273,910	115,063,137	14,283,023
Toronto	77,034	167,429	56,286,039	136,526,017	11,513,080
Quebec	* 62,446	*	*	*	*
Hamilton	33,339	44,833	13,650,000	21,368,830	3,315,877
Ottawa	23,699	43,728	10,198,530	17,109,060	3,157,460
Halifax	* 26,109	42,000	14,468,520	21,694,761	2,109,000
London	19,723	30,725	10,194,919	14,803,754	2,629,722
Victoria, B.C.	* 5,025	23,000	2,749,073	9,858,194	525,000
Kingsport	* 14,061	18,284	3,463,807	7,707,539	729,083
Vancouver	**	17,500	**	11,979,525	646,000
Charlottetown	* 11,483	*	2,509,280	*	*
Gloucester	10,025	19,548	2,899,000	3,543,025	453,219
St. Thomas	8,273	19,329	3,543,925	3,718,916	286,161
St. Catharines	9,498	9,700	4,689,529	4,689,863	904,399
Windsor	6,377	10,328	1,946,830	4,872,543	628,567
Shawinigan	7,446	9,925	2,023,609	3,058,673	178,599
Stamford	8,339	*	*	*	*
Prince George	6,796	9,337	2,368,705	4,065,315	265,397
Brockville	7,374	8,782	2,983,609	3,373,174	209,009
Woodstock	* 3,373	9,222	1,398,730	2,569,729	169,519
Chatham	7,873	8,776	*	3,304,257	267,896

* Census. * Estimated. † Real estate only. * No returns. ** Not in existence.

PROGRESS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN
CANADA BETWEEN THE YEARS 1881 AND 1890.—*Con.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Assessment.		Municipal Debt, 1890.
	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.	
			\$	\$	\$
.....	* 5,791	8,064	1,442,756	1,598,875	227,614
.....	* 4,054	7,595	•	2,917,340	40,266
.....	* 6,218	7,900	•	•	222,900
.....	* 4,426	7,550	•	2,640,000	287,221
.....	* 5,187	7,250	1,166,356	2,611,570	111,940
.....	* 4,468	6,153	743,475	1,374,975	96,836
.....	* 5,680	6,280	1,397,731	1,761,478	177,840
.....	* 5,585	4,821	1,437,351	1,571,364	200,736
.....	4,611	5,075	1,320,528	1,406,785	53,055
.....	4,134	5,050	995,408	1,251,686	164,145
.....	5,984	4,801	1,512,605	•	216,871
.....	6,240	22,892	9,196,435	18,612,410	2,617,507
.....	* 3,874	6,200	1,077,274	1,786,314	252,913
.....	•	4,034	•	2,231,392	263,053
.....	•	† 7,500	•	3,577,815	298,000
.....	* 9,516	10,128	3,642,004	4,004,728	•
.....	* 26,127	† 50,000	15,624,000	24,058,900	2,543,471
.....	* 4,564	3,621	•	1,144,749	114,083
.....	* 3,769	3,634	1,025,610	998,045	67,233
.....	10,555	14,280	3,630,490	5,428,900	531,312

..... † Estimated. ‡ Real estate only. • No returns. ** Not in existence.

The greatest care is taken by the Department of Agriculture in collecting immigration returns and making them as complete as possible, and under ordinary circumstances these returns would be most important factors in determining the increase in population; but standing alone, as they do, and without the assistance of any system of ascertaining the emigration, or of any system of collection of births and deaths, they are not reliable for that purpose, but at the same time contain much valuable information in themselves.

According to the returns furnished by the Department of Immigration in 1890, the total number of immigrant arrivals was 178,921, of whom 103,854 were passengers for the United States, while 75,067 were settlers.

the remaining 75,067 expressed their intention of settling in Canada. These figures show an increase, as compared with 1889, of 2,459 in the total number of arrivals, and 16,533 of a decrease in the number of settlers in Canada. The following numbers are those of immigrant arrivals in each of the years named who stated their intention of settling in Canada :—

IMMIGRANT SETTLERS IN CANADA, 1880-1890.

1880	38,505
1881	47,991
1882	112,458
1883	133,624
1884	103,824
1885	79,169
1886	69,152
1887	84,526
1888	88,766
1889	91,600
1890	75,067

Settlers in
various
parts.

97. The total number of persons reported as having gone into Manitoba and the North-West was 13,917, of whom 9,995 proposed to stay in Manitoba, and 3,919 intended settling in the North-West. The total arrivals in Nova Scotia numbered 10,006, of whom 1,884 are reported to have settled in the Province; 926 persons are said to have settled in New Brunswick, and 8,390 in British Columbia.

Nationalities of
immigrants at
Quebec
and Halifax.

98. The nationalities of the immigrants arriving at the ports of Quebec and Halifax were as follow :—

Nationalities.	Quebec.	Halifax.	Total.
English	11,564	5,952	17,516
Irish	1,170	259	1,429
Scotch	2,094	588	2,682
Germans	706	549	1,255
Scandinavians	4,787	636	5,423
French and Belgians	147	317	464
Other countries	697	1,136	1,833
Total	21,165	9,437	30,602

It will be seen that Scandinavians still continue to arrive in considerable numbers, and they form a very desirable class of immigrants.

99. The trades and occupations of the immigrants landed at Quebec and Halifax in 1890 were, as far as ascertained, as follow :—

Occupations of immigrants at same places.

Occupation.	Quebec.	Halifax.	Total.
Farmers	471	251	722
Labourers	7,629	4,730	12,359
Mechanics	672	668	1,340
Clerks and traders	170	168	338
Female servants	None	1,094	1,094
Total	8,942	6,911	15,853

100. The nationalities of the numbers reported in each Province by the Customs officials are given below :—

Nationalities and arrivals reported by Customs

PROVINCES.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Canadian.	Others.	Total.
Ontario	1,070	289	364	334	1,698	4,904	270	8,929
Quebec	463	153	62	79	427	14,307	4,163	19,654
New Scotia	201	13	67	8	82	709	85	1,165
New Brunswick	152	42	21	11	143	880	115	1,364
Manitoba	301	42	70	57	232	472	315	1,489
British Columbia	186	13	42	19	215	153	67	695
P. E. Island	51	14	38	...	9	108	2	222
Total	2,424	566	664	508	2,806	21,533	5,017	33,518

The arrivals with settlers' goods, as reported by the Customs officials, showed a decrease of 5,099 as compared with 1889. It will be seen that far the largest proportion was composed of Canadians who, having tried settlement in the United States, were returning to their native land.

101. The number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada last year by charitable societies and individuals was

Number of children brought in.

1,457, being 435 more than in the previous year. Following are the numbers brought out in this way during seven years:—

	Sum
1883	13
1884	24
1885	13
1886	13
1887	21
1888	10
1889	10
1890	1

According to the immigration returns of Ontario children have been settled in this way in that Province 1868.

Falling off in immigration. 102. It will be seen from the above tables that the general falling off in the number of immigrants during the last few years is attributable to the reduced amount of emigration from Britain in consequence of higher wages and the impetus of trade, but this falling off was partly caused by a marked improvement in the class of immigrants, many of them having means enough to settle on land immediately after their arrival.

Immigrants from Europe. 103. According to the returns of the Department of Agriculture in Ontario, out of 1,610,665 emigrants from the British Isles to places out of Europe during the years 1871 inclusive, 207,941, or 6.46 per cent., settled in Ontario. The total number from all parts reported to have settled in the Province during the years 1868 to 1890, inclusive, was 620, bringing with them effects to the value, as the returns went, of \$6,014,129.

Immigrants from the United States. 104. The numbers of immigrants reported by the Custom Houses may be taken to be correct as far as they go, but there are not any means of ascertaining with certainty the arrivals and departures from and to the United States.

As there is such a long line of open frontier there must be a considerable movement of population on both sides, which it is impossible to obtain any record. The nearest possible approximation would be to obtain a record of the *ins* and *outs* on the principal routes of travel, the differences between which would be the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be. It is only possible to form a general idea of the numbers that yearly settle in each Province; the agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the immigrants after they once leave the agency, and the subsequent movements of many would probably considerably alter the figures given. The greatest care is taken by the Department, and by the agents, that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be thoroughly relied on, except the entries at Custom houses, which are a registration by names, are those of arrivals at the principal sea ports, as Quebec and Halifax, which are also a registration by names and callings, from the ships' passenger lists. No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and immigrants, and the figures for that Province can only be relied at by estimation. The numbers of immigrants reported by several agents, while correct in themselves, are subject to subsequent unascertainable movements, and should, therefore, be taken as approximate. The figures from which the totals for the Dominion are made up are those supplied by the agents at the various points of entrance, and are, therefore, of course, liable to similar alterations; for while a record is kept of immigrants arriving, no account is taken of those leaving the country.

15. A comparative statement of the values of money and effects brought into Canada by immigrants during the years 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, according to the reports from various agencies, is given below, to which is added the amount of money brought in by other arrivals reported by Custom houses:—

Value of
settlers
effects.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Reported at agencies.....	2,458,241	2,731,005	2,594,112	1,648,158	2,609,469
Reported at Customs.....	997,335	1,148,903	1,180,343	1,516,798	1,233,432
Total.....	3,455,576	3,879,908	3,774,455	3,164,956	3,842,901

An examination of the following comparative table will show that the value of money and effects brought in by immigrants is a very important addition every year to the wealth of the country :—

VALUE OF MONEY AND EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO CANADA BY
SETTLERS SINCE 1875.

	Value.
1875.....	\$1,344,573
1876.....	686,205
1877.....	632,269
1878.....	1,202,563
1879.....	1,152,612
1880.....	1,295,565
1881.....	4,188,925
1882.....	3,171,501
1883.....	2,784,881
1884.....	4,814,872
1885.....	4,143,866
1886.....	3,455,576
1887.....	3,879,908
1888.....	3,774,455
1889.....	3,164,956
1890.....	3,842,901

It must be remembered, however, that the means for obtaining information of this kind is very defective, and there can be little doubt that the actual value is considerably above the amount reported. In the 16 years given above it will be seen that a total value of \$43,535,628 has been brought into the country.

Immigration
expenditure.

106. The total immigration expenditure in 1890 was \$127,303, being an increase of \$1,260 as compared with 1889, but a decrease of \$55,648 as compared with 1888, and of \$186,470 as compared with 1887.

107. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs, was \$3.06, and, including arrivals so reported, was \$1.69; the figures for the preceding year, 1889, being \$2.37 and \$1.37 respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875:—

YEAR.	NOT INCLUDING CUSTOMS.		INCLUDING CUSTOMS.	
	Settlers.	Amount.	Settlers.	Amount.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1875	19,243	14 00	27,382	10 83
1876	14,499	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877	15,323	12 00	27,082	6 78
1878	18,372	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879	30,717	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880	27,544	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881	32,587	6 32	49,991	4 30
1882	81,904	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883	98,637	4 26	133,624	3 15
1884	68,633	6 28	103,824	4 15
1885	46,868	6 62	79,169	3 92
1886	43,875	6 87	69,152	4 36
1887	54,704	5 74	84,526	3 71
1888	57,106	3 96	88,766	2 55
1889	52,983	2 37	91,600	1 37
1890	41,549	3 06	75,067	1 69

It will be seen that the average cost per head is considerably less than it was some years ago.

108. The various immigration agents again report that the demand for farm servants and female help continues to increase, and the present supply is very inadequate to meet it. The agent at Montreal reports of agricultural labourers that the applications made for good agricultural hands were far in excess of the supply, that the arrivals of female farm servants were wholly inadequate to satisfy the demand, and that the dearth of female domestics continues, there being a large and ever-increasing demand which cannot be supplied. Government agents all over the Dominion report, more or less, to the same effect. Farm labourers, female domestic and farm

Demand for farm and domestic servants.

servants, may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival.

Bonus to
settlers in
the North-
West.

109. The practice of granting assisted passages to immigrants was discontinued in 1888, but during the Session of 1890 a special vote of \$150,000 was passed for the purpose of promoting settlement in the North-West, out of which the Government have decided to pay a bonus of \$10 to each head of a family, and \$5 to each member of a family over the age of 12 years; also, \$10 additional bonus to each member of the family who shall, within six months after sailing, become a settler on land somewhere in the Dominion west of the Province of Ontario, as this bonus does not apply to the old Provinces. The object of this bonus is to assist the *bona fide* agricultural settler in the transportation expenses from points in Europe to points in the North-West.

Tenant-
farmer de-
legates.

110. By invitation of the Government, a number of tenant farmers, chosen from the high-class farming community of the United Kingdom, visited Canada during the summer of 1890, with a view of reporting upon its resources and advantages. These delegates visited all parts of the country, and their reports, which have been recently published, are expected to prove of great importance in bringing the advantages of the Dominion prominently before persons who could not otherwise be approached.

Emigra-
tion from
United
Kingdom,
1815-1889.

111. According to British Emigration Returns, out of 12,481,708 persons of all nationalities who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the years 1815 to 1889, 8,317,019 went to the United States, 1,987,247 to Canada, and 1,663,388 to Australasia, being respectively 66 per cent., 16 per cent. and 13 per cent. After the discovery of gold in Australia emigration to that country increased very rapidly, and during the period 1853-1889, 1,352,852 persons left Great Britain for Australasia and 950,533 for Canada. During the same period (1853-1889), out of 6,903,850 persons of British

and Irish origin only who emigrated, 4,587,134 went to the United States, 1,287,597 to Australasia and 711,096 to Canada, being in the proportion of 66 per cent., 19 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

112. In 1889, out of 342,641 persons that emigrated from the United Kingdom, 240,395, or 67 per cent., went to the United States, 38,058, or 11 per cent., to Canada, and 28,834, or 8 per cent., to Australasia. It is quite possible that some of those returned as having emigrated to the United States finally settled in Canada. During the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 emigration to Canada was considerably in excess of that to Australasia.

Emigration from United Kingdom in 1889.

113. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,456,383 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing very nearly one-half of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 3,030,771 square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area 3,161,457 or 294,926 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire, according to official figures, is 8,116,489 square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian Colonies, exclusive of New Guinea, comprises rather more than 80 per cent. of the whole Empire.

Area of Canada.

114. The area of the whole continent of Europe is 3,756,002 square miles. It is therefore only 299,619 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

Area of Europe and Canada compared.

115. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, so that Canada is nearly twenty-nine times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom. It is 488,766 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska.

Area of United Kingdom, United States and Canada compared.

116. The area of the world, as estimated by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, is 51,238,800 square miles, and its population

Area of the world.

1,467,600,000. Canada, therefore, covers rather more than one-fifteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one two hundred and ninety-third part of the estimated population.

Area of
the several
Provinces
and Dis-
tricts of
Canada.

117. The following are the areas of the several Provinces and Districts :—

	Land. — Square Miles.	Water. — Square Miles.	Total. — Square Miles.
Ontario.....	219,650	2,350	222,000
Quebec.....	227,500	1,400	228,900
Nova Scotia.....	20,550	50	20,600
New Brunswick.....	28,100	100	28,200
Manitoba.....	64,666	9,890	73,556
British Columbia.....	382,300	1,000	383,300
Prince Edward Island.....	2,000	.....	2,000
District of Keewatin.....	267,000	15,000	282,000
do Alberta.....	105,355	745	106,100
do Assiniboia.....	88,534	1,001	89,535
do Athabasca.....	103,300	1,200	104,500
do Saskatchewan.....	101,092	6,000	107,092
North-West Territories.....	859,600	46,400	906,000
Territory east of Keewatin and south of Hudson's Bay.....	194,300	2,500	196,800
Territory east of Hudson's Bay.....	352,300	5,700	358,000
Islands in Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay.....	300,000	.....	300,000
Great lakes and River St. Lawrence, east to Longi- tude 66°, not included in above areas.....	.....	47,400	47,400
Total.....	3,315,647	140,736	3,456,383

The above table is an entirely new one, and was prepared, at the request of the compiler, by the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior. The measurements have all been made anew and checked, and may be depended upon, in so far as warranted by the present geographical knowledge of the country. No change will be made in these figures unless based upon new information. It will be seen that Canada has an area of inland water surface which is alone 19,621 square miles larger than the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland.

Area of
Manitoba.

118. The area of the Province of Manitoba was originally

123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the District of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883.

119. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the Pro- Density of
population
vinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other Province, the proportion being 51·0 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population, with 21·0 persons. The following is the order in which the Provinces stand, according to density of population :—

Prince Edward Island,	Quebec,
Nova Scotia,	Manitoba,
New Brunswick,	British Columbia.
Ontario,	

120. The colony of Newfoundland, which includes the coast New-
foundland.
of Labrador, is the only part of British North America not now included in the Dominion of Canada. Negotiations for the entry of the colony into the Confederation have at various times been in contemplation, but to the present have taken no practical shape. The island of Newfoundland is situated on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is 350 miles long, with an average breadth of about 130 miles, its estimated area being 40,200 square miles. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. By a census taken in 1884 the population was found to be 193,124, of whom 99,344 were males and 93,780 females. The population of St. John, the capital of the colony, was 28,610. The coast of Labrador comprises about 120,000 square miles, and in 1884 had a population of 4,211, making the total population of the colony at that time 197,335. It is now estimated to be upwards of 215,000.* Fishing forms the principal industry, and in 1889 the value of the fisheries, exclusive of home consumption, which is very large, and bait sold to foreigners, was placed at \$6,371,304.

*Particulars of the census of 1884 are given in the Statistical Abstract for 1887, p. 101.

Popula-
tion and
area of
British
Posses-
sions.

121. The following table, compiled principally from official sources, gives the population and area of the United Kingdom and its Possessions, according to the latest available information:—

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COLONY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
Europe:			
United Kingdom—			
England and Wales.....	58,764	29,407,649	500
Scotland.....	29,820	4,120,547	138
Ireland.....	32,531	4,630,125	144
Soldiers and sailors abroad.....		210,298	
Total, United Kingdom.....	121,115	38,437,619	318
Gibraltar.....	2	18,493	9,246
Malta.....	119	163,859	1,377
Total, Europe.....	121,236	38,619,962	319
Asia:			
Aden.....	66	33,165	503
Ceylon.....	25,365	2,850,000	112
Cyprus.....	3,584	*186,173	52
Hong Kong.....	30	215,800	7,193
India (British).....	868,314	209,832,123	241
Lahore.....	30	6,615	200
North Borneo.....	27,500	150,000	5
Porter.....	5	150	30
Straits Settlement.....	1,472	537,000	365
Total, Asia.....	926,266	213,812,426	230
Africa:			
Ascension.....	35	200	6
Cape Colony.....	213,917	1,458,823	7
Gambia.....	69	*14,150	205
Gold Coast.....	29,403	1,805,470	48
Lagos.....	1,000	100,000	100
Mauritius.....	700	372,664	532
Natal.....	18,750	530,178	28
St. Helena.....	47	5,083	108
Sierra Leone.....	3,000	75,000	25
Total, Africa.....	267,093	3,962,530	15
America:			
Bermudas.....	19	13,743	829
Montserrat.....	6,400	*27,432	4
Canada.....	3,456,883	3,185,000	1
British Guiana.....	700,000	282,000	2
Newfoundland.....	42,000	*137,335	4
West Indies—			
Bahamas.....	4,000	48,000	10
Tort's Island.....	500	4,778	28
Jamaica.....	4,193	624,100	149

*Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

COLONY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Windward Islands—	Sq. Miles.		
St. Lucia.....	238	43,124	181
St. Vincent.....	133	46,872	352
Barbados.....	166	182,000	1,096
Grenada.....	133	50,393	379
Tobago.....	114	20,626	181
Leeward Islands—			
Virgin Islands.....	57	*5,287	93
St. Kitts.....	65	*29,137	448
Nevis.....	50	*11,864	237
Antigua.....	170	*34,964	206
Montserrat.....	32	11,458	358
Dominica.....	291	*28,211	97
Trinidad.....	1,754	196,172	112
Total, America.....	3,625,833	7,044,686	2
Australasia:			
New Zealand.....	104,471	620,279	6
New South Wales.....	310,700	1,122,200	4
Queensland.....	668,497	406,658	0 61
South Australia.....	903,690	324,484	0 36
Tasmania.....	26,215	151,480	6
Victoria.....	87,884	1,118,028	13
Western Australia.....	1,060,000	43,698	0 04
Total Australasia.....	3,161,457	3,786,827	1
South Seas:			
Fiji Islands.....	7,740	125,441	16
Falkland Islands.....	6,500	1,926	0 30
Total, South Seas.....	14,240	127,367	9
Total, British Possessions..	8,116,226	267,353,798	34

*Census.

The above figures of area and population are taken almost entirely from the Statistical Abstract for the Colonies, published by the Imperial Board of Trade. The calculations for the density of population were made in this office.

122. According to the Statesman's Year Book, 1891, the area and population of the British Empire in 1889-90 were as follow:—

Area and population of British Empire, 1890.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
United Kingdom, India and the Colonies.....	9,114,657	330,520,105
Protectorates.....	2,240,400	36,122,000
Total.....	11,355,057	366,642,105

Area and
population
of foreign
countries.

123. The next table gives the area and population of Foreign Countries:—

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary	240,218	39,640,834	1886	164
Belgium	11,370	5,909,975	1886	520
Denmark	14,751	2,108,000	1886	143
" Colonies of	75,107	127,808	1880	2
France	204,031	*38,218,903	1886	187
" Colonies of	1,788,268	16,450,095	1882	9
German Empire	208,670	*46,853,704	1885	224
Greece	24,970	*1,719,301	1879	68
Italy	110,023	29,943,607	1886	271
Montenegro	3,486	*236,000	1880	68
Netherlands	12,515	4,390,857	1886	351
" Colonies of	764,348	28,687,769	1886	38
Portugal	34,409	4,708,178	1881	136
" Colonies of	706,056	3,740,575	.....	5
Roumania	50,160	5,500,000	1887	109
Russia in Europe	2,080,396	91,861,910	1885	44
" Asia	6,369,685	16,925,325	1885	3
Total Russian Empire	8,450,081	108,787,235	1885	13
Servia	18,704	1,937,172	1885	103
Spain	195,716	17,543,160	1887	89
" Colonies of	163,876	9,896,058	.....	61
Sweden and Norway	295,327	6,738,257	1888	23
Switzerland	15,442	2,932,334	1888	190
Turkey in Europe	125,289	9,277,040	1886	74
" Asia	729,380	16,174,056	1886	22
" Africa	398,873	1,000,000	1886	2
" Egypt	11,000	6,817,265	1886	620
Total Turkish Empire	1,264,542	33,268,361	1886	26
Total Europe	24,367,383	551,508,679		23
ASIA.				
China	1,553,530	381,555,000	1885	246
" Dependencies	2,914,170	21,180,000	1885	7
Korea	84,222	12,000,000	1886	142
Japan	147,655	39,607,234	1888	268
Persia	636,203	7,653,600	1881	12
Siam	280,560	6,000,000	1886	21
Total Asia	5,616,340	467,995,834		83

* Census.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

97

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

COUNTRY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICA.				
Liberia	14,300	1,068,000	1886	75
Madagascar	228,500	3,500,000	1886	15
Morocco	219,000	5,000,000	1886	23
South African Republic	112,600	360,000	1887	3
Tunis	42,000	1,500,000	1886	36
Zanzibar	625	240,000	1886	384
Total Africa.....	617,025	11,668,000		19
AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic.....	1,158,000	3,435,286	1887	3
Bolivia	500,740	3,303,000	1884	7
Brazil	3,218,166	14,002,335	1888	4
Chili	290,741	*2,527,320	1885	8
Colombia.....	504,773	3,878,600	1881	8
Costa Rica	23,000	213,785	1886	9
Ecuador	248,370	*1,004,651	1885	4
Guatemala.....	46,800	1,357,900	1887	29
Hayti	10,204	572,000	1885	56
Honduras.....	46,400	458,000	1884	10
Mexico	741,791	11,490,830	1888	15
Nicaragua	51,647	259,794	1884	5
Paraguay.....	91,980	*239,774	1887	3
Peru	454,708	2,699,945	1876	6
Salvador	7,226	*651,130	1886	90
San Domingo.....	18,045	504,000	1887	28
United States	3,499,027	62,622,250	1890	21
Uruguay	72,151	648,297	1888	9
Venezuela	439,119	2,121,988	1884	5
Total America.....	11,422,888	111,990,883		9
OCEANICA.				
Hawaii	6,541	*80,578	1884	12
Total	42,030,177	1,143,243,976		27

* Census.

124. The following table, prepared for the Statesman's Year Partition Book, 1891, by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, shows the partition of of Africa.

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
British Guinea.....	375,370	22,632,000	60
“ South Africa.....	988,520	3,794,000	4
“ East Africa.....	1,097,367	13,015,000	12
Mauritius, St. Helena, &c.....	1,179	395,000	335
Total British Africa.....	2,462,436	39,836,600	16
“ French “.....	2,783,950	22,013,000	8
“ Portuguese Africa.....	909,824	5,518,000	6
“ Spanish “.....	246,757	444,000	2
“ German “.....	831,000	5,110,000	6
“ Italian “.....	315,100	5,370,000	17
Congo State.....	827,000	15,000,000	18
Boer Republics.....	163,400	810,000	5
Liberia.....	37,000	1,050,000	29
Egypt and Tripoli.....	836,000	7,980,000	19
Unappropriated.....	2,021,583	23,868,400	12
Great Lakes.....	80,350		
Total Africa.....	11,514,300	127,000,000	11

Area and
population
of the
world.

125. The area and population of the world, according to the same authority, are as follow :—

CONTINENTS.	Area.	Population.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
Europe.....	3,555,000	340,200,000	101
Asia.....	14,710,000	830,000,000	57
Africa.....	11,514,000	127,000,000	11
Australasia.....	3,288,000	4,730,000	1-4
North America.....	6,446,000	89,250,000	14
South America.....	6,837,000	36,420,000	5
Polar Regions.....	4,888,800	300,000	
Total.....	51,238,800	1,467,900,000	31

PART II. VITAL STATISTICS.

Collection
of vital
statistics.

126. Vital Statistics are collected by some of the Provincial Governments with more or less accuracy, those of the Ontario Government being, perhaps, the most complete, but the great expense that must necessarily be incurred has, up to the present, deterred the Dominion Government from attempting any

of collection for the whole country, the only movement in direction being the collection of mortuary statistics in some of the principal cities and towns, and also the coming towards the expense of collecting statistics of the population of Quebec, which are taken by the Roman Catholic Church.

Twenty-eight towns made returns of mortuary statistics in 1889, Brockville, which has been added to the list, not having commenced in time to be included in that year. The following table may be taken as fairly correct, but should be viewed with a certain amount of reserve, as from not being adapted to suit the varied conditions of population, they are not comparable one with the other, so far as different cities are concerned.

RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA, 1889.

Total Deaths	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	RATIO PER 1,000 DEATHS AT						
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 35 years.	35 to 55 years.	55 to 75 years.	Over 75 years.
6,269	29.56	479.28	176.20	44.13	92.77	86.81	84.07	45.74
2,359	13.25	331.50	116.15	51.72	148.37	146.66	139.47	66.13
2,086	31.13	204.70	353.31	51.77	88.21	87.73	129.43	84.85
941	21.38	407.01	156.22	64.83	115.83	62.90	114.77	56.32
808	19.23	293.32	159.65	43.32	132.42	133.66	134.91	102.72
758	16.84	251.98	77.84	42.21	154.35	167.55	197.89	92.35
C. B.	679	15.46	214.92	122.39	61.19	149.25	141.80	174.63
534	29.85	389.51	147.94	43.07	179.78	136.70	69.29	26.22
413	29.50	474.58	205.81	58.11	84.75	60.53	72.64	41.16
356	13.29	213.48	92.70	61.80	168.54	175.16	182.58	106.74
290	15.86	151.72	75.86	68.97	189.65	137.93	248.28	127.59
250	23.80	396.00	176.00	48.00	92.00	56.00	128.00	101.00
the.	244	30.50	381.15	155.74	61.48	102.46	98.36	106.55
C.	243	13.13	160.49	86.42	45.27	139.92	300.42	213.99
220	16.54	263.64	72.73	63.64	195.45	113.63	213.64	77.27
211	22.30	360.19	146.92	71.09	113.74	99.53	90.05	118.48
195	23.83	405.12	200.00	61.54	82.05	66.67	123.08	56.41
own	191	14.04	209.43	141.36	109.95	172.77	162.30	130.89
166	14.43	186.75	66.27	54.22	216.86	126.51	228.91	102.41
Int.	145	17.05	172.41	200.00	68.97	158.62	117.24	158.62
139	13.21	208.63	143.88	115.11	165.47	115.11	151.08	93.53
Int.	135	13.42	266.66	133.33	37.04	170.37	140.74	185.19
gh	124	13.33	177.42	48.39	48.39	233.87	161.28	241.94
124	16.98	282.26	126.97	16.13	129.03	112.90	129.03	209.68
ue.	123	22.36	292.69	252.03	56.91	105.69	65.04	138.21
122	11.53	286.89	49.18	24.59	221.31	155.74	163.93	98.36
106	12.03	301.89	103.77	103.77	160.38	66.04	198.11	66.04
73	9.99	191.78	68.49	54.80	150.69	150.69	191.77	191.78

Death rate in principal towns, 1889.

Highest
and lowest
death
rates.

128. There was a decided decrease in the total number of deaths returned in 1889, as compared with the preceding year; the number being 18,135 in 28 towns, while in 1888 it was 18,232 in 27 towns. The greatest decreases occurred in Hull and Galt, where the rate per 1,000 of population fell from 39.50 to 29.50, and from 19.26 to 9.99 respectively. The only places in which the rate was higher than in 1888 were Quebec, Brantford, Charlottetown, Chatham and Fredericton. The highest rate was in Quebec, and this was due to the number of deaths caused by the disastrous landslide in September, when 45 persons were killed; but owing to the doubtful data on which they are founded, the death rates, generally calculated per 1,000 of population, must not be considered as absolutely correct.

Infantile
mortality.

129. The largest number of deaths is, of course, among children, and the infant mortality in Hull is still larger than in any other town, out of 412 deaths 281 having been of children under 5 years of age, being in the proportion of 680 per 1,000 deaths. Infant mortality is, however, very much larger in many places than it ought to be, the highest rates being generally found in places with a large French population; but it must also be remembered that among these French Canadians there is a correspondingly high birth rate.* Out of a total number of deaths recorded of 18,235, 3,496, or 5.27 per cent., were of children under 5 years of age, and 6,387, or 35.02 per cent. of those under one year. This latter proportion was larger than in either 1887 or 1888, in which years it was 33.06 per cent. and 34.59 per cent. respectively. Exactly 50 per cent. of the deaths under one year were from atrophy and debility

*As an instance of their fecundity it may be mentioned that the Government of Quebec in 1888 passed an Act providing that every father of a family having 12 or more children living should be entitled, under certain conditions of settlement, to 100 acres of land and since the day set for receiving claims over 1,000 claims have been sent in, representing a total of 15,000 children.

and diarrheal affections, the numbers being for the first named cause 1,566, and for the second 1,627. There were 333 deaths from premature birth.

120. The number of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 875, being 109 less than in 1888; but, as has been pointed out before, returns of this nature are practically at present of no value, and the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents will always render it extremely difficult to obtain anything like correct figures. The fact that out of the whole number, 761, or 87 per cent., were returned from Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where there are special institutions for the reception of illegitimate children, leaving only 114 to be divided among 25 towns, one of which has a population of 170,000, shows at once what little real truth there is in the figures. Out of the total number, 35.88 per cent. were under one month, and 86.74 per cent. under one year. Though in 1887, 1888 and 1889 the rate of infant mortality was highest in Hull, yet in no year were there any returns of illegitimate births from that city.

121. The number of cases of children stillborn returned was 913, as compared with 905 in 1888. The deaths from suicide reported amounted to 37, 30 being males and 7 females. The number returned in 1886 from 22 cities was 31, in 1887 from 26 cities 30, and in 1888 from 27 cities 37.

122. The following table gives the number of deaths from the eight most fatal diseases in the 28 cities making returns in 1889. As will be seen from the arrangements at the foot of the table, the order of fatality is slightly different from that of the preceding year. The most fatal disease is placed first:—

DEATHS FROM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES, IN CERTAIN CITIES
IN CANADA, 1889

CITIES.	Atrophy and debility.	Diarrheal affections.	Lung diseases.	Phthisis.	Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diphtheria.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Total.
Montreal	1,064	828	645	529	481	178	298	
Toronto	276	180	310	230	136	72	155	
Quebec	234	227	202	164	262	35	88	
Hamilton	82	67	90	90	45	11	46	
Ottawa	44	126	81	77	41	42	34	
Halifax	58	60	92	102	32	16	44	
St. John, N. B.	46	86	104	96	37	6	26	
London	13	29	41	29	20	9	21	
Winnipeg	43	114	65	32	16	6	23	
Kingston	37	10	21	30	10	10	32	
Victoria, B. C.	3	12	27	25	11	6	35	
Charlottetown	4	18	21	36	10		10	
Brantford	10	20	24	18	11	15	6	
Hull	149	22	29	39	10	6	7	
Belleville	14	19	16	28	9	4	10	
St. Thomas	7	10	9	16	5	1	3	
Guelph	10	8	20	14	2	15	9	
Three Rivers	18	36	17	29	3	3	12	
Sherbrooke	22	29	25	17	21	9	8	
Peterboro'	7	5	15	20	5	1	10	
Windsor	9	6	13	16	12		17	
Chatham	13	17	16	19	5	7	8	
Woodstock	5	3	13	10	3	9	6	
Sorel	15	45	18	16	8	3	12	
St. Hyacinthe	82	10	15	27	14	2	8	
Galt		6	6	10	3		7	
Fredericton	5	24	6	21	1		6	
St. John's, Que.	31	6	13	6	7		5	
Total	2,301	2,023	1,954	1,746	1,220	466	946	

ORDER OF FATALITY.

1888.	1889.
Atrophy and debility.	Atrophy and debility.
Diarrheal affections.	Diarrheal affections.
Lung diseases.	Lung diseases.
Phthisis.	Phthisis.
Cerebro-spinal affections.	Cerebro-spinal affections.
Diphtheria.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Throat affections.
Throat affections.	Diphtheria.

133. The largest decrease was in the number of deaths from diphtheria, which disease is now at the bottom of the list. Deaths from diphtheria
 The total number of deaths from this cause was 466, being a decrease of 449, or nearly 50 per cent. The ratio of deaths to the population of the cities making returns was $\cdot 5$ per 1,000, as compared with 1.1 in 1888. In Ontario, in 1888, according to Provincial returns, the death rate from this disease was $\cdot 7$ per 1,000 in cities, $\cdot 5$ in towns, and $\cdot 5$ for the whole Province. In England, in 1888, the rate was $\cdot 17$ per 1,000, and the Registrar General in his report says that there is no doubt this disease is on the increase in that country.

134. Omitting St. Johns, which made returns for the first time, we find an increase of 59 in the deaths from lung diseases, Deaths from lung diseases, and a decrease of 10 in those from phthisis, making a total increase in the number of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs of 49, and making the death rate 202 per 1,000 deaths as against 198 in 1888. In Ontario, in 1888, the proportion in the cities was 199 per 1,000 deaths, and in the Province 213.

135. There was an increase of 3 in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, but as there were 3 deaths from this cause Deaths from typhoid fever, in St. Johns, Que., which town was not included in 1888, the number of deaths in the other towns remains the same. In Quebec and Winnipeg, however, there were increases of 19 and 17 respectively, and if these localities are omitted it will be seen there was generally a decrease in the three places; and this is satisfactory to find, as this disease is strictly preventable, and any diminution in the death rate indicates, as a general rule, greater attention to sanitary arrangements. The following tables give the number of deaths from typhoid fever during the three years, 1887, 1888 and 1889 in the cities making returns, as well as the proportion of deaths from the same cause per 1,000 inhabitants in the same cities in 1889:

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED CITIES IN 1887, 1888 AND 1889.

CITIES.	1887.	1888.	1889.	CITIES.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Montreal.....	125	113	87	Peterboro'.....	6	1	—
Toronto.....	71	51	49	Fredericton.....	1	1	1
Quebec.....	22	21	40	St. Hyacinthe.....	6	6	9
Hamilton.....	19	15	17	Galt.....	—	5	—
Halifax.....	6	14	11	Hull.....	29	14	4
Winnipeg.....	21	21	38	London.....	8	7	4
Ottawa.....	43	17	19	Brantford.....	9	13	12
St. John, N.B.....	6	3	11	Victoria, B.C.....	8	6	6
Kingston.....	1	6	7	Three Rivers.....	2	4	4
St. Thomas.....	1	3	3	Woodstock.....	8	10	9
Charlottetown.....	4	7	8	Sorel.....	3	3	4
Guelph.....	3	2	2	Windsor.....	—	1	2
Belleville.....	4	6	1	St. John, Que.....	—	—	3
Chatham.....	8	2	6				
Sherbrooke.....	6	6	4	Total.....	411	358	361

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES IN 1888.

CITIES.	Per 1,000.	CITIES.	Per 1,000.
Winnipeg.....	1.48	Kingston.....	0.38
St. Hyacinthe.....	1.12	Three Rivers.....	0.38
Woodstock, Ont.....	1.02	Victoria, B.C.....	0.32
Brantford.....	0.90	Hull.....	0.28
Chatham, Ont.....	0.70	St. Thomas.....	0.28
Quebec.....	0.60	Toronto.....	0.27
Charlottetown.....	0.58	Halifax.....	0.26
St. John, Que.....	0.54	St. John, N.B.....	0.25
Sorel.....	0.48	Guelph.....	0.19
Ottawa.....	0.43	Windsor.....	0.19
Sherbrooke.....	0.42	London.....	0.15
Montreal.....	0.41	Fredericton.....	0.13
Hamilton.....	0.38	Belleville.....	0.08

It will be seen that the death rate is considerably higher in many of the cities than it ought to be, though there was a slight decrease in the proportion to the aggregate population of the 28 cities included in the table, this having been 0.41, as compared with 0.44 in 1888 and 0.55 in 1887. The proportion in Ontario in 1888 was 0.28 per 1,000 inhabitants. In England, in the same year, the rate was, for the whole country 0.17, and for London 0.16, showing what can be accomplished by care and attention to sanitary matters.

There was a decrease of 401 in the number of deaths, and to zymotic or specific febrile diseases, which, as all these are specially preventable, is evident proof that increased attention is being paid to sanitation, and it is to be expected that each succeeding year will see a diminution in the mortality from these causes. The proportion of deaths in this class to the total deaths was 20·12 per cent., as compared with 21·12 per cent. in 1888 and 23·71 per cent. in 1887. The proportion of deaths to the aggregate population was 4·14 per 1,000 persons living. In 1888 the proportion was 4·88 per 1,000.

Deaths
from zymotic
diseases.

What can be done by persistent attention to sanitary arrangements is shown by the fact that in London, a population over five times as great as the combined population of the 28 Canadian cities, the death rate in 1888 from zymotic diseases was only ·42 per 1,000 of population. The following table shows the number of deaths in this class in each of the cities in Canada making returns to the Government :—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1889.

CITIES.	Zymotic Diseases.	CITIES.	Zymotic Diseases.
Albany	1,378	Hull	39
Brampton	415	Fredericton	38
Calgary	357	Victoria, B.C.	37
Edmonton	226	Chatham	35
Fort St. John	186	Kingston	35
Gravelly	151	Woodstock	29
Halifax	130	Belleville	26
London	108	Guelph	26
Montreal	62	St. John, Que.	24
N.B.	58	St. Thomas	19
Quebec	58	Windsor	18
Regina	53	Galt	8
Saskatoon	52	Peterborough	8
Sherbrooke	49		
St. Catharines	45	Total	3,670

The following table shows how the assigned causes of death in the cities named were distributed among the several causes of death in the several cities.

Area and
population
of foreign
countries.

123. The next table gives the area and population of Foreign Countries :—

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary	240,218	39,640,834	1886	164
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" Egypt	11,000	6,817,265	1886	620
Total Turkish Empire	1,264,542	33,298,361	1886	26
Total Europe	24,367,383	551,508,679	23
ASIA.				
China	1,553,530	381,555,000	1885	246
" Dependencies	2,914,170	21,180,000	1885	7
Korea	84,222	12,000,000	1886	142
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Persia	636,203	7,633,600	1881	12
Siam	280,560	6,000,000	1886	21
Total Asia	5,616,340	467,995,834	83

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

COUNTRY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICA.				
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Madagascar	228,500	3,500,000	1886	15
Morocco	219,000	5,000,000	1886	23
South African Republic	112,600	360,000	1887	3
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AMERICA.				
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Ecuador	248,370	*1,004,651	1885	4
Guatemala	46,800	1,357,900	1887	29
Haiti	10,204	572,000	1885	56
Honduras	46,400	458,000	1884	10
Mexico	741,791	11,490,830	1888	15
Nicaragua	51,647	259,794	1884	5
Paraguay	91,980	*239,774	1887	3
Peru	454,708	2,699,945	1876	6
Salvador	7,226	*651,130	1886	90
San Domingo	18,045	504,000	1887	28
United States	3,493,027	62,622,250	1890	21
Uruguay	72,151	648,297	1888	9
Venezuela	439,119	2,121,988	1884	5
Total America	11,422,888	111,990,885		9
OCEANICA.				
Hawaii	6,541	*80,578	1884	12
Total	42,030,177	1,143,243,976		27

* Census.

124. The following table, prepared for the Statesman's Year Partition Book, 1891, by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, shows the partition of Africa:—

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

The fiscal
year.

139. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminated on the 31st December; in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As, therefore, all official financial and commercial returns, and, as a general rule, all departmental reports, are made up to the 30th of June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned.

Conver-
sion of
foreign
moneys.

140. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of \$4.86-66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations.

The Conso-
lidated
Fund.

141. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country; receipts and expenditure from loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded.

Sources of
Revenue.

142. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

of collection for the whole country, the only movement in direction being the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, and also the continuing towards the expense of collecting statistics of the whole population of Quebec, which are taken by the Roman Catholic Church.

7. Twenty-eight towns made returns of mortuary statistics in 1889, Brockville, which has been added to the list, not having commenced in time to be included in that year. The rates below may be taken as fairly correct, but should be treated with a certain amount of reserve, as from not being adapted to suit the varied conditions of population, they are not comparable one with the other, so far as different cities are concerned.

Death rate
in principal
towns,
1889.

DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA, 1889.

Towns.	Total Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	RATIO PER 1,000 DEATHS AT						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 35 years.	35 to 55 years.	55 to 75 years.	Over 75 years.
Montreal	6,209	29.56	470.28	176.20	44.13	92.77	86.81	84.07	45.74
Quebec	2,359	13.25	331.50	116.15	51.72	148.37	146.66	139.47	66.13
Shawmut	2,086	31.13	204.70	353.31	51.77	88.21	87.73	129.43	84.85
St. John's	941	21.38	407.01	156.22	64.83	115.83	62.90	114.77	56.32
St. Catharines	808	19.23	293.32	159.65	43.32	132.42	133.66	134.91	102.72
St. James	758	16.84	251.98	77.84	42.21	154.35	167.55	197.89	92.35
St. John, N.B.	670	15.46	214.92	122.39	61.19	149.25	141.80	174.63	135.82
St. John's, N.S.	534	20.85	389.51	147.94	43.97	179.78	136.70	69.29	26.22
St. John's, N.S.	413	29.50	474.58	205.81	58.11	84.55	60.53	72.64	41.16
St. John's, N.S.	356	13.29	213.48	92.70	61.80	168.54	175.16	182.58	106.74
St. John's, N.S.	290	15.86	151.72	75.86	68.97	189.65	137.93	248.28	127.59
Rivers	250	23.80	396.00	176.00	48.00	92.00	56.00	128.00	101.00
St. Catharines	244	30.50	381.15	155.74	61.48	102.46	98.36	106.55	94.26
St. Catharines, B.C.	243	13.13	160.49	86.42	45.27	139.92	300.42	213.99	49.38
St. Catharines	220	16.54	263.64	72.73	63.64	195.45	113.63	213.64	77.27
St. Catharines	211	22.80	360.19	146.92	71.09	113.74	99.53	90.05	118.48
St. Catharines	195	23.83	405.12	200.00	61.54	82.05	66.67	123.08	56.41
St. Catharines	191	14.04	209.43	141.36	109.95	172.77	162.30	130.89	73.30
St. Catharines	166	14.43	186.75	66.27	54.22	216.86	126.51	228.91	102.41
St. Catharines, Ont.	145	17.05	172.41	200.00	68.97	158.62	117.24	158.62	124.14
St. Catharines	139	13.21	208.63	143.88	115.11	165.47	115.11	151.08	93.53
St. Catharines, Ont.	135	13.42	266.66	133.33	37.04	170.37	140.74	185.19	66.67
St. Catharines	124	13.33	177.42	48.39	48.39	233.87	161.28	241.94	88.71
St. Catharines	124	16.98	282.26	120.97	16.13	129.03	112.90	129.03	209.68
St. Catharines, Que.	123	22.36	292.69	252.03	56.91	105.69	65.04	138.21	89.43
St. Catharines	122	11.53	286.89	49.18	24.59	221.31	155.74	163.93	98.36
St. Catharines	106	12.03	301.89	103.77	103.77	160.38	66.04	198.11	66.04
St. Catharines	73	9.99	191.78	68.49	54.80	150.69	150.69	191.77	191.78

Highest
and lowest
death
rates.

128. There was a decided decrease in the total number of deaths returned in 1889, as compared with the preceding year, the number being 18,135 in 28 towns, while in 1888 it was 232 in 27 towns. The greatest decreases occurred in Hull and Galt, where the rate per 1,000 of population fell from 32.9 to 29.50, and from 19.26 to 9.99 respectively. The only towns in which the rate was higher than in 1888 were Quebec, Montreal, Charlottetown, Chatham and Fredericton. The highest rate was in Quebec, and this was due to the number of deaths caused by the disastrous landslide in September, when 100 persons were killed; but owing to the doubtful data on which they are founded, the death rates, generally calculated per 1,000 of population, must not be considered as absolutely

Infantile
mortality.

129. The largest number of deaths is, of course, among children, and the infant mortality in Hull is still larger than in any other town, out of 412 deaths 281 having been of children under 5 years of age, being in the proportion of 680 per 1,000. Infant mortality is, however, very much larger in many towns than it ought to be, the highest rates being generally found in places with a large French population; but it must be remembered that among these French Canadians there is a correspondingly high birth rate.* Out of a total number of deaths recorded of 18,235, 9,496, or 52.7 per cent., were children under 5 years of age, and 6,387, or 35.02 per cent. of those under one year. This latter proportion was higher than in either 1887 or 1888, in which years it was 32.5 per cent. and 34.59 per cent. respectively. Exactly 50 per cent. of the deaths under one year were from atrophy and

*As an instance of their fecundity it may be mentioned that the Government of Quebec in 1889 passed an Act providing that every father of a family having more children living should be entitled, under certain conditions of settlement, to a certain number of acres of land, and since the day set for receiving claims over 1,000 claims had been sent in, representing a total of 15,000 children.

and diarrhoeal affections, the numbers being for the first named cause 1,566, and for the second 1,627. There were 333 deaths from premature birth.

130. The number of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 875, being 109 less than in 1888; but, as has been pointed out before, returns of this nature are practically at present of no value, and the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents will always render it extremely difficult to obtain anything like correct figures. The fact that out of the whole number, 761, or 87 per cent., were returned from Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where there are special institutions for the reception of illegitimate children, leaving only 114 to be divided among 25 towns, one of which has a population of 170,000, shows at once what little real truth there is in the figures. Out of the total number, 35·88 per cent. were under one month, and 86·74 per cent. under one year. Though in 1887, 1888 and 1889 the rate of infant mortality was highest in Hull, yet in no year were there any returns of illegitimate births from that city.

131. The number of cases of children stillborn returned was 913, as compared with 905 in 1888. The deaths from suicide reported amounted to 37, 30 being males and 7 females. The number returned in 1886 from 22 cities was 31, in 1887 from 26 cities 30, and in 1888 from 27 cities 37.

132. The following table gives the number of deaths from the eight most fatal diseases in the 28 cities making returns in 1889. As will be seen from the arrangements at the foot of the table, the order of fatality is slightly different from that of the preceding year. The most fatal disease is placed first:—

DEATHS FROM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES, IN CERTAIN CITIES
IN CANADA, 1889

CITIES.	Atro- phy and de- bility.	Diarr- heal af- fections.	Lung dis- eases.	Phthi- sis.	Cere- bro- spinal affec- tions.	Diph- theria.	Disea- ses of heart and blood vessel.	Thro affec- tion
Montreal	1,064	828	645	529	481	178	298	1
Toronto	276	180	310	230	136	72	155	
Quebec	234	227	202	164	262	35	88	
Hamilton	82	67	90	90	45	11	46	
Ottawa	44	126	81	77	41	42	34	
Halifax	58	60	92	102	32	16	44	
St. John, N. B.	46	86	104	96	37	6	26	
London	13	29	41	29	20	9	21	
Winnipeg	43	114	65	32	16	6	23	
Kingston	37	10	21	30	10	10	32	
Victoria, B. C.	3	12	27	25	11	6	35	
Charlottetown	4	18	21	36	10		10	
Brantford	10	20	24	18	11	15	6	
Hull	149	22	29	39	10	6	7	
Belleville	14	19	16	28	9	4	10	
St. Thomas	7	10	9	16	5	1	3	
Guelph	10	8	20	14	2	15	9	
Three Rivers	18	36	17	29	3	3	12	
Sherbrooke	22	29	25	17	21	9	8	
Peterboro'	7	5	15	20	5	1	10	
Windsor	9	6	13	16	12		17	
Chatham	13	17	16	19	5	7	8	
Woodstock	5	3	13	10	3	9	6	
Sorel	15	45	18	16	8	3	12	
St. Hyacinthe	82	10	15	27	14	2	8	
Galt		6	6	10	3		7	
Fredericton	5	24	6	21	1		6	
St. John's, Que.	31	6	13	6	7		5	
Total	2,301	2,023	1,954	1,746	1,220	466	946	

ORDER OF FATALITY.

1888.	1889.
Atrophy and debility.	Atrophy and debility.
Diarrheal affections.	Diarrheal affections.
Lung diseases.	Lung diseases.
Phthisis.	Phthisis.
Cerebro-spinal affections.	Cerebro-spinal affections.
Diphtheria.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Throat affections.
Throat affections.	Diphtheria.

133. The largest decrease was in the number of deaths from diphtheria, which disease is now at the bottom of the list. Deaths from diphtheria The total number of deaths from this cause was 466, being a decrease of 449, or nearly 50 per cent. The ratio of deaths to the population of the cities making returns was .5 per 1,000, as compared with 1.1 in 1888. In Ontario, in 1888, according to Provincial returns, the death rate from this disease was .7 per 1,000 in cities, .5 in towns, and .5 for the whole Province. In England, in 1888, the rate was .17 per 1,000, and the Registrar General in his report says that there is no doubt this disease is on the increase in that country.

134. Omitting St. Johns, which made returns for the first time, we find an increase of 59 in the deaths from lung diseases, Deaths from lung diseases. and a decrease of 10 in those from phthisis, making a total increase in the number of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs of 49, and making the death rate 202 per 1,000 deaths as against 198 in 1888. In Ontario, in 1888, the proportion in the cities was 199 per 1,000 deaths, and in the Province 213.

135. There was an increase of 3 in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, but as there were 3 deaths from this cause in St. Johns, Que., which town was not included in 1888, the number of deaths in the other towns remains the same. Deaths from typhoid fever. In Quebec and Winnipeg, however, there were increases of 19 and 17 respectively, and if these localities are omitted it will be seen there was generally a decrease in the three places; and this is satisfactory to find, as this disease is strictly preventable, and any diminution in the death rate indicates, as a general rule, greater attention to sanitary arrangements. The following tables give the number of deaths from typhoid fever during the three years, 1887, 1888 and 1889 in the cities making returns, as well as the proportion of deaths from the same cause per 1,000 inhabitants in the same cities in 1889:

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED
CITIES IN 1887, 1888 AND 1889.

CITIES.	1887.	1888.	1889.	CITIES.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Montreal.....	125	113	87	Peterboro'.....	6	1	.....
Toronto.....	71	51	49	Fredericton.....	1	1	1
Quebec.....	22	21	40	St. Hyacinthe.....	6	6	9
Hamilton.....	19	15	17	Galt.....	.....	5	.....
Halifax.....	6	14	11	Hull.....	20	14	4
Winnipeg.....	21	21	38	London.....	8	7	4
Ottawa.....	43	17	19	Brantford.....	9	13	12
St. John, N.B.....	6	3	11	Victoria, B.C.....	8	6	6
Kingston.....	1	6	7	Three Rivers.....	2	4	4
St. Thomas.....	1	3	3	Woodstock.....	8	10	9
Charlottetown.....	4	7	8	Sorel.....	3	3	4
Guelph.....	3	2	2	Windsor.....	.....	1	2
Belleville.....	4	6	1	St. John, Que.....	.....	.....	3
Chatham.....	8	2	6				
Sherbrooke.....	6	6	4	Total.....	411	358	361

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF
POPULATION IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES IN 1889.

CITIES.	Per 1,000.	CITIES.	Per 1,000.
Winnipeg.....	1.48	Kingston.....	0.38
St. Hyacinthe.....	1.12	Three Rivers.....	0.38
Woodstock, Ont.....	1.02	Victoria, B.C.....	0.32
Brantford.....	0.90	Hull.....	0.28
Chatham, Ont.....	0.70	St. Thomas.....	0.28
Quebec.....	0.60	Toronto.....	0.27
Charlottetown.....	0.58	Halifax.....	0.26
St. John, Que.....	0.54	St. John, N.B.....	0.25
Sorel.....	0.48	Guelph.....	0.19
Ottawa.....	0.43	Windsor.....	0.19
Sherbrooke.....	0.42	London.....	0.15
Montreal.....	0.41	Fredericton.....	0.13
Hamilton.....	0.38	Belleville.....	0.08

It will be seen that the death rate is considerably higher in many of the cities than it ought to be, though there was a slight decrease in the proportion to the aggregate population of the 28 cities included in the table, this having been 0.41, as compared with 0.44 in 1888 and 0.55 in 1887. The proportion in Ontario in 1888 was 0.28 per 1,000 inhabitants. In England, in the same year, the rate was, for the whole country 0.17, and for London 0.16, showing what can be accomplished by care and attention to sanitary matters.

There was a decrease of 401 in the number of deaths, and to zymotic or specific febrile diseases, which, as all these are specially preventable, is evident proof that increased attention is being paid to sanitation, and it is to be expected that each succeeding year will see a diminution in the mortality from these causes. The proportion of deaths in this class to the total deaths was 20·12 per cent., as compared with 22·12 per cent. in 1888 and 23·71 per cent. in 1887. The proportion of deaths to the aggregate population was 4·14 per persons living. In 1888 the proportion was 4·88 per

Deaths
from zymotic
diseases.

What can be done by persistent attention to sanitary arrangements is shown by the fact that in London, the population over five times as great as the combined population of the 28 Canadian cities, the death rate in 1888 from zymotic diseases was only 42 per 1,000 of population. The following table shows the number of deaths in this class in each of the cities in Canada making returns to the Registrar :—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1889.

CITIES.	Zymotic Diseases.	CITIES.	Zymotic Diseases.
Albany	1,378	Hull	39
Baltimore	415	Fredericton	38
Boston	357	Victoria, B.C.	37
Buffalo	226	Chatham	35
Calgary	186	Kingston	35
Montreal	151	Woodstock	29
Ottawa	130	Belleville	26
Quebec	108	Guelph	26
St. John	62	St. John, Que	24
St. Louis	58	St. Thomas	19
St. Paul	58	Windsor	18
St. Peter	53	Galt	8
St. James	52	Peterborough	8
St. George	49		
St. Andrew	45	Total	3,670

The following table shows how the assigned causes of death in the cities named were distributed among the several causes of death in the several cities.

classes. The classification is based upon that established by the Registrar-General of England :—

CITIES.	Total Deaths.	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Dietetic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violence.	Ill-defined and not specified causes.
Montreal	6,209	1,378	3	11	734	256	2,476	178	1,173
Toronto	2,359	357	2	47	350	129	1,057	104	313
Quebec	2,086	415		1	203	234	895	74	264
Hamilton	768	108		4	137	33	340	37	99
Ottawa	941	226		4	143	82	395	32	59
St. John, N.B.	670	151		1	117	54	264	20	63
Halifax	808	130		7	141	62	363	24	81
London	356	52		2	65	31	172	13	21
Winnipeg	534	186		5	48	17	199	18	61
Victoria, B.C.	243	37		1	41	14	117	13	20
Kingston	290	35		1	53	18	113	20	48
Hull	413	39			50	19	139	3	163
Charlottetown	191	58			46	13	61	6	7
Brantford	220	53	1	1	31	22	85	6	21
Belleville	166	26			36	7	65	10	22
St. Thomas	122	19		1	38	12	40	3	9
Guelph	139	26			25	8	57	7	16
Three Rivers	250	58	1		50	29	79	6	27
Windsor, Ont.	135	18		1	21	5	68	4	18
Sherbrooke	211	49			27	12	96	3	24
Peterborough	124	8			26	10	55	9	16
Woodstock, Ont.	106	29	1		13	9	46	1	7
Chatham, Ont.	145	35			28	9	52	7	14
Sorel	195	62		23	27	1	57	7	13
St. Hyacinthe	244	45			34		76	2	87
Galt	73	8		2	17	7	35	1	3
Fredericton	124	38		1	29	22	25	2	7
St. John, Que.	123	24			8	2	52	3	34
Total	18,235	3,670	8	113	2,538	1,117	7,481	613	2,686
Percentage of total deaths		20.13	.04	.62	13.92	6.12	41.03	3.36	14.78

Death rate in eight principal cities in Canada.

138. The next table, the figures in which are taken from the Mortuary Statistics, gives the death rate per 1,000 of population in the eight principal cities of the Dominion for the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889. The figures must only, however, be taken as approximate, on account of uncertainty as to the correctness of the populations on which they are estimated :—

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

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CITIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Montreal.....	27·99	30·74	31·60	29·56
Toronto.....	21·50	19·34	14·97	13·25
Hamilton.....	20·71	17·94	18·57	16·84
Halifax.....	20·52	18·17	20·92	19·23
Ottawa.....	28·76	21·96	22·51	21·38
St. John, N.B.....	21·18	20·95	18·67	15·46
Quebec.....	33·57	28·36	28·37	31·13
Winnipeg.....	19·76	24·55	20·87	20·85

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FINANCE.

The fiscal
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foreign
monies.

140. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of \$4.8466. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations.

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Fund.

141. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country; receipts and expenditure from loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded.

Sources of
Revenue.

142. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz. "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

143. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1890 :—

Revenue	839,879,925
Expenditure	35,994,031
Revenue in excess of expenditure	\$ 3,885,894

Revenue and expenditure, 1890.

144. The revenue was \$1,097,055 in excess of that of the preceding year, while the expenditure showed a decrease of \$923,804. The increase in revenue was derived as follows— from Customs, \$242,170; from Excise duties, \$731,379, and from various sources \$123,506. The decrease in expenditure will be found to be in small amounts under various heads.

145. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund—that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country—for the last 23 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)—1868 TO 1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	CONSOLIDATED FUND.		Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	Revenue.	Expenditure		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	
1870	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	
1875	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876	22,587,587	24,488,372		1,900,785
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301		1,460,027
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158		1,128,147
1879	22,517,382	24,455,381		1,937,999
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634		1,543,228
1881	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060		2,240,059
1886	33,177,040	39,011,612		5,834,572
1887	35,754,993	35,637,680	97,313	
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495		810,032
1889	38,782,870	36,917,835	1,865,035	
1890	39,879,925	35,994,031	3,885,894	

Surplus
and deficit
of revenue.

Increase of
revenue
and expendi-
ture.

146. In fifteen years out of the twenty-three that have elapsed since Confederation there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been \$36,126,792, and of deficit \$16,854,849, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of \$19,271,943. The revenue in 1890 was the largest ever collected, and was \$26,191,997 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confederation, being an increase of 191 per cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure of 1886 (in that year it was charged to Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account) it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure has been exceeded in two years since Confederation, viz., in 1888 and 1889, and that the expenditure of 1890 exceeded that of 1868 by \$22,507,938, being an increase of 167 per cent. The revenue, therefore, as the figures at present stand, has increased in a larger proportion than the expenditure, a fact which, in view of the difficulties and expenses attending the opening up of new country and of the large extent of territory brought under control since Confederation, must be considered as very encouraging.

Heads of
revenue
1889 and
1890.

147. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1889 and 1890, showing the increase and decrease in each item :—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1889 AND 1890.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-89.	1889-90.		
TAXATION.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs.....	23,726,784	23,968,954	242,170	
Excise.....	6,886,739	7,618,118	731,379	
Total.....	30,613,523	31,587,072	973,549	

OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

REVENUE.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-89.	1889-90.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
REVENUE.				
.....	42,072	20,922	.....	12,150
.....	237,821	220,141	.....	17,680
.....	279,893	250,063	.....	29,830
WORKS.				
.....	298,742	324,220	25,478	
Hydraulic Rents	33,651	31,473	.....	2,178
.....	3,167,543	3,204,271	36,728	
.....	80,577	105,888	19,311	
Docks,	8,490	13,780	5,290	
Other Rents.....	2,186	71,733	69,547	
Slugs,	1,946	3,504	1,558	
.....	28,610	11,829	.....	16,781
.....	10	4	.....	6
Living Dock.....	14,812	13,564	.....	1,248
Dock		19,848	19,848	
.....	3,642,567	3,800,114	157,547	
OFFICE.				
Dues, including				
.....	2,220,504	2,357,389	136,885	
.....	2,220,504	2,357,389	136,885	
SOURCES.				
Forfeitures, in-				
.....	41,048	88,275	47,227	
.....	22,713	22,094	.....	619
Coast Service ..	105,024	2,912	.....	102,112
.....	36,041	40,439	4,398	
.....	77,398	118,503	41,105	
.....	1,305,392	1,082,271	.....	223,121
.....	56,426	69,643	13,217	
.....	10,607	14,568	3,961	
.....	191,497	242,135	50,638	
.....	63,031	61,513	.....	1,518
.....	7,759	7,707	.....	52
.....	16,307	10,722	.....	5,645
.....	2,124	355	.....	1,769
.....	4,871	3,266	.....	1,605
.....	2,220	1,908	.....	312
.....	39,306	47,882	8,576	
.....	19,688	17,817	.....	1,871
.....	12,624	19,930	7,306	
.....	12,247	12,233	.....	14
.....		21,114	21,114	
.....	2,026,383	1,885,287	.....	141,096
on account of				
Fund	38,782,870	39,879,925	1,097,055	

Increase
and de-
crease.

148. There was an increase, it will be seen, under almost every head, the decreases, where occurring, being in small amounts, the largest being in the amount received from interest on investments. The decrease in the revenue from Lighthouse and Coast Service of \$102,112 was only nominal, the amount in 1889 having included the sum of \$101,151 paid by the Imperial Government in connection with the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland.

Heads of
expendi-
ture 1889
and 1890.

149. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1889 and 1890 :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1889 AND 1890.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-89.	1889-90.		
CHARGES FOR DEBT AND SUBSIDIES.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest on Public Debt.....	10,148,932	9,656,841	.....	492,091
Charges on Management.....	202,276	186,337	.....	15,939
Sinking Fund.....	1,736,644	1,887,237	150,593	.....
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	71,314	44,072	.....	27,242
Subsidies to Provinces.....	4,051,428	3,904,922	.....	146,506
Total.....	16,210,594	15,679,409	.....	531,185
LEGISLATION.				
Senate.....	147,650	139,648	.....	8,002
House of Commons.....	419,629	445,715	26,086	.....
Library.....	32,574	32,053	.....	521
Election Expenses.....	11,738	5,071	.....	6,667
Controverted Elections.....	1,020	750	.....	270
Parliamentary Printing.....	71,161	75,872	4,711	.....
Franchise Act.....	17,338	233,078	215,740	.....
Miscellaneous.....	60	.....	.....	60
Total.....	701,170	932,187	231,017	.....

S OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

OF EXPENDITURE.	Amotnts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-89.	1889-90.		
GOVERNMENT.	\$	\$	\$	\$
General.....	48,666	48,666		
Governor.....	70,976	70,900		76
Commissioner.....	10,000	10,000		
General's Secretary's				
ivory Council for Can-	23,022	22,884		138
	44,437	45,561	1,124	
t of Justice.....	43,914	43,728		186
Militia and Defence	56,648	56,008		640
Secretary of State...	52,731	50,634		2,097
Interior.....	147,430	143,109		4,321
Indian Affairs.....	49,063	58,277	9,214	
General's Office.....	32,068	30,842		1,226
t of Finance.....	69,840	65,516		4,324
Customs.....	46,188	46,565	377	
Inland Revenue.....	53,985	48,809		5,386
Public Works.....	55,800	56,382	582	
Railways & Canals..	56,249	62,783	6,534	
Department.....	222,742	225,839	3,097	
t of Agriculture.....	73,161	77,141	3,980	
Marine & Fisheries.	62,067	62,472	405	
Printing and Sta-				
	27,358	27,759	401	
its Generally (Con-				
s).....	19,616	26,914	7,298	
missioner of Canada				
nd (Contingencies)...	3,250	15,970	12,720	
Civil Service Examin-				
	4,273	3,938		335
of the Comptroller of				
M. Police.....	8,230	8,360	130	
Total.....	1,281,714	1,308,847	27,133	
WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
ldings.....	1,297,142	1,109,947		187,195
nd Rivers.....	561,218	513,402		47,816
ssels & Dredg. Plant.	85,006	43,390		41,616
	111,873	109,208		2,665
Booms.....	20,650	7,236		13,414
Bridges.....	40,710	93,320	52,610	
	41,226	26,785		14,441
ital Farms, Buildings,				
&c.....	94,481	30,571		63,910
ous.....	46,925	38,642		8,283
Total..	2,299,231	1,972,501		326,730

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HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-89.	1889-90.		
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.	£	£	£	£
Railways	16,553	50,910	34,357	
Canals	172,107	163,290		8,817
Total	188,660	214,190	25,530	
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Penitentiaries	319,436	349,839	30,403	
Administration of Justice.	685,807	709,784	23,977	
Police, Dominion	18,307	20,465	2,158	
Geological Survey and Observa- tories	119,533	120,548	1,015	
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	56,520	71,683	15,163	
Experimental Farms	89,999	79,148		10,851
Ocean and River Steam Service.	318,099	164,047		154,052
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	304,254	286,315		17,939
Militia and Defence	1,323,552	1,287,014		36,538
Mounted Police, North-West Territories	829,702	753,094		76,608
Superannuation	218,934	241,765	22,831	
Pensions	116,030	107,391		8,639
Marine Hospital	52,332	41,729		10,603
Lighthouse and Coast Service ..	511,779	466,116		45,663
Steamboat Inspection	22,313	20,900		1,323
Fisheries	355,596	328,894		26,702
Insurance Inspection	7,773	7,647		126
Miscellaneous	592,723	354,759		237,964
Indians (Legislative Grant)	1,112,776	1,107,824		4,952
<i>Colonial and Indian Exhibition.</i>	15,110	2,567		12,543
Total	7,070,575	6,521,619		548,956
IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.				
Immigration	292,499	110,092		92,407
Quarantine	90,053	72,245		17,808
Total	292,552	182,337		110,215
CHARGES ON REVENUE.				
Customs	864,590	873,400	8,810	
Excise	362,833	362,996	163	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-89.	1889-90.		
CHARGES ON REVENUE.— <i>Con.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Weights and Measures.	67,206	69,146	1,940	
Inspection.	18,784	19,287	453	
Liquor License Act.	338	268		70
Inspection of Staples.	2,370	2,041		329
Elaboration of Food.	23,608	23,250		359
Post Office.	2,982,322	3,074,470	92,148	
Public Works.	215,086	186,346		28,740
Railways.	3,513,064	3,846,044	332,980	
Canals.	582,237	516,156		66,081
Common Lands.	188,759	173,574		15,185
Drilling Timber.	48,308	30,781		17,527
Minor Revenues.	3,774	5,222	1,448	
Total.	8,873,339	9,182,941	309,602	
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund.	36,917,835	35,994,031		923,804

NOTE.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics.

150. There was an increase of \$150,593 in the amount paid into the Sinking Fund, but decreases under other heads sufficient in amount to make a total decrease of \$531,185 in the expenditure under the head of charges for debt and subsidies, the largest decrease being that of \$492,091 in the amount of interest paid. There was an increase of \$231,017 in the amount expended for Legislation, almost entirely under the head of the Franchise Act. There was an increase of \$27,133 in the expenses of Civil Government, the largest amount being for contingencies in the High Commissioner's office. The expenses of the office of the Comptroller of the North-West Mounted Police have been taken out of those of the Department of the Interior and are now entered as a separate item. The expenditure for the Experimental Farms, including buildings, fencing, &c., amounted to \$109,719, a decrease of \$74,761. There was

Increase and decrease of expenditure under various heads.

a total increase in charges on revenue of \$309,602, caused an increase of \$332,980 under the head of Railways. There was an increase also in the expense of collecting the Custom and Excise duties of \$8,973. There was a small increase in the proportion of the cost of collecting the revenue to the amount collected, as compared with the preceding year, the figures being 22·88 per cent. and 23·03 per cent. respectively.

Subsidies
to Pro-
vinces
1890.

151. There was a decrease of \$146,505 in the amount of subsidies paid to Provinces, the details of which are as follows:—

Ontario.....	\$1,196,873
Quebec.....	959,253
Nova Scotia.....	432,831
New Brunswick.....	484,315
Manitoba.....	433,596
British Columbia.....	212,151
Prince Edward Island.....	183,908
	<hr/> \$3,904,922

Subsidies
to railways
1890.

152. There was an increase of \$831,474 in the amount of subsidies, authorized by Parliament, paid to railways, as compared with 1889, the amounts paid being as follows:—

Atlantic and North-Western Railway.....	\$186,600
Baie des Chaleurs Railway.....	148,675
Buctouche and Moncton Railway.....	4,366
Beauharnois Junction Railway.....	4,250
Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway.....	36,620
Canada Atlantic Railway.....	149,812
Cumberland Railway and Coal Company.....	29,400
Drummond County Railway.....	12,428
Great Northern Railway.....	20,000
Hereford Railway.....	91,300
International Railway.....	3,840
Joggins Railway.....	9,761
Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway.....	26,360
Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway.....	11,900
Montreal and Lake Champlain Junction Railway.....	5,400
Montreal and Sorel Junction Railway.....	6,720
Montreal and Lake Maskinongé Railway.....	20,080
Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway.....	95,744
Northern and Western Railway.....	100
Northern Pacific Junction Railway.....	35,000

Nova Scotia Central Railway	219,100
Pontiac and Renfrew Railway	9,800
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway	38,440
Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway	65,600
St. Clair Frontier Tunnel Company	173,000
Temiscouata Railway	74,300
Thousand Islands Railway	10,400
West Ontario and Pacific Railway	189,200

Total..... \$1,678,196

153. The total amount of subsidies voted by Parliament towards the construction of railways, on which payments have been made or liabilities still exist, was, on the 1st October, 1890, \$14,537,507; of this amount the sum of \$7,048,599 had been already paid, leaving \$7,488,908 still due, as a liability. The above amount of \$14,537,507 had been voted among 115 companies, but as, on the 1st October, 1890, no contracts had been entered into by 50 companies, it is not probable that the full amount will ever become payable. The estimated number of miles to be covered by the above subsidies was 3,873. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land have been made to 18 companies in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, amounting to 24,423,333 acres, of which quantity 1,058 acres have been patented. The average grant was 1,354 acres per mile, and the estimated number of miles subsidised was 3,289. A loan was also authorized to one company, in 1886, of \$15,000, of which \$14,725 have been paid and \$275 are still due. Under the provisions of an Act passed during the Session of 1888, 11,316 tons of used rails were loaned to seven different companies under certain conditions.

Total subsidies voted to railways by Parliament.

154. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidised the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the extent of \$1,089,674, and the Canadian Government had paid \$2,656 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Government.

Total subsidies paid before and since Confederation.

The following sums have also been paid :—

Atlantic and North-Western Railway Company.....	\$186,600
North Shore Railway	530,000
Esquimaux and Nanaimo	750,000
	<hr/>

The total amount, therefore, paid or assumed by the Dominion Government up to the 1st October, 1890, toward the construction of railways has been :—

Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Govern- ments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion..	\$1,092,330
Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government.....	8,515,199
	<hr/>
Total	\$9,607,529
	<hr/>

Loan to
Grand
Trunk
Railway.

155. In addition to the above amount, the sum of \$15,142,633 was loaned to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Government of the Province of Canada, the debt being taken over by the Dominion Government at Confederation. No part of this sum has yet been paid back; neither has any interest been paid on it since Confederation, at which time \$10,457,458 were due for arrears of interest.

Payments
on Capital
Account
1890.

156. The total amount paid on Capital Account, including North-West Rebellion Losses, was \$4,053,158, being \$367,156 less than in 1889. In 1888 the amount paid was \$4,437,460, being \$17,146 more than in 1889 and \$384,302 more than 1890. The amounts in the last two years were made up as follow :—

PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1889 AND 1890.

	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$
Canadian Pacific Railway	86,716	40,981
Cape Breton	1,083,277	1,170,524
Intercolonial	655,228	365,246
Eastern Extension	34,236	
Digby and Annapolis Railway	9,847	381,943
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway	840,553	434,075
Carillon Canal	137	
Cornwall	163,994	365,038
Culbute	17,112	2,818
Grenville	161	18
Lachine	76,033	7,448
Murray	215,326	106,760
Ste. Anne's Canal	24,786	6,151
Sault Ste. Marie Canal	34,019	176,569
Tay	89,486	22,226
Trent River	47,592	58,644
Welland	225,910	117,633
Williamsburgh	50,867	139,078
St. Lawrence River and Canals	18,494	23,980
Cape Tormentine Harbour	24,042	44,471
Esquimalt Graving Dock	7,949	7,150
Kingston	33,764	92,579
Public Buildings, Ottawa	132,151	96,665
Port Arthur Harbour and Kamistiquia River	134,168	132,942
Improvement of the St. Lawrence	243,334	121,614
Dominion Lands	130,685	133,832
North-West Rebellion Losses	31,449	4,773
Totals	\$4,420,314	4,053,158

157. The sum of \$2,725,504, paid in previous years on account of the improvements of the St. Lawrence, was transferred to Capital Account in the balance sheet. Lake St. Peter debt.

158. The sum of \$248,400 was advanced to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, being the only investment made during the year. Investments.

159. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways, together with the sums invested as above, amounted to \$5,979,755, being an increase of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of Total expenditure on capital account and railway subsidies.

\$166,773. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last Session of Parliament amounted to \$3,613,210, as compared with \$3,088,071 voted at the previous Session, being an increase of \$525,139; and several of the new roads are in process of construction.

Estimated revenue and expenditure 1889-90. 160. The revenue for 1890 was estimated at \$39,200,000, which was \$679,925 less than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure, including Supplementary Estimates, was put at \$37,185,139, which was \$1,191,108 more than was expended.

Profit on silver. 161. The profit from the silver coined during the year was \$49,763, which was almost sufficient to pay the salaries of the staff of the Finance Department.

Heads of Revenue and expenditure, 1868-1890. 162. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table:—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1890.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.					
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation.....	11,700,681	11,112,573	13,087,882	16,320,368	17,715,552	17,616,534
Railways.....	413,979	440,113	471,554	544,124	648,788	703,438
Canals.....	403,918	440,343	421,652	472,676	470,365	488,030
Other Public Works.....	83,369	78,477	113,639	129,441	92,576	123,148
Post Office.....	525,692	535,315	573,566	612,631	692,375	833,637
Interest on Investments.....	126,420	314,021	383,956	554,383	488,041	396,404
Land Revenue (D. & O.).....	42,333	45,248	49,915	95,216	54,043	80,548
Other sources.....	391,336	1,433,084	410,061	606,721	553,073	569,670
Total.....	13,687,928	14,379,174	15,512,225	19,335,560	20,714,813	20,813,469

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.					
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation	20,129,185	20,664,878	18,614,415	17,697,924	17,841,938	18,476,613
Railways	893,430	904,407	996,138	1,285,110	1,514,846	1,419,955
Canals	499,314	432,476	380,994	396,980	363,358	348,280
Other Public Works	117,170	95,477	102,099	124,980	156,279	94,914
Post Office	1,139,973	1,155,332	1,102,540	1,114,946	1,207,790	1,172,418
Interest on Invest- ments	610,863	840,887	798,906	717,684	605,774	592,500
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	244,365	72,659	59,897	91,490	63,644	64,678
Other sources,	570,792	482,599	532,598	630,154	621,382	348,024
Total	24,205,092	24,648,715	22,587,587	22,059,274	22,375,011	22,517,382
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Taxation	18,479,576	23,942,138	27,549,046	29,269,698	25,483,199	25,384,529
Railways	1,742,537	2,203,064	2,253,734	2,541,200	2,521,170	2,624,243
Canals	338,314	361,083	325,459	365,537	369,945	325,958
Other Public Works	86,550	118,777	131,941	194,396	164,677	115,302
Post Office	1,252,498	1,352,110	1,587,888	1,800,391	1,755,674	1,841,372
Interest on Invest- ments	834,792	751,514	914,009	1,001,193	986,698	1,997,935
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	150,571	181,871	42,989	19,403	14,139	24,541
Other sources,	422,568	724,740	578,389	602,825	566,459	484,021
Total	23,307,406	29,635,297	33,383,455	35,794,649	31,861,961	32,797,001
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	
Taxation	25,226,456	28,687,002	28,177,413	30,613,523	31,687,072	
Railways	2,629,336	2,839,745	3,167,564	3,167,543	3,204,271	
Canals	329,712	323,363	310,386	332,393	355,693	
Other Public Works	123,362	107,681	78,167	142,631	240,150	
Post Office	1,901,690	2,020,623	2,379,242	2,220,504	2,357,389	
Interest on Investments	2,299,078	990,887	932,025	1,395,392	1,082,271	
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	26,483	213,459	233,323	279,893	250,663	
Other sources,	640,923	572,233	610,343	720,991	803,016	
Total	33,177,040	35,754,903	35,908,463	38,782,870	39,879,925	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1868-1890

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	£	£	£	£	£
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	7,960,900	8,403,527	8,102,191	8,638,545	9,064,362
Legislation	595,810	409,614	379,752	356,206	393,964
Civil Government	594,442	559,643	620,349	642,301	663,189
Public Works and Buildings	126,270	65,429	126,239	597,632	853,354
Railways	359,961	387,648	445,209	523,547	565,076
Canals	226,084	258,001	301,304	405,432	339,176
Penitentiaries	209,369	269,817	211,982	219,212	265,111
Administration of Justice	291,243	315,215	304,300	314,411	346,848
Militia and Defence	1,013,016	937,513	1,245,973	908,733	1,654,255
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)					
Lighthouse and Coast Service	174,983	190,671	229,682	334,693	345,683
Immigration and Quarantine	60,396	43,148	71,935	71,790	128,967
Charges on Revenue	1,299,759	1,529,522	1,605,212	1,613,361	1,789,544
Other Expenditure	564,769	668,436	701,380	997,198	1,289,339
Total	13,486,092	14,038,084	14,345,500	15,623,081	17,589,468
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	8,717,077	10,255,798	11,124,726	11,122,359	11,489,327
Legislation	614,487	784,048	572,273	627,231	506,006
Civil Government	750,874	883,686	909,266	841,966	812,193
Public Works and Buildings	1,311,644	1,779,009	1,757,076	1,948,942	1,262,823
Railways	1,194,103	1,847,175	1,581,934	1,497,128	1,890,269
Canals	476,962	467,883	404,925	403,215	355,011
Penitentiaries	270,661	395,552	337,593	312,015	363,169
Administration of Justice	398,966	459,037	497,405	544,091	565,593
Militia and Defence	1,248,664	977,376	1,013,944	978,530	550,452
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)		139,599	333,584	369,518	332,749
Lighthouse and Coast Service	480,376	537,058	490,257	545,849	471,278
Immigration and Quarantine	287,369	318,573	302,771	385,845	353,951
Charges on Revenue	2,010,380	2,468,376	2,732,795	2,895,896	2,949,617
Other Expenditure	1,413,084	1,943,146	1,654,522	2,015,757	1,560,858
Total	19,174,647	23,316,316	23,713,071	24,488,372	23,519,301
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	11,659,523	11,952,641	12,659,667	12,525,838	12,737,572
Legislation	618,035	748,007	598,105	611,376	582,200
Civil Government	823,376	861,171	898,005	915,969	946,032
Public Works and Buildings	998,595	1,013,503	1,050,193	1,108,815	1,342,000
Railways	2,032,873	2,233,496	1,853,223	2,230,421	2,315,796
Canals	349,787	344,574	378,308	413,776	525,166
Penitentiaries	308,102	308,423	270,382	307,366	233,617
Administration of Justice	564,920	577,897	574,311	583,957	581,626
Militia and Defence	618,137	777,699	690,019	667,000	772,812
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	334,749	344,824	332,855	289,845	368,456
Lighthouse and Coast Service	461,968	447,567	426,304	443,724	461,881
Immigration and Quarantine	180,691	212,224	183,304	250,813	233,061
Charges on Revenue	2,918,464	2,983,092	2,997,417	3,078,907	3,256,548
Other Expenditure	1,633,944	1,650,113	1,938,141	2,084,757	2,610,266
Total	23,503,158	24,455,381	24,850,634	25,502,554	27,067,103

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1868-1890

—*Concluded.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	£	£	£	£
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.....	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,356	16,272,726
Legislation.....	740,768	662,767	649,538	1,037,779
Civil Government.....	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495	1,190,571
Public Works and Buildings.....	1,765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363	2,046,552
Railways.....	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,749,835	2,853,183
Canals.....	581,740	661,741	604,413	573,443
Penitentiaries.....	286,425	296,966	287,552	316,782
Administration of Justice.....	615,589	615,045	627,252	707,832
Militia and Defence.....	734,354	989,498	2,707,758	1,178,659
Mounted Police (N.W.T.).....	477,825	485,984	564,250	1,029,369
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	491,546	520,524	532,446	553,515
Immigration and Quarantine.....	437,734	575,327	506,408	347,576
Charges on Revenue.....	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655	4,469,080
Other Expenditure.....	2,623,108	2,950,814	3,191,739	6,440,245
Total.....	28,730,157	31,107,706	35,037,060	39,011,612
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.....	15,732,965	16,294,496	16,210,594	15,679,469
Legislation.....	977,302	807,424	701,170	932,187
Civil Government.....	1,211,851	1,258,618	1,281,714	1,308,847
Public Works and Buildings.....	2,133,316	1,162,116	2,299,231	1,972,501
Railways.....	3,184,783	3,643,988	3,529,617	3,896,954
Canals.....	610,740	692,737	754,341	679,436
Penitentiaries.....	311,267	320,777	319,436	349,839
Administration of Justice.....	657,115	678,815	685,807	709,784
Militia and Defence.....	1,193,693	1,273,179	1,323,552	1,287,914
Mounted Police (N.W.T.).....	781,664	862,965	829,702	753,094
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	512,812	489,258	511,779	466,116
Immigration and Quarantine.....	462,864	312,491	292,552	182,237
Charges on Revenue.....	4,702,133	4,629,431	4,770,038	4,820,741
Other Expenditure.....	3,185,175	3,292,199	3,400,299	2,955,872
Total.....	35,657,680	36,718,494	36,917,835	35,994,031

163. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :—

Revenue
and Ex-
penditure
per head.

**PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER
HEAD OF POPULATION—1868-90.**

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Estimated Population.	Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868.	3,371,394	4 05	4 00
1869.	3,412,617	4 21	4 11
1870.	3,454,248	4 29	4 15
1871.	3,513,411	5 50	4 44
1872.	3,610,992	5 74	4 87
1873.	3,668,220	5 67	5 23
1874.	3,823,303	6 33	6 10
1875.	3,886,334	6 34	6 10
1876.	3,949,163	5 72	6 20
1877.	4,013,271	5 50	5 86
1878.	4,078,924	5 49	5 76
1879.	4,146,186	5 43	5 90
1880.	4,215,389	5 53	5 90
1881.	4,343,809	6 82	5 87
1882.	4,430,386	7 54	6 11
1883.	4,517,176	7 92	6 36
1884.	4,605,634	6 92	6 75
1885.	4,685,864	6 96	7 46
1886.	4,793,403	6 92	8 13
1887.	4,873,033	7 33	7 31
1888.	4,972,101	7 22	7 38
1889.	5,075,835	7 60	7 27
1890.	5,185,069	7 69	6 94

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.
 British Columbia " " 1872.
 Prince Edward Island " " 1874.
 The Territories " " 1881.

Increase
and de-
crease per
head.

164. The revenue was the largest raised since Confederation, and the amount per head was also larger than in any other year, with the exception of 1883, when the sum raised was 23 cents per head in excess of 1890. The expenditure was 33 cents per head less than in 1888, and less than it had been since 1884.

Provincial
revenues
and expen-
ditures,
1889.

165. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the several Provinces for the year 1889, with the amount of each per head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclusive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascertained, are given in each case :—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES IN
CANADA, 1889.

PROVINCES.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Expenditure.	Per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
*Ontario	5,020,618	2 23	4,915,099	2 24
+Quebec	3,713,831	2 47	3,949,078	2 63
*Nova Scotia	668,775	1 36	713,942	1 45
*New Brunswick	671,031	1 92	687,097	1 97
*Manitoba	641,695	4 26	1,088,889	7 24
+British Columbia	706,780	4 51	857,545	5 47
*Prince Edward Island	234,635	1 92	263,605	2 16
Total	11,657,365	2 35	12,473,255	2 51

*31st December, 1889.

+30th June, 1889.

The expenditure exceeded the revenue in six out of the seven Provinces, the excess being largest in Manitoba. The revenue was highest in proportion to population in British Columbia, and lowest in Nova Scotia; the expenditure was also lowest in Nova Scotia, and highest in Manitoba. Revenue exceeded expenditure only in Ontario. An advance of \$200,000 to Prince Edward Island by the Dominion Government has not been included.

166. The following table gives the ordinary revenues and expenditures of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia, for the years named therein. The figures were taken from the Provincial Public Accounts or were specially supplied by the Provincial Treasurers. The Treasurers of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were also applied to, but at present without success. It will be seen that there has been a total excess of expenditure of \$4,788,614.

Provincial
revenues
and ex-
penditures
1867-1889.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR CERTAIN YEARS BETWEEN
1867 AND 1889.

Year.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		MANITOBA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.
1867.	182,900	56,670	1,320,843	1,181,332				
1868.	2,250,308	1,182,388	1,654,510	1,319,840				
1869.	2,625,179	1,414,029	1,654,510	1,319,840				
1870.	2,600,096	1,580,663	1,654,510	1,319,840				
1871.	2,333,180	1,516,867	1,654,510	1,319,840				
1872.	3,000,748	2,220,743	1,698,331	1,505,653			191,820	497,692
1873.	2,901,315	2,910,863	1,795,749	1,707,336			327,216	432,083
1874.	3,446,348	3,871,493	1,983,603	1,908,283		138,658	370,150	372,619
1875.	3,156,006	3,694,524	2,036,869	2,066,779	74,334	133,390	351,241	614,659
1876.	2,589,223	3,140,626	2,329,868	2,283,625	*150,010	*145,248	381,120	728,310
1877.	2,502,566	3,119,118	2,397,383	2,471,553	99,608	92,958	408,348	685,046
1878.	2,265,178	2,962,988	2,018,482	2,577,171	98,864	107,926	430,786	514,879
1879.	2,287,931	2,941,714	2,291,215	2,715,549	135,311	151,086	423,058	486,715
1880.	2,584,170	2,618,187	2,342,412	2,830,023	118,867	185,109	390,908	446,575
1881.	2,788,747	2,585,653	3,191,779	3,506,612	121,867	226,808	397,035	378,779
1882.	2,880,450	2,920,161	3,419,371	3,628,229	255,208	232,189	405,583	474,428
1883.	2,431,911	2,897,038	3,795,707	3,006,943	370,863	386,071	425,808	591,102
1884.	2,890,555	3,207,890	2,823,365	3,124,630	302,962	501,710	563,174	590,639
1885.	3,005,921	3,046,113	2,926,148	2,930,734	410,728	420,278	600,369	655,458
1886.	3,148,660	3,181,709	2,949,562	3,032,697	485,326	484,002	514,720	772,211
1887.	3,546,924	3,454,372	2,965,567	3,288,798	506,890	520,190	537,335	791,367
1888.	3,583,916	3,545,235	3,738,768	3,365,632	*841,894	*761,496	508,252	788,955
1889.	3,538,405	3,653,356	3,713,830	3,949,978	641,695	1,088,889	698,655	857,545
Total.	62,519,987	61,821,722	58,758,587	55,796,613	4,385,238	5,446,185	8,117,426	10,565,392

* 18 months.

+ 6 months.

167. The next table gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British Possessions, principally in the year 1889, with the proportion of each per head of population.

Revenues
and ex-
pendi-
tures
British
Posses-
sions.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom....	1890..	434,531,005	11 31	418,938,704	10 90
Gibraltar.....	1889..	309,880	16 76	280,290	15 16
Malta.....	1889..	1,222,385	7 05	1,117,888	6 82
Asia—					
India.....	1889..	397,590,499	1 89	397,410,345	1 89
Ceylon.....	1889..	5,119,085	1 80	5,014,506	1 76
Straits Settlement....	1889..	3,219,913	6 00	2,783,115	5 18
Lahman.....	1889..	20,790	3 44	18,629	3 10
Hong Kong.....	1889..	1,848,876	8 56	1,859,188	8 61
Africa—					
Mauritius.....	1889..	4,255,803	11 42	4,144,356	11 12
Natal.....	1889..	6,458,578	12 18	5,577,584	10 52
Cape of Good Hope....	1889..	18,669,088	12 80	16,596,569	11 38
St. Helena.....	1889..	40,324	8 05	43,692	8 59
Lagos.....	1889..	280,480	2 80	279,774	2 80
Gold Coast.....	1889..	542,088	0 39	608,347	0 43
Sierra Leone.....	1889..	844,735	4 60	324,952	4 33
Gambia.....	1889..	127,901	9 04	104,954	7 42
America—					
Canada.....	1890..	39,879,925	7 69	35,994,031	6 94
Newfoundland.....	1889..	1,381,988	7 01	1,336,469	6 77
Bermuda.....	1889..	145,608	9 25	148,433	9 43
Honduras.....	1889..	245,878	8 96	221,369	8 06
British Guiana.....	1889..	2,826,379	10 02	2,946,937	10 45
West Indies—					
Bahamas.....	1889..	224,986	4 69	233,629	4 87
Turks Island.....	1889..	40,748	8 53	34,451	7 21
Jamaica.....	1889..	3,382,114	5 42	3,144,869	5 04
Windward Islands....	1889..	1,503,805	4 38	1,340,913	3 91
Leeward Islands.....	1889..	546,292	4 51	533,401	4 40
Trinidad.....	1889..	2,205,933	11 24	2,254,342	11 49
 Australasia—					
New South Wales....	1889..	44,108,531	39 30	45,017,986	40 12
Victoria.....	1889..	42,223,151	33 77	38,543,522	34 47
South Australia.....	1889..	11,049,440	34 05	11,465,512	35 33
Western Australia....	1889..	2,154,595	49 30	1,878,533	42 99
Tasmania.....	1889..	17,591,307	43 26	17,280,842	42 49
Tasmania.....	1889..	3,304,024	21 81	3,317,480	21 90
New Zealand.....	1889..	19,427,339	31 32	19,377,709	31 24
South Seas—					
Fiji.....	1889..	310,113	2 47	280,855	2 24
Falkland Island.....	1889..	41,989	21 80	47,304	24 56
Total.....		1,067,176,265	4 00	1,040,501,570	3 90

Revenues
in Australasian
Colonies.

168. The revenue exceeded the expenditure in 26 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue having been \$26,746,695 more than the expenditure. In proportion to population, both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian Colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; the revenues also are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown Lands, and from the working of the State railways."* "The practice of treating money derived from the sale of Crown Lands as revenue obtains in all the Australian Colonies, and the money so raised forms one of the largest items of their annual income."† Canada will undoubtedly in a few years be deriving a large revenue from the sale of Dominion Lands, provided that the practice of treating such moneys as revenue will be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

Revenues
and expendi-
tures in
Foreign
Countries.

169. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal Foreign Countries, as nearly as they could be ascertained, are given in the following table:—

*Victorian Year Book, 1884-5, p. 131. †Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, p. 283.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure	Amount per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
<i>Europe</i> —					
Austria Hungary...	1888	345,664,329	8 72	348,900,662	8 80
Belgium.....	1887	63,146,903	10 68	60,193,965	10 19
Denmark.....	1889	15,123,142	7 17	16,266,133	7 71
France.....	1889	573,224,937	15 00	586,831,099	15 34
German Empire.....	1888	230,986,600	4 93	213,388,733	4 55
Greece.....	1889	18,775,492	10 92	18,767,876	10 92
Italy.....	1889	384,978,032	12 86	382,458,271	12 77
Netherlands.....	1888	50,198,255	13 48	51,616,086	11 75
Norway and Sweden...	1889	35,368,013	5 25	35,368,013	5 25
Portugal.....	1888	41,209,941	8 75	41,951,727	8 91
Romania.....	1888	27,823,185	5 06	27,292,656	4 96
Russia.....	1888	440,952,431	4 80	409,003,913	4 45
Spain.....	1889	165,791,355	9 45	165,205,419	9 42
Switzerland.....	1889	11,950,781	4 07	11,973,168	4 08
Turkey.....	1889	90,033,333	2 71	104,146,666	3 13
<i>Asia</i> —					
Japan.....	1888	66,030,514	1 66	69,984,377	1 51
<i>Africa</i> —					
Egypt.....	1889	47,298,928	6 94	46,344,916	6 62
Tunis.....	1889	3,878,247	2 58	3,878,247	2 58
<i>America</i> —					
Argentine Confederation.	1888	57,651,711	14 24	50,801,631	12 55
Brazil.....	1888	80,867,293	5 77	86,655,431	6 19
Mexico.....	1889	32,743,981	2 84	38,527,239	3 35
Peru.....	1888	6,539,532	2 42	5,476,301	2 00
United States.....	1890	403,080,983	6 45	318,040,711	5 09

France has the largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world, being followed as to revenue by Russia and as to expenditure by the United Kingdom. Apart from France, the Argentine Republic would appear to have the largest revenue per head, and Italy the largest expenditure. Revenue was in excess of expenditure in 12 out of the 23 countries in the table.

170. As stated above in paragraph 142, the sources from which the ordinary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided into two classes, viz.: 1. Taxation; 2. Other sources:

Revenue
received
from Tax-
ation and
"other"
sources.

and the following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1889 and 1890 :—

	1889.	1890.
Revenue raised by taxation	\$30,613,323	\$31,587,672
“ “ from other sources	8,169,347	8,292,833
Total	\$38,782,870	\$39,879,925

Receipts
from taxa-
tion in
Canada.

171. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase, in 1890, in receipts from taxation of \$973,549, and an increase from other sources of \$123,506; and of the total revenue, 79·21 per cent. was derived from taxation, as against 78·47 per cent. in 1888 and 78·93 per cent. in 1889. The receipts from taxes being derived solely from Customs and Excise duties, it follows, in the absence of any extreme increase in the tariff, that the more prosperous the country, and the larger its trade, the greater will be the amount derived from taxation, and as the largest part of the revenue is obtained in this manner, in the years of the largest revenues the amount of taxation per head of population will also be found to be largest. It will be seen, however, that in 1883, when the amount derived from taxation was \$2,317,374 less than in the year under review, the amount paid per head was 39 cents more, and it will also be noticed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation in these days of a protective tariff is not so large as it was in the years when a revenue tariff was in force.

Amount
raised by
taxation
1868-1890.

172. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue :—

TAXATION IN CANADA—1868 TO 1890.

ENDED 30TH JUNE.	TAXATION.				Per- centage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average per Head.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
11,701,681				3 47	85 48
11,112,573			588,108	3 26	77 28
13,087,882	1,975,309			3 79	84 37
16,320,368	3,232,486			4 04	84 41
17,715,552	1,395,184			4 01	85 52
17,616,554			98,998	4 80	84 64
20,120,185	2,512,631			5 26	83 16
20,064,878	585,693			5 32	83 84
18,614,415		2,050,463		4 71	82 41
17,697,924		916,491		4 41	80 23
17,841,938	144,014			4 37	79 74
18,476,613	634,675			4 46	82 05
18,479,576	2,963			4 38	79 29
23,942,138	5,462,562			5 51	80 79
27,549,046	3,606,908			6 22	82 52
29,269,698	1,720,652			6 48	81 77
25,483,199		3,786,499		5 53	79 98
25,384,529		98,670		5 40	77 39
25,226,456		158,073		5 26	76 03
28,687,002	3,460,546			5 88	80 23
28,177,413		509,589		5 67	78 47
30,613,523	2,436,110			6 03	78 93
31,587,072	973,549			6 09	79 21

The amount raised by taxation was larger in 1890 than since Confederation, and was \$20,474,499 more than in which year the smallest amount during the period. Comparing the first and last years of the above of twenty-three years, it will be found that while the receipts have increased 170 per cent. the amount paid of population has only increased 75 per cent.; while portion to total revenue has decreased 7.33 per cent.

The following table gives the amounts raised from Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty three years together with the proportion of each to population:—

Amounts raised by Customs and Excise duties, 1868-1890.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES, AND PROPORTION
TO POPULATION IN CANADA—1868-1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Excise.	Amount per Head.
	\$	8 cts.	\$	8 cts.
1868	8,578,380	2 54	3,002,588	0 89
1869	8,272,879	2 42	2,710,028	0 79
1870	9,334,212	2 70	3,619,622	1 05
1871	11,841,104	3 36	4,295,944	1 22
1872	12,787,982	3 54	4,735,651	1 31
1873	12,954,164	3 53	4,460,681	1 22
1874	14,325,192	3 74	5,594,903	1 46
1875	15,351,011	3 95	5,069,687	1 30
1876	12,823,837	3 25	5,765,487	1 41
1877	12,546,987	3 14	4,941,897	1 23
1878	12,782,824	3 13	4,858,671	1 19
1879	12,900,659	3 11	5,390,763	1 30
1880	14,071,943	3 34	4,232,427	1 00
1881	18,406,092	4 23	5,343,022	1 23
1882	21,541,570	4 87	5,884,859	1 33
1883	23,009,582	5 09	6,269,116	1 39
1884	20,023,890	4 43	5,459,309	1 15
1885	18,935,428	4 03	6,449,101	1 37
1886	19,373,551	4 04	5,852,904	1 23
1887	22,378,801	4 59	6,308,201	1 29
1888	22,105,926	4 44	6,071,487	1 22
1889	23,726,784	4 67	6,886,739	1 35
1890	23,968,954	4 62	7,618,118	1 47

Proportion
derived
from Customs
duties.

175. It will be seen that considerably the largest part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the proportion in 1890 being 75 per cent.; in 1889, 77 per cent.; in 1887 and 1888, 78 per cent.; in 1886, 76 per cent.; in 1885, 74 per cent., and in 1884, 78 per cent. This is a larger proportion than in either the United Kingdom and most of the colonies, or in many European countries and the United States.

Collection
of Customs
Revenue,
1890.

176. The expenses of collection of Customs revenue were only 3.64 per cent. of the amount realized, being the same proportion as in 1889, and considerably lower than the average since Confederation, which has been 4.60 per cent. The fact that it cost \$2.37 per head more to collect the revenue of 1868 than it did that of 1890, which was three times as large, shows that the proportion does not always increase with the amount,

and that it relatively costs more to collect a small Customs revenue than a large one. Considering the large area of the Dominion, and the length of its frontiers, together with the large number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep up, the cost of collection must be considered as being moderate. In the United Kingdom in 1889 it was 4.62 per cent.

177. There being no system of direct taxation in this country, and the use of articles on which Excise duties are collected being, to a very large extent, optional, it follows that the Customs duties alone form that part of the general taxation of which every one must pay a share, and it will therefore be noticed from the foregoing table that the proportion of increase in receipts from Customs duties has been far larger than that of population, showing that the ability to purchase has increased in much greater ratio than the burden of taxation, the increase in the receipts from Customs being 179 per cent. since 1868, and in the amount per head 81 per cent.

178. In the United Kingdom in 1890 the proportion per head was \$2.56; in the United States in the same year it was \$2.67, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in the Australasian colonies it was very much higher, as shown by the following figures for 1888 :—

Western Australia	\$ 18 37
Queensland	16 88
New Zealand	11 14
Victoria	10 50
Tasmania	9 92
New South Wales	8 59
South Australia	8 30

179. The following are statements for the last twenty-three years of the amounts received from the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of Customs and Excise duties. As the tariff has undergone many changes during the period, notably in 1879, no comparisons can be strictly made from year to year, and the figures must always be considered with reference to the tariff in force at the time :—

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars and Cigarettes.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate.	Grain and Products of.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	1,143,776	146,312	19,300	105,814	53,449	943,110	1,430,064	54,802	97,905
1869	817,383	123,178	26,535	74,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
1870	908,613	170,548	23,770	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,869,749	55,655	4,183
1871	1,037,043	195,842	29,364	29,731	108,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,443	62,240
1872	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,685	221,344	947,896	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1873	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	49,609	219,253	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
1874	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,065	21,641	607
1875	1,323,403	272,081	51,035	66,295	123,035	379,686	2,490,771	46,048	735
1876	1,518,124	350,219	41,670	80,905	136,771	534,890	2,603,684	49,257	1,019
1877	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	77,047	611,313	2,830,248	44,460	942
1878	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	118,184	743,916	2,758,853	46,168	45,261
1879	1,133,526	234,027	37,646	68,387	173,686	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	212,616
1880	890,614	226,295	28,061	48,465	182,187	881,886	2,623,147	67,228	266,666
1881	1,065,653	321,465	33,370	43,801	116,704	403,910	2,614,721	48,651	261,968
1882	1,237,503	405,505	39,317	50,111	184,032	63,277	2,735,616	36,908	216,625
1883	1,449,815	487,911	54,285	51,962	181,557	27,430	2,805,008	38,401	292,143
1884	1,329,719	375,953	59,565	49,569	184,431	33,436	2,693,108	41,699	260,124
1885	1,340,571	346,827	51,078	54,092	190,530	34,776	2,496,941	36,623	219,543
1886	1,000,455	355,185	49,879	64,378	235,114	8,401	3,300,644	30,021	232,907
1887	1,375,565	324,465	48,624	71,955	233,556	8,401	3,002,296	45,862	258,967
1888	1,610,739	325,722	57,133	176,700	176,700	11,421	3,802,042	43,160	319,893
1889	1,781,361	347,163	50,262	57,506	225,182	12,238	3,802,042	43,160	319,893
1890	1,333,051	374,824	57,649	59,851	235,749	12,238	3,802,042	43,160	319,893

FINANCE.

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YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Wheat (Wheat and Rye).	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vego- tables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	*Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	39,775	.....	.....	83,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	8,819,431
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,998,909
1870.....	4,955	14,180	304	82,677	6,152	5,090,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871.....	56,469	54,286	9,703	138,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,063	11,848,685
1872.....	15,537	83,092	11,876	142,223	26,960	7,931,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873.....	.....	88,072	14,316	168,951	27,353	8,424,795	20,152	13,017,730
1874.....	.....	81,184	21,829	148,637	47,324	9,287,318	14,965	14,421,882
1875.....	.....	99,555	9,091	219,119	58,150	10,255,800	7,243	15,361,282
1876.....	.....	93,229	8,261	166,410	42,064	7,301,745	4,500	12,883,114
1877.....	.....	93,543	7,103	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,348,451
1878.....	.....	83,670	9,116	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,693
1879.....	10,198	90,734	6,349	180,246	38,416	7,367,865	4,272	12,920,540
1880.....	50,965	87,720	4,671	214,471	52,916	9,395,139	8,896	14,138,849
1881.....	98,839	111,921	11,258	301,461	62,444	12,449,031	8,141	18,500,785
1882.....	86,329	130,284	12,891	348,085	87,077	15,880,693	8,810	21,708,837
1883.....	132,527	120,516	20,329	519,619	103,549	17,044,046	9,756	23,172,308
1884.....	265,645	81,055	24,686	470,369	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,161,963
1885.....	270,102	93,909	19,121	367,723	70,979	13,286,694	12,305	19,133,558
1886.....	160,713	72,293	17,401	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,796	19,448,133
1887.....	84,883	87,568	65,779	502,258	53,682	16,008,822	31,397	22,469,769
1888.....	31,338	34,567	34,903	490,086	50,774	15,408,369	21,772	22,360,641
1889.....	129,930	43,683	41,065	467,014	60,818	16,291,082	42,297	23,784,523
1890.....	89,913	35,770	65,567	513,727	75,997	16,935,045	43,674	24,014,908

*The totals are taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and include export duty on logs.

HEADS OF TAXATION BY EXCISE DUTIES IN CANADA—BEING: THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY
ACCRUED IN EACH YEAR—1868-1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bombed Manifests.	Other Receipts.	+Total Revenue Accrued.
1868.....	2,488,339	117,508	226,028	494,566	25,614	10,628	20,758	§	*3,057,809
1869.....	2,390,848	20,826	287,024	554,407	23,410	102,747	11,076	.....	*2,769,809
1870.....	2,208,097	17,468	347,870	924,371	28,921	556,649	12,451	.....	*3,657,808
1871.....	2,063,003	9,306	282,475	1,034,997	.....	247,061	20,417	5,015	4,271,974
1872.....	2,871,903	25,498	305,190	1,252,164	.....	233,996	33,003	12,962	4,718,783
1873.....	2,818,384	26,410	341,700	1,013,438	.....	237,776	40,006	6,915	4,484,930
1874.....	3,498,751	25,570	341,393	1,398,398	.....	273,897	37,151	6,043	5,084,987
1875.....	2,974,241	29,839	335,190	1,433,734	.....	268,489	27,894	5,924	5,625,491
1876.....	3,028,087	13,963	320,154	1,773,976	.....	280,533	30,633	5,070	4,940,315
1877.....	2,650,427	7,475	381,417	1,629,946	.....	236,327	36,874	5,457	4,867,401
1878.....	2,708,296	6,611	522,671	1,581,076	.....	6,426	38,036	4,763	5,382,003
1879.....	3,297,315	7,540	442,760	1,584,008	.....	8,471	33,269	7,571	4,253,424
1880.....	2,292,829	6,335	254,412	1,642,582	.....	16,426	18,749	13,011	5,343,778
1881.....	3,210,527	6,950	298,881	1,775,403	.....	23,744	33,693	14,451	5,915,572
1882.....	3,563,776	6,093	379,808	1,963,798	.....	25,216	36,065	15,282	6,232,140
1883.....	3,862,160	5,434	401,906	1,896,537	.....	26,506	39,476	10,671	5,502,810
1884.....	3,577,243	3,926	410,347	1,434,601	.....	27,529	44,029	11,337	6,401,005
1885.....	4,251,326	6,344	472,295	1,293,197	.....	318,357	29,181	46,523	5,844,885
1886.....	3,188,070	6,164	377,579	1,626,011	559,302	.....	59,089	12,055	5,844,885
1887.....	3,697,363	6,967	426,845	1,664,731	594,182	.....	59,089	12,229	6,414,211
1888.....	3,072,388	6,389	488,757	1,737,243	553,821	.....	53,263	13,962	5,902,592
1889.....	3,808,190	12,154	506,026	1,896,093	563,918	.....	36,745	27,901	6,864,586
1890.....	4,611,165	13,552	529,329	1,892,628	603,473	.....	29,511	15,705	7,735,100

* Less deductions. + These figures being for the amount of duty accrued, will not agree with those on p. 132 which are for the net receipts.

180. The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Customs, and the amount of duty received on the various dutiable articles imported is set out in detail in Chapter IV (Trade and Commerce). The Excise duties are collected by the Department of Inland Revenue, and the following table taken from the Inland Revenue Report gives particulars of the amounts accrued from the various sources of Excise Revenue during the years 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 :—

HEADS OF EXCISE REVENUE IN CANADA, 1887, 1888, 1889, AND 1890

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	3,737,339	3,099,016	3,874,022	4,020,393
Malt liquor.....	7,045	6,997	12,710	13,631
Malt.....	493,129	493,030	518,239	550,365
Cigars.....	524,281	554,067	563,172	603,473
Tobacco.....	1,068,002	1,740,542	1,840,522	1,896,359
Petroleum.....	31,989	36,569	35,745	39,737
Manufactures in bond.....	50,065	53,312	28,082	29,610
Seizures.....	2,029	13,066	4,880	3,886
Other receipts.....	12,332	13,962	15,240	16,162
Total.....	6,466,151	6,010,561	6,892,612	7,779,616

181. There was, it will be seen, an increase in accrued revenue of \$887,004 as compared with the previous year, and of \$1,769,055 as compared with 1888. The principal increase took place in duty on spirits, which is attributed in a large measure to the quantity of spirits withdrawn from bond during June, 1890, in consequence of the change of law with reference to the maturing of spirits that came into force on the following 1st July, and partly to the fact of duty-paid alcohol having taken the place of methylated spirits in the preparation of many tinctures and liniments used by druggists; the use of methylated spirits being only permitted in the mechanical arts under special bonds. With the exception of the amount of seizures, there was an increase under each head.

Increase in
receipts
from Excise
duties.

Bill
stamps.

182. The duties on bill stamps, &c., were all repealed in 1882, the amount received in that year up to the date of repeal having been \$82,616, and the total amount received since Confederation, \$2,686,850. The receipts from sugar duties in 1890 were \$805,117 less than in 1889, but had only been exceeded three times in the period included in the table. The duty on tea was taken off in 1882, causing a large reduction of revenue.

Sugar
duties.

Consump-
tion of tea
and sugar.

183. The consumption of tea and sugar per inhabitant has been generally considered one of the best standards by which to judge the condition of the people, it having been found that the consumption of these two articles indicates more clearly than almost anything else their well-being, or otherwise; and judging the condition of the inhabitants of Canada by this test, it will be found that there has been a steady and satisfactory improvement. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 23 lbs. per head, and is now no less than 44 lbs., an increase of 21 lbs. per head in the last ten years, and more than double the quantity consumed in 1877. As far as information is available, it would appear that the *per capita* consumption of sugar in Canada is larger than that of almost any other country, with the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States, a fact that speaks well for the condition of the working classes in this country. In the United Kingdom in 1889 the amount was 75 lbs. per head, having increased from 15 lbs. per head in 1840; in the United States the consumption is about the same as in this country. The consumption of tea in Canada has also very largely increased; in 1868 it was 2 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 3½ lbs. per head, and is now about 4 lbs. per head. In England the consumption in 1889 was 4.91 lbs. per head.

Taxation
in British
Possessions.

184. The amounts of taxation in the United Kingdom, and in the principal British possessions, are given in the following table :—

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	YEAR.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		£ cts.	£ cts.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom.....	1880	362,050,668	9 47	84 08
Asia—				
India.....	1887	136,628,182	0 68	37 70
Ceylon.....	1887	3,026,186	1 01	46 26
Straits Settlement.....	1886	2,491,908	4 93	85 23
Africa—				
Mauritius.....	1886	2,084,578	5 65	59 24
Natal.....	1887	1,687,355	3 52	43 62
Cape of Good Hope.....	1887	5,127,291	3 73	33 33
Lagos.....	1886	216,211	2 17	86 52
Gambia.....	1887	47,250	3 14	72 17
America—				
Canada.....	1880	30,613,523	6 03	78 93
Newfoundland.....	1888	1,291,661	6 40	72 36
Bermuda.....	1887	116,567	3 87	87 40
West Indies—				
Turk's Island.....	1884	34,835	7 35	68 34
Jamaica.....	1885	2,407,681	4 03	80 79
St. Lucia.....	1887	157,654	3 73	81 06
Barbados.....	1886	501,758	2 92	75 65
Grenada.....	1886	138,165	2 85	60 19
Tobago.....	1884	50,697	2 43	72 62
Virgin Islands.....	1886	5,931	1 13	84 46
Antigua.....	1884	163,315	4 66	74 09
Montserrat.....	1883	26,353	2 43	92 86
Dominica.....	1885	60,060	2 10	79 07
Trinidad.....	1886	1,546,213	8 67	70 07
Australasia—				
New South Wales.....	1888	13,051,830	12 26	30 17
Victoria.....	1888	14,945,547	14 05	40 37
Queensland.....	1888	7,677,999	20 33	45 55
South Australia.....	1888	3,598,184	11 49	29 64
Western ".....	1888	875,727	20 68	50 40
Tasmania.....	1888	1,974,927	13 68	63 40
New Zealand.....	1888	9,887,602	16 32	49 43
South Seas—				
Fiji.....	1887	202,531	1 62	64 11

185. Though the amount raised by taxation in the individual colonies of Australasia is necessarily less than that raised in Canada, yet the combined amount raised in Australasia is two-thirds more than that in Canada; and though the former colonies derive so much of their revenue from other sources that only 44·14 per cent. is raised by taxation, being a smaller

Taxation per head in Australasia higher than in Canada.

proportion than in any British colony, with the exception of India, Cape of Good Hope and Natal and being just about one-half of the Canadian proportion, yet the amount of taxation per head is higher than in any other Colony, and more than double the amount paid per head in Canada, being \$15.54, as compared with \$6.03 in this country. Besides the Australasian Colonies there are four other British possessions that raise a larger amount per head, and there are nine places which raise a larger percentage of revenue by taxation. The taxation in India is lighter and the percentage of revenue smaller than in any other country named in the table.

Taxation
in foreign
countries.

186. The following table gives the amount of taxation in some of the principal foreign countries:—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary	1888	256,546,333	6 24	75.2
Belgium	1887	31,947,622	5 41	52.6
Denmark	1888	12,118,000	5 77	83.3
France (including Algeria)	1888	551,442,000	13 11	87.0
Greece	1887	10,741,828	5 42	74.1
Netherlands	1887	39,692,596	9 04	84.3
Italy	1888	246,248,466	8 22	81.9
Portugal	1888	31,691,733	7 35	85.0
Russia	1887	252,788,575	2 43	65.5
Spain	1887	146,054,379	8 05	88.2
Switzerland	1888	4,365,400	1 48	39.9
Turkey	1884	61,865,066	2 51	86.5
German Empire	1887	126,780,487	2 70	56.5
Asia—				
Japan	1887	64,983,402	1 70	81.3
Africa—				
Egypt	1886	33,599,466	4 92	70.3
America—				
Argentine Confederation	1887	32,042,133	9 32	62.1
Brazil	1888	44,228,266	3 69	76.4
Mexico	1887	29,000,000	2 77	81.1
United States	1890	375,138,442	6 21	93.0

187. The United States, it will be seen, raised the largest proportion from taxation, 93 per cent. having been derived from this source; Spain, France and Turkey raising the next largest proportions. Switzerland only raised one-third, and Belgium and Germany only half their revenue in this manner. With the exception of the Argentine Republic, all the other countries raised over 70 per cent. It will be observed that of the countries given in the two tables, the amount raised by taxation is largest in France, the United States and the United Kingdom, in the order named, and that with the exception of the Australasian colonies, the amount per head in France is larger than in any other country named.

188. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1890, amounted to \$286,112,295; on the same date in 1889 it was \$287,722,063. There was, therefore, a decrease during the year in the gross amount of liabilities of \$1,609,768

Proportion
of taxation
to revenue
in various
countries.

Gross
Public
debt,
1890.

189. The net public debt on the same date in 1890 was \$237,533,212, and in 1889 \$237,530,042, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of \$3,170. This increase is to be accounted for as follows:—

Net Public
debt, 1890.

PARTICULARS OF INCREASE OF DEBT. 1890.

Expenditure on Capital Account—

Public Works	\$ 496,421	
Railways and Canals	3,419,132	
Dominion Lands	133,832	
Railway Subsidies	1,678,196	
North-West Rebellion.	4,773	
		\$ 5,731,354
Sundry transfers to Consolidated Fund		44,947
		\$ 5,776,301
Less Sinking Fund	\$ 1,887,237	
Excess of receipts over payment	3,885,894	
		5,773,131
Total net increase	\$	3,170

190. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for every year since Confederation.

Statement
of assets
and liabilities,
1868-
1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH
THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OF REVENUE, 1867 TO 1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Net Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Years of Revenue to pay Net Debt.
1867	93,046,651	...	17,317,410	...	75,728,641	...	...
1868	96,896,666	+	21,132,531	+	75,757,135	+	5 53
1869	112,361,998	+	26,502,679	+	75,859,319	+	5 27
1870	116,963,706	+	37,783,964	+	78,969,742	+	5 04
1871	116,492,682	-	37,786,165	+	77,706,517	-	4 01
1872	122,000,179	+	40,213,107	+	82,187,072	+	3 96
1873	120,743,432	+	29,804,970	-	90,848,462	+	4 74
1874	141,163,551	+	32,838,586	+	108,324,965	+	4 70
1875	151,663,401	+	35,635,923	+	116,027,478	+	4 70
1876	161,204,687	+	36,653,173	+	124,551,514	+	5 51
1877	174,675,834	+	41,440,525	+	133,235,309	+	6 03
1878	174,957,268	+	34,505,199	-	140,452,069	+	6 37
1879	179,453,871	+	36,493,683	+	142,960,188	+	6 34
1880	194,631,440	+	42,182,852	+	152,451,588	+	6 54
1881	199,861,537	+	44,465,757	+	155,395,780	+	5 24
1882	203,395,251	+	51,703,601	+	153,691,650	+	4 60
1883	202,159,104	-	43,692,380	+	158,466,715	+	4 42
1884	212,482,416	+	60,392,545	+	152,161,850	+	5 71
1885	264,703,697	+	68,295,919	+	196,407,692	+	5 98
1886	273,164,341	+	50,006,254	-	223,158,107	+	6 72
1887	273,187,626	+	45,872,851	-	227,314,775	+	6 35
1888	284,513,842	+	49,082,483	+	234,531,358	+	6 73
1889	287,722,963	+	50,192,021	+	237,530,942	+	6 12
1890	296,112,295	+	48,573,083	-	237,538,212	+	5 90

191. Twice only since Confederation has there been, previous ¹⁸⁸² Increase in debt. to 1890, a decrease in the gross debt, viz., in the years 1883 and 1871; and only in the years 1882 and 1871 has there been any decrease in the net debt. The increase in 1890 was, however, the smallest in any year in the table. The increase in the gross debt since Confederation has been \$193,066,244, and in the net debt \$161,804,571, being an average annual increase of the latter of \$7,034,981. There was a decrease in the assets as compared with 1889 of \$1,612,938.

192. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' revenue, and in 1890 it would have required about five years and eleven months to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 213 per cent. and 191 per cent. respectively. ^{Proportion of revenue to debt.}

193. The principal objects upon which this increase of debt ^{Objects of debt.} has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various Provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, harbours and rivers, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories.

194. The allowed debt of the four Provinces, which was ^{Assumption of Provincial debts.} assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation, was \$77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of \$1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional Provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of \$30,743,392, making a total assumption of Provincial debts of \$109,430,148, leaving therefore the sum of \$128,103,054 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the Provinces was in accordance

with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the Provinces, and this assumption of Provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the Provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

Particulars of
provincial
debts as-
sumed.

195. The following are particulars of the Provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation:

Canada	\$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 77,500,000

Debts subsequently assumed or allowed:

Nova Scotia (1869)	1,186,736
The old Province of Canada (1873)	10,566,682
Province of Ontario	2,848,289
" Quebec	2,549,214
" Nova Scotia	2,343,050
" New Brunswick	1,867,720
" Manitoba	3,775,696
" British Columbia	2,029,392
" Prince Edward Island	4,884,023

Total Provincial debts assumed.....\$ 100,430,148

Increased
debt ac-
counted
for.

196. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended \$61,940,581, on the Intercolonial and connected railways \$42,727,034, and on canals \$33,868,296, making a total of \$138,535,911. Not only, therefore, is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the above three heads alone, there has been spent the sum of \$10,432,847 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.

197. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation has been \$184,881,076, made up as follows :—

Debts allowed to Provinces.....	\$ 30,743,392	Expendi- ture on capital ac- count since Con- federation.
Canadian Pacific Railway	61,940,581	
Canals.....	33,868,296	
Intercolonial and connected railways.....	42,727,034	
North-West Territories.....	3,790,069	
Dominion Lands.....	3,123,294	
Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	2,008,462	
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	627,530	
Other Public Works.....	5,962,418*	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 184,881,076	
Increase of Debt	161,804,571	
	<hr/>	
Expenditure in excess of increase of Debt. . . .	\$ 23,076,505	

198. Including the expenses attendant on the acquisition of the North-West Territories, the following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :—

Railways.....	\$ 111,706,147	Expendi- ture on Public Works,
Canals.....	35,184,432	
Lighthouses and Navigation.....	8,336,195	
Acquisition and Management of the North-West	5,356,035	
Government Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Works	27,649,913	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 188,232,722	
Prior to Confederation there was expended on Railways and Canals	52,944,175	
On Public Works.....	10,690,917	
	<hr/>	
Making a total expenditure on Public Works of. . .	\$ 251,867,814	

199. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of Railways, Canals, Public Buildings and other works :—

* Including the sum of \$2,725,504 expended in previous years by the Montreal Harbour Commission in the improvement of the St. Lawrence and recently assumed by the Dominion Government.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869.....	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,049
1870.....	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,279	2,092,763
1871.....	2,946,330	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,190
1872.....	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,163
1873.....	5,763,268	389,916	422,030	831,837	7,405,051
1874.....	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875.....	5,618,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,745
1876.....	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877.....	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878.....	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,695
1879.....	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880.....	6,169,509	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,898
1881.....	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,949	563,388	8,748,815
1882.....	5,176,832	1,676,268	544,032	542,251	7,939,383
1883.....	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,290	877,456	15,117,891
1884.....	14,392,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,723,069
1885.....	11,645,220	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,457,399
1886.....	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
1887.....	3,270,433	1,783,698	1,029,859	1,325,660	7,609,650
1888.....	3,094,043	1,188,302	969,263	1,703,032	6,954,640
1889.....	3,601,279	1,145,988	1,072,312	1,568,765	7,388,344
1890.....	4,122,724	1,189,644	808,509	4,084,593	10,205,470
Total.....	111,706,147	35,184,432	14,298,333	20,429,069	181,717,981

Expendi-
ture for
working
expenses.

200. In addition to the large amount shown to have been expended upon construction, there has also been spent for working expenses, staff, maintenance and repairs, the sum of \$61,730,976, which amount has, however, been to a large extent provided for out of corresponding revenue.

Cost of
Parlia-
ment
Buildings.
Ottawa.

201. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, which are acknowledged to be among the finest on the Continent of America, have been erected at a total cost, up to the 30th June, 1890, including the new Departmental Building on Wellington street, of \$4,884,678. The sum of \$210,554 has also been expended on the construction of a building near Nepean Point for the Government Printing Bureau.

202. In 1868 the assets amounted to \$17,317,410, and in 1890 to \$48,579,083, showing an increase of \$31,261,673. Details of assets.

The assets only include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Government, nor of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in constructing, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1890 :—

Sinking Funds.....	\$24,617,536
Quebec Harbour Debentures.....	3,611,117
Montreal Harbour and Turnpike Bonds.....	385,000
Northern Railway Bonds.....	73,000
St. John River and Railway Extension Company.....	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway Land Grant Bonds.....	20,000
North Shore Railway Bonds.....	970,000
Bank Deposits.....	30,000
Province accounts.....	9,412,337
Sundry Investments.....	644,264
Total Interest-bearing Investments.....	\$40,209,154
Miscellaneous accounts.....	2,195,040
Cash.....	2,884,541
Specie reserve.....	3,285,515
Silver coinage accounts.....	4,833
Total assets.....	\$48,579,083

203. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of \$15,853,720, or about 91 per cent. of the whole amount; in 1890 they were \$30,796,817, or about 63 per cent. of the whole. Interest bearing assets.

204 The reduction in high interest-bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets :— Average interest on debt and assets.

AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, 1ST JULY, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest re- ceived.	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of net actual Interest paid.
		\$	p. cent.	\$	\$	p. cent.	\$	\$	p. cent.
1868.	4,501,568	+	4.64	126,419	+	0.59	4,375,148	+	4.51
1869.	4,907,013	+	4.36	313,021	+	0.85	4,593,992	+	4.08
1870.	5,047,054	+	4.35	383,955	+	1.01	4,663,098	+	4.02
1871.	5,165,304	+	4.47	554,383	+	1.46	4,610,920	+	3.89
1872.	5,257,290	+	4.29	488,041	+	1.21	4,769,189	+	3.89
1873.	5,200,205	+	4.01	386,403	+	1.32	4,812,802	+	3.70
1874.	5,724,436	+	4.05	610,803	+	1.85	5,113,633	+	3.62
1875.	6,590,790	+	4.34	840,886	+	2.35	5,749,903	+	3.78
1876.	6,400,902	+	3.97	798,905	+	2.17	5,601,996	+	3.47
1877.	6,797,227	+	3.89	717,684	+	1.73	6,079,542	+	3.48
1878.	7,048,883	+	4.02	605,774	+	1.75	6,443,109	+	3.68
1879.	7,194,734	+	4.00	592,500	+	1.62	6,602,234	+	3.67
1880.	7,773,868	+	3.99	834,792	+	1.97	6,939,076	+	3.66
1881.	7,594,144	+	3.79	751,513	+	1.69	6,842,631	+	3.42
1882.	7,540,804	+	3.76	914,099	+	1.76	6,626,705	+	3.32
1883.	7,668,552	+	3.79	1,001,192	+	2.29	6,667,359	+	3.29
1884.	7,700,180	+	3.17	986,698	+	1.63	6,713,482	+	2.76
1885.	9,419,482	+	3.55	1,497,685	+	2.92	7,915,897	+	2.80
1886.	10,137,068	+	3.71	2,290,079	+	4.59	7,845,818	+	2.86
1887.	9,682,928	+	3.54	2,690,886	+	2.16	8,692,042	+	3.18
1888.	9,823,313	+	3.45	352,025	+	1.86	8,471,287	+	3.12
1889.	10,148,531	+	3.52	1,395,302	+	2.60	8,743,229	+	3.07
1890.	9,656,841	+	3.37	1,082,271	+	2.23	8,574,570	+	2.93

205. The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt has decreased, it will be seen, from \$4.51 per cent. in 1868 to \$2.99 per cent. in 1890, being a decrease of \$1.52 per cent. The average actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of \$1.27 per cent., owing to the reduction of high interest-bearing debts, as shown in the next paragraph.

206. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable :—

Payable in London—		
6 per cent.	\$	526,573
5 "		2,433,333
4 "		140,856,596
3½ "		24,333,333
3 "		19,466,667
Total payable in London		\$ 187,616,502
Payable in Canada—		
6 per cent.	\$	368,300
5 "		911,618
4 "		12,393,911
Total payable in Canada		13,674,429
Savings Banks, 4 per cent.*		41,012,465
Province Accounts, 5 per cent.		16,907,533
Trust Accounts—		
6 per cent.	\$	1,112,730
5 "		5,459,748
4 "		1,612,266
Total Trust Accounts		8,184,734
Compensation to Seigniors, 6 per cent.		179,416
Dominion Notes } No interest		15,357,893
Provincial " }		39,744
Miscellaneous (interest varying)		3,139,519
		\$286,112,295

Interest therefore is payable at the rate of

6 per cent. on	\$	2,187,669
5 "		25,712,232
4 "		195,875,238
3½ "		24,333,333
3 "		19,466,667

207. In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of

7 per cent. on	\$	873,200
6 "		38,209,203
5 "		32,015,297
4 "		681,333

Rates of
interest
payable in
1868.

208. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased from \$3,113,700 in 1867 to \$15,357,893 in 1890.

Dominion
notes.

* 3½ per cent. after 1st October, 1889.

Fixed charges.

The fixed charges, that is the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to Provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent. of the revenue, but in 1890 had been reduced to 39 per cent.

Proportions of debt, assets and interest per head.

209. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same paid and received in each year since Confederation :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
1875	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
1876	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
1877	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
1878	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
1879	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
1880	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
1881	45 19	10 23	35 76	1 75	0 17	1 58
1882	46 35	11 67	34 68	1 75	0 21	1 53
1883	44 75	9 67	35 08	1 70	0 22	1 48
1884	52 65	13 10	39 55	1 67	0 21	1 46
1885	56 37	14 54	41 83	2 01	0 42	1 59
1886	56 98	10 43	45 89	2 11	0 47	1 63
1887	56 03	9 41	46 62	1 98	0 20	1 78
1888	57 22	10 05	47 17	1 98	0 19	1 79
1889	56 68	9 89	46 79	1 99	0 25	1 74
1890	55 18	9 37	45 81	1 86	0 21	1 65

NOTE.— Estimated population will be found on page 124 ante.

Decrease in same.

210. There was a decrease of \$1.50 in the amount of gross debt paid per head and of 98 cents in that of net debt, and a decrease of 13 cents in the gross interest, and of 9 cents in the net interest paid per head. While the amount per head of the net debt has increased just 100 per cent. since Confederation, the net interest paid per head has only increased 28 per cent.

211. From the foregoing pages it will be clearly seen that, with the exception of the debts allowed to Provinces, which allowances were rendered more or less necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which debts, it must be remembered, were themselves originally incurred for the purposes of public improvements, the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of public works of great utility and national importance; the principal portion having been spent on railways and canals, facility of transport being the essence of progress, not only in a new, but in any, country; and these are the reasons that place the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated solely by aggressive and defensive wars.

212. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian Loans since Confederation, and it will be seen from it how the credit of the country has steadily improved:—

PARTICULARS OF CANADIAN LOANS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

LOAN.	Total Issue.	Rate	Dura- tion.	Mini- mum.	Price Realized.	Net Amount [Realized.]	Actual rate of Interest Paid.
	£				£	£	
1869, I.C.R. guaranteed.	1,500,000	4	.....	.....	.....	2,083,049	4 12
1869 " unguaranteed.	500,000	5	35	.....	105, 12, 11½	.....	.....
1873 " guaranteed.	1,500,000	4	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoperts Land " "	300,000	4	31	.....	104, 7, 8	1,845,521	3 91
Loan of 1874	4,000,000	4	30	00	90, 3, 3	3,546,233	4 87
" 1875 guaranteed.	1,500,000	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1875 unguarant'd	1,000,000	4	30	.....	99, 1, 8	2,434,221	4 16
" 1876	2,500,000	4	30	91	91, 0, 0	2,217,877	4 75
" 1878	1,500,000	4	35	96½	.....	.....	.....
" 1878	1,500,000	4	30	.....	96, 11, 9	2,861,049	4 30
" 1879	3,000,000	4	29	95	95, 1, 10½	2,804,805	4 50
" 1884	5,000,000	3½	*25	91	91, 2, 2	4,459,436	4 23
" 1885	4,000,000	4	*25	99	101, 1, 8	3,961,317	4 08
Canada reduced	6,443,136	4	24½	.....	.....	6,355,583	4 10
Loan of 1888	4,000,000	3	50	92½	95, 1, 0	3,734,497	3 27

* Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.

Public
debts
in British
Posses-
sions.

213. The following are the amounts of Public Debts in the United Kingdom and British possessions, with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue :—

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1890	\$ 3,357,727,593	\$ cts. 87 36	7 73
Malta	1889	385,284	2 35	0 32
ASIA.				
India	1889	1,006,548,520	4 79	2 53
Ceylon	1889	10,754,009	3 77	2 10
Straits Settlement	1889	76,407	0 14	0 02
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1889	3,759,252	10 09	0 88
Natal	1889	24,504,280	46 22	3 79
Cape of Good Hope	1889	109,453,771	75 03	5 86
Sierra Leone	1889	284,476	3 79	0 83
AMERICA.				
Canada	1890	237,533,212	45 81	5 96
Newfoundland	1839	4,190,604	21 24	3 03
Bermuda	1889	35,137	2 23	0 34
British Guiana	1889	3,588,673	12 72	1 27
WEST INDIES.				
Bahamas	1889	404,546	8 43	1 80
Jamaica	1889	7,729,907	12 38	2 28
Windward Islands	1889	1,094,781	3 19	0 73
Leeward Islands	1889	311,812	2 57	0 57
Trinidad	1889	2,639,777	13 46	1 20
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales	1889	227,012,718	202 29	5 14
Victoria	1889	183,119,925	163 79	4 34
South Australia	1889	99,452,766	306 50	9 00
Western Australia	1889	6,676,974	152 80	3 10
Queensland	1889	129,214,137	317 75	7 35
Tasmania	1889	24,426,043	161 25	7 39
New Zealand	1889	180,859,403	291 58	9 31
SOUTH SEAS.				
Fiji	1889	1,218,564	9 71	3 93
Total		5,622,002,573	21 21	5 29

Public
debt of
British
Empire.

214. The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to \$5,622,002,573, of which Great Britain owes

59 per cent., India 17 per cent., the Australasian Colonies 15 per cent., and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by \$41,801,186 during the year. With the exception of the Australasian Colonies, the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of South Australia and New Zealand the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1890 it would have taken a little less than six years.

215. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian Colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue available for the payment of interest derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works directly productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian Colonies, their populations are very scanty.

Expenditure on productive works in Australasian and other Colonies.

216. It is doubtful whether the calculations as to the amount of debt per head of population really possess as much value as is generally ascribed to them; what may seem an enormous amount *per capita* for a country to carry may be relatively a far smaller burden than a much reduced amount in another country, and therefore, if possible, the debt of a country should be compared with its wealth and resources, which would afford a far more accurate, in fact, the most accurate idea possible, of its actual financial position; but unfortunately the wealth of a country can only be estimated approximately, and in no two cases can such an estimate be expected to agree, the absence of certainty therefore doing away with the value of such calculations. If the value of the enormous resources of the principal colonies could be put into figures, the present debts, large as they appear to be, would seem justified by the assets set against them, and it must be remembered that the development of natural wealth in this or any other country is absolutely impossible without an expenditure, more or less large, first being made, in order to provide the means of bringing that wealth

Proportion of public debt to national wealth the proper comparison.

within reach of its proper markets. Mr. Mulhall calculates that the debt of the United Kingdom is 8 per cent., of the Australasian Colonies 20 per cent., and of Canada $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the national wealth of each country respectively. If these figures are at all correct, Canada's position is a very favourable one.

Public
debts in
foreign
countries.

217. The public debts of some of the principal foreign countries are given below :—

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.		\$	\$ cts.	
Austria-Hungary	1889	1,599,892,000	40 35	5.26
Belgium	1889	374,367,004	63 34	5.78
Denmark	1888	52,224,531	24 77	3.76
France	1888	5,745,392,000	150 32	9.94
German Empire	1888	212,900,607	4 54	1.06
Greece	1889	121,449,278	61 35	6.46
Italy	1889	2,190,000,000	73 00	6.45
Netherlands	1890	441,451,216	100 53	9.00
Norway	1888	28,465,474	15 38	2.36
Portugal	1889	571,364,635	121 35	13.74
Roumania	1890	165,741,645	30 13	4.70
Russia	1889	2,740,477,085	31 06	6.53
Spain	1889	1,221,585,596	70 91	7.24
Sweden	1888	71,619,307	15 08	3.42
Switzerland	1889	5,951,349	2 38	0.49
Turkey	1887	522,293,530	56 30	7.03
China	1886	24,333,333	0 06	0.06
Japan	1880	301,260,180	7 89	3.11
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1880	516,249,211	75 72	10.51
AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic	1880	224,861,069	82 32	4.70
Brazil	1889	613,008,124	47 49	7.00
Chile	1882	90,000,000	35 61	1.00
Mexico	1887	184,000,000	17 70	6.00
Peru	1888	259,000,000	96 00	41.00
United States	1880	1,349,248,126	24 20	3.71
Uruguay	1882	79,189,944	132 76	5.71

The national debt of France is the largest in the world, and it is possible that it even exceeds the enormous total given above, as it is difficult to ascertain its exact amount. The debt of the German Empire is the Federal debt alone, exclusive of the debts of the several States, which amounted in 1887 to \$1,813,623,148. Though the amount per head of debt is larger in France, the Netherlands and Portugal, yet the country of Peru is actually in a worse financial position than any other on the list; it would take more than 41 years of its revenue to pay off the debt, while it owes for unpaid interest the sum of \$111,926,768. Of European countries the least burdened with debt is Switzerland, as hardly 6 months of revenue would suffice to discharge its liabilities; it, moreover, possesses assets amounting to \$13,785,393. Persia is the only recognized country in the world which has no public debt. The debt of the United States decreased \$145,348,859 during the fiscal year 1890, but if the cash in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1890, be deducted, the amount of debt is reduced to \$873,435,940.

218. The following table gives the gross debts, assets and net Provincial debts of the several Provinces in 1889, together with the amounts per head of population:—

PROVINCIAL DEBTS, 1889.

PROVINCE.	Gross debt.	Assets.	Net Debt.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Quebec	21,510,960	10,233,940	11,277,020	7 51
Nova Scotia.	1,562,500	403,953	1,148,547	2 34
New Brunswick.....	2,139,749	539,449	1,620,300	4 64
Manitoba	3,442,193	1,943,260	1,498,933	9 96
British Columbia.....	1,772,871	1,144,095	628,776	4 01
Total.....	30,438,273	14,264,697	16,173,576	6 10

The total net Provincial debts, therefore, amounted to \$16,173,576, which, if added to the public debt of 1889, would have made the amount per head of the total population \$50.00.

No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada, or the debts of its several cities and towns, other than those given on pages 82 and 83.

Superannuation.

219. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service, coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency, or otherwise.

Calculation of allowances.

220. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follows: for ten years but less than eleven years' service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years but less than twelve years' service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

To whom applicable.

221. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employes of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

Assessment of salaries.

222. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of two per cent. per annum on all salaries over \$600, and of one and a-quarter per cent. on those under that amount.

Persons superannuated still liable to serve.

223. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.

224. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities Gratuities. in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

225. The total amount paid out on account of superannua- Superan- tion allowances and gratuities in 1890 was \$241,765, and the nuation following table shows the manner in which that sum was allowances divided among different departments and divisions :- paid in 1890.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1890.

DEPARTMENT.	Number.
Department of Customs.....	155
" Inland Revenue.....	28
" Marine and Fisheries.....	61
" Public Works.....	98
" Post Office.....	68
" Finance.....	26
" Agriculture.....	20
" Justice.....	12
" Secretary of State.....	3
" Militia.....	3
" Railways.....	6
" Interior.....	27
" Indian Affairs.....	2
Queen's Privy Council.....	3
House of Commons.....	7
Senate.....	2
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	1
Library of Parliament.....	1
High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng.....	1
	524

226. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannu- Pensions. ation allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1890 was \$107,391, being \$8,639 less than in the preceding year.

227. The amount paid out for pensions in the United States U. S. during 1890 was no less than \$106,936,855. pensions.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Weights
and
measures

228. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon and the Imperial bushel.

Measures
by weight
deter-
mined.

229. By Act of 42nd Vic. (1879), c. 16, it was provided : That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows :—

Wheat.	60 lbs.	Castor beans.....	40 lbs.
Indian corn... ..	56 "	Potatoes.....	60 "
Rye.....	56 "	Turnips.....	60 "
Pease.....	60 "	Carrots.....	60 "
Barley.....	48 "	Parsnips.....	60 "
Malt.....	36 "	Beets.....	60 "
Oats.....	34 "	Onions ..	60 "
Beans.....	60 "	Bituminous coal... ..	70 "
Flaxseed.....	50 "	Clover seed.....	60 "
Hemp.....	44 "	Timothy.....	48 "
Blue grass seed... ..	14 "	Buckwheat.....	48 "

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

Customs
valua-
tions.

230. Customs valuations upon goods imported subject to duties are made at the fair market value thereof, value of packages included, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty, if any, are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

231. The classification of goods in the following table is the same as that previously adopted in this work, the principle being that articles of a like nature shall be classed together. A copy of the tariff at present in force, as well as an index with reference numbers to the orders in the following table, will be found at the end of this book, so that the order in which any article is placed in the table can be immediately ascertained.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

Order 1. Books.	Order 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
" 2. Musical instruments.	" 9. Machines, tools and implements.
" 3. Prints, pictures, &c.	" 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
" 4. Carving, figures, &c.	" 11. Ships, boats, &c.
" 5. Tackle for sports and games.	" 12. Building material.
" 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.	" 13. Furniture.
" 7. Surgical instruments.	" 14. Chemicals.

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures.	Order 18. Dress.
" 16. Silk, manufactures of.	" 19. Fibrous materials, manufactures of.
" 17. Cotton and flax "	

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order 20. Animal food.	Order 22. Drinks and stimulants.
" 21. Vegetable food.	

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 23. Animal substances.	Order 25. Oils.
" 24. Vegetable "	

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.
" 27. Gold, silver and precious stones.
" 28. Metals other than gold and silver.

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Order 29. Animals and birds.	Order 30. Plants and trees.
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CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Order 31. Miscellaneous.	Order 32. Indefinite articles.
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IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order I.—Books, &c.</i>				
Books, printed.....	917,621	121,203	987,200	129,849
“ “ &c.....	81,363	Free.	87,309	Free.
Cards, playing.....	12,078	5,629	12,775	5,883
Stationery, &c.....	1,020,934	337,654	1,036,066	338,185
<i>Order II.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
Organs.....	31,881	9,958	29,707	8,802
Pianofortes.....	353,709	109,506	279,469	81,373
Others undescribed.....	111,451	27,602	128,180	31,644
<i>Order III.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>				
Paintings, drawings, engravings.....	33,017	6,521	45,916	8,989
“ “ in oil by Canadian artists.....	108,990	Free.	319,653	Free.
Plates engraved.....	2,655	508	1,053	211
<i>Order IV.—Carvings, Figures, &c.</i>				
Mouldings.....	35,497	10,567	45,360	13,484
Picture Frames.....	21,671	7,621	22,519	7,880
Tobacco pipes.....	126,402	31,904	139,972	37,097
<i>Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
Fireworks.....	11,487	2,872	12,338	3,044
Fishing rods.....	4,468	1,340	4,507	1,352
Toys (magic lanterns).....	159,468	47,758	176,612	51,754
<i>Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>				
Chronometers and compasses for ships.....	7,350	Free.	5,902	Free.
Clocks, clock springs, &c.....	190,856	45,842	123,324	41,904
Electric lights and batteries.....	225,092	36,010	•	•
Optical instruments.....	70,119	18,633	77,724	21,093
Philosophical instruments, &c., for schools, societies, &c.....	13,704	Free.	19,978	Free.
Telegraphic instruments.....	14,254	3,552	329,534	79,394
Telephones.....	2,161	540	•	•
Watches, watch actions, &c.....	55,161	90,592	653,924	100,906
<i>Order VII.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
Surgical and dental instruments.....	27,322	5,566	25,194	5,036
Belts and trusses.....	22,187	5,543	21,502	5,377

*Included in telegraphic instruments and telephones.

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Order.	1889.			1890.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 {	49,514	16,789	66,303	52,936	11,070	64,006
2 {	288,271 26,855 1,442	325 5,913 972	288,596 32,768 2,414	291,215 38,023 617	674 5,920 1,998	291,889 43,943 2,615
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IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	I
CLASS I.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	
<i>Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>				
Cartridges and cartridge cases	48,634	14,568	60,424	
Dynamite and other explosives	16,346	4,754	40,203	
Gun and blasting powder	41,751	12,285	22,965	
Rifles and other firearms	128,452	25,182	141,408	
Shot	2,896	804	3,357	
<i>Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.</i>				
Agricultural implements	181,585	67,293	161,130	
Cutlery	398,097	101,752	347,696	
Diamond drills for prospecting	11,655	Free.	16,466	
Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries	448,720	"	428,464	
Engines	218,668	66,000	174,064	
Hardware	823,056	272,268	736,587	
Machines and machinery	1,508,560	429,731	1,753,100	
Sewing machines	117,076	39,431	106,868	
Tools and utensils	461,254	136,601	471,464	
<i>Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>				
Axles	21,049	9,889	20,914	
Carriages, waggons, sleighs, &c.	126,000	43,321	163,264	
Harness and saddlery, whips, &c.	152,821	45,683	149,822	
Parts of carriages	57,202	18,531	45,554	
Railway passenger cars	220,059	66,018	106,048	
<i>Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &c.</i>				
Anchors	14,580	Free.	17,333	
Ships sold to other countries				
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery	15,872	1,587	39,547	
Ships and vessels, repairs on	9,327	2,341	3,805	
Wire rigging	15,849	Free.	28,819	
<i>Order XII.—Building materials.</i> (See also Order 26.)				
Bricks and tiles	130,871	38,569	105,326	
Brick, fire	81,592	Free.	85,868	
Cement	205,791	54,198	338,069	
Lime	9,363	1,873	5,360	
Slate, mantel and roofing	39,166	8,730	20,831	

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1889 AND 1890—*Continued.*

Order.	1889.			1890.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	§	§	§	§	§	§
8				19,219	287	19,506
9	321,341	50	321,391	367,198	36	367,234
	108,881	43,463	152,344	100,221	45,398	145,619
	56,563	2,522	59,085	43,594	3,063	46,657
10	27,252	7,472	34,724	17,457	7,196	24,653
	4,437	531	4,968	5,314	425	5,739
11	266,817	36,770	303,587	442,781	41,367	484,148
				5,168		5,168
				322	67	389
	131,066	100	*131,166	175,184		175,184
	398		398	3,268		3,268

*Cement included.

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IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.
CLASS I.—Concluded.	\$	\$	\$
Order XIII.—Furniture.			
Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, &c.....	309,672	108,174	379,166
Lamps, globes, &c.....	189,668	57,002	215,472
Order XIV.—Chemicals.			
Acid, acetic.....	26,804	14,054	26,424
“ mixed.....	10,941	2,735	12,329
“ oxalic.....	2,800	Free.	4,699
“ sulphuric.....	2,606	908	2,927
“ all other.....	12,889	7,813	36,185
Alum and aluminous cake.....	23,397	Free.	28,783
Aniline dyes.....	91,653	“	112,320
Baking powder.....	90,813	19,195	94,704
Brimstone.....	34,006	Free.	44,276
Borax.....	17,461	“	24,845
Chloride of lime.....	75,857	“	52,138
Dyes.....	164	16	321
Dyeing or tanning articles, crude.....	157,794	Free.	173,533
Essences and essential oils.....	43,104	8,642	*41,175
Glycerine.....	53,558	10,202	50,253
Indigo.....	47,516	Free.	39,942
Ink, writing and printing.....	81,244	18,115	76,499
Logwood, extract of.....	71,942	Free.	77,271
Medicines, patent.....	208,360	68,347	205,749
Paints and colours.....	561,855	66,824	628,285
“ “ dry.....	16,736	Free.	21,292
Quinine.....	22,424	“	33,762
Soda.....	260,248	“	300,041
Turpentine, spirits of.....	194,713	19,478	222,043
All other drugs and chemicals.....	704,465	153,091	714,907
“ “ “.....	350,211	Free.	277,150
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS			
Order XV.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.			
Blankets.....	48,894	21,756	54,044
Carpets.....	1,129,484	293,023	1,149,924
Flannels.....	244,305	73,276	263,913
Woolen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c.....	5,185,094	1,601,201	5,686,429
“ other manufactures of.....	3,711,815	958,682	3,921,495
“ rags.....	85,387	Free.	+
Yarn.....	129,523	38,492	107,689
“ spun from hair of the alpaca or angora goat.....	9,464	Free.	1,503
“ made of wool or worsted.....	1,680	“	7,567
*Essential oils only.			
†Included in order 31.			

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

165

EXPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

Order.	1889.			1890.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
13	192,950	5,599	198,549	176,374 1,607	6,088 197	182,462 1,804
				5,545		5,545
14	159,039		159,039	12,426 161,822	5,139 220	17,565 162,042
				54,297	38,381	92,678
	55,737	9,102	64,839	47,770	15,985	63,755
	42,079	19,783	61,862	20,037	31,385	51,422
	28,444	118	28,562	31,138	480	31,618

IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS II.—Continued	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XVI.—Silk, Manufactures of.</i>				
Ribbons.....	565,492	169,595	690,460	207,135
Silks and satins, dress.....	587,464	179,436	598,063	179,144
“ sewing.....	71,560	17,893	53,119	13,283
“ other manufactures of.....	1,332,272	398,543	1,312,579	391,837
“ partly manufactured.....	11,753	1,773	7,511	1,140
Velvets.....	196,920	58,303	180,660	57,301
<i>Order XVII.—Cotton and Flax, Manufactures of.</i>				
Cotton clothing.....	120,384	50,713	105,677	44,841
“ piece goods.....	2,070,205	650,585	2,061,004	648,918
“ thread.....	530,196	106,743	432,200	85,329
“ velvets and velveteens.....	75,121	15,163	82,990	16,520
“ winceys.....	29,205	7,268	20,014	4,956
“ rags, &c., for paper manufacture.....	146,244	Free.	“	“
“ waste.....	222,942	“	222,527	Free.
“ all other manufactures of.....	1,321,410	339,457	1,289,910	336,860
“.....	116,976	Free.	99,499	Free.
Linen clothing.....	8,407	3,266	10,614	4,446
“ piece goods.....	311,019	72,692	300,922	70,857
“ thread.....	177,919	35,574	171,337	34,110
“ all other manufactures of.....	734,378	163,579	682,592	147,720
<i>Order XVIII.—Dress.</i>				
Boots and shoes.....	250,288	62,888	287,013	72,732
Boot, shoe and stay laces.....	35,092	10,528	28,077	8,412
Braces or suspenders.....	49,542	17,276	38,000	13,467
Collars, cuffs, &c.....	40,326	21,678	48,489	25,903
Feathers, ornamental.....	149,210	44,712	48,591	14,853
Flowers, artificial.....	97,983	24,498	163,661	40,819
Furs, manufactures of.....	102,579	25,819	98,299	24,931
Gloves and mitts.....	637,191	191,022	702,047	216,793
Hats, caps and bonnets.....	1,274,380	316,109	1,229,435	317,574
Laces, lace collars, &c.....	629,359	187,701	672,611	201,507
Millinery and embroideries.....	317,010	85,713	329,518	89,678
Umbrellas and sunshades, silk.....	298,326	62,608	“	“
“ cotton.....	24,950	22,485	330,144	101,963
<i>Order XIX.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
Canvas of flax and hemp.....	11,384	569	10,739	537
“.....	14,340	Free.	33,135	Free.
Cordage.....	79,887	14,480	74,367	14,968
Felt, roofing and other.....	11,344	2,346	4,855	1,141

* Included in Order 3^d.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

167

EXPORTS—1889 AND 1890—*Continued.*

Order.	1889.			1890.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
16						
17						
	54,547	11,682	66,229	46,955	7,122	54,077
	148,733	6,904	155,637	108,822	12,077	120,899
18						
	109,400	1,117	110,517	82,949	1,473	84,422
18						
	39,924	2,370	42,294	27,916	20,396	48,312
	770	6,915	7,685	97	400	497
18						
	33,413	836	34,249	21,977	2,241	24,218

IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS II.—Concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XIX.—Concluded.				
Felt, sheathing for vessels.....	2,102	Free.	2,419	Free.
Jute and manufactures of.....	242,563	53,787	249,794	53,933
Mats and matting.....	60,052	15,145	78,502	19,983
Oil cloth.....	194,855	78,191	210,674	81,906
Palm leaf, grass, &c.....	2,131	436	503	101
Sails, tents and awnings.....	5,576	1,351	5,899	1,461
Twine.....	58,126	14,547	54,947	13,763
All other manufactures of.....	8,669	1,978	4,455	1,277
".....	300,106	Free.	191,261	Free.
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &C.				
Order XX.—Animal Food.				
Bacon and hams.....	336,080	73,179	330,424	96,208
Beef.....	206,643	38,064	300,732	72,855
Butter.....	144,249	19,764	249,100	15,293
Cheese.....	631,593	2,467	1,194,238	3,827
Cod, haddock, ling, pollock*.....	93,782	Free.	125,440	Free.
Eggs.....	92,762	"	91,773	"
Fish, fresh, salted and smoked.....	188,597	16,159	141,995	19,341
" other.....	104,482	28,002	100,073	27,576
" all other kinds*.....	318,059	Free.	277,063	Free.
Honey.....	4,941	1,329	4,650	1,192
Lard.....	642,705	165,777	296,241	102,340
Lobsters.....	5,080	1,033	5,436	1,098
".....	64	Free.	1,035	Free.
Mutton.....	13,555	1,749	17,798	2,820
Oysters.....	285,551	31,637	309,700	31,618
".....	3	Free.		
Pork.....	1,030,078	152,949	876,515	178,541
Poultry and game, all kinds.....	12,676	2,525	16,502	3,258
Prepared meats.....	94,079	20,201	114,744	24,155
Other meats.....	18,649	4,690	60,258	18,877
Turtles.....	758	Free.	851	Free.
Order XXI.—Vegetable Food.				
Arrowroot and tapioca.....	41,811	7,837	35,767	7,579
Bread and biscuit.....	27,368	5,460	27,613	6,038
Citrons, lemons and oranges for candying.....	1,670	Free.	2,814	Free.
Confectionery (sugar).....	121,617	32,744	142,635	61,531
Flour, wheat and rye.....	1,038,351	129,950	673,990	89,943
Fruits, dried.....	186,053	44,830	190,608	54,979
" green.....	627,053	89,097	843,489	100,720
".....	615,329	Free.	749,897	Free.

* Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

Order.	1889.			1890.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
19						
	3,692	491	†4,183	4,463	250	†4,713
				95,698		95,698
20	381,293	3,459	384,752	631,079	16,217	647,296
	27,970	8,549	36,519	15,128	8,468	23,596
	331,958	60,697	392,655	340,131	186,523	526,654
	8,915,684	601,566	9,517,250	9,372,212	1,151,734	10,523,946
	3,104,693	100,627	3,205,320	3,028,515	35,578	3,064,093
	2,159,510		2,159,510	1,795,214	699	1,795,913
	1,851,503	13,429	1,864,932	1,857,451	14,550	1,872,001
	760,834	49	760,883	2,074,190	138	2,074,328
	62	146	208	187		187
	8,341	3,534	11,875	6,072	750	6,822
	1,206,598	3,229	1,209,827	1,138,293	8,637	1,146,930
	8,570		8,570	4,190		4,190
	1,392	5	1,397	1,225	21	1,246
	18,250	17,515	35,765	14,281	22,837	37,113
	54,257		54,257	49,320		49,320
	29,670	1,259	30,929	108,022	1,081	109,103
	64,905	1,020	65,925	73,737		73,737
	10,894		*10,894	15,092		15,092
	646,068	123,410	†769,478	521,383	139,689	†661,072
	3,951	2,433	6,384	4,759	2,924	7,683
	1,604,203		1,604,203	1,029,355		1,029,355

* Biscuit only.

‡ Wheat flour only.

† Sails only.

IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS III.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXI.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Fruits, currants	236,727	59,306	159,370	56,713
" raisins	378,233	122,299	405,640	126,106
" all other	23,602	11,215	66,797	16,697
Grain, barley	3,263	1,028	4,963	1,883
" beans	21,834	1,881	17,707	1,470
" Indian corn	3,478,969	217,115	4,194,320	243,174
" (ensilage)			36,516	Free.
" oats	125,320	6,323	250,162	35,279
" peas	9,108	826	9,852	591
" rice	73,662	43,683	50,503	35,770
" wheat	1,667,178	2,275	2,582,709	28,340
" all other	283,278	47,191	281,965	48,034
Jellies and jams	31,209	17,527	36,498	20,536
Macaroni and vermicelli	9,606	2,500	11,150	3,164
Malt	32,692	6,432	35,352	6,954
Molasses (sugar)	1,091,781	173,566	1,159,609	150,586
Meal, oatmeal	7,899	1,321	9,164	1,533
" cornmeal	369,513	61,202	381,506	75,324
" and flour, all kinds	17,810	5,639	22,267	6,895
Mill feed, bran, &c	41,114	7,608	124,401	24,779
Nuts, almonds	52,770	21,190	54,287	19,784
" cocoa	27,232	8,635	27,571	8,623
" filberts and walnuts	54,638	30,946	63,880	33,020
" all other	68,779	40,868	76,053	37,107
Potatoes	24,490	6,468	54,299	19,818
Sugar of all kinds	5,570,565	3,675,788	5,601,676	2,870,798
Tomatoes	21,074	6,049	25,872	8,072
" and other vegetables in cans	20,592	18,103	38,845	9,126
Vegetables, fresh	98,586	24,592	126,986	31,585
"	23,222	Free.	26,761	Free.
" preserved	8,032	2,002	*	*
Order XXII.— <i>Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
Aerated and mineral waters	29,131	5,777	39,505	7,893
Ale, beer and porter	187,907	49,673	215,431	57,097
" ginger	4,669	1,065	6,014	1,280
Cider	3,039	589	2,797	352
Coffee and chicory	93,798	21,149	83,894	22,049
" green	449,878	Free.	538,075	Free.
Cocoa and chocolate	73,430	22,020	90,621	23,093
Hops	207,572	41,065	218,623	65,567
Mineral water (natural)	1,460	Free.	1,335	Free.
Mustard	61,501	15,812	62,517	15,892
Perfumery (not alcoholic)	38,837	11,574	33,304	10,145
Pickles and sauces	108,364	47,173	101,840	45,144
Spices, all kinds	223,525	30,241	211,534	30,785

*Included in vegetables, fresh.

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Order.	1889.			1890.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	19,674	7,810	27,484	39,776	24,981	64,757
	6,464,589	3	6,464,592	4,600,409	13	4,600,422
	406,355	570	406,925	250,044	2,741	252,785
	402	2,190,708	2,191,110	329	2,999,514	2,999,843
	130,632	23,487	154,119	256,156	21,649	277,805
	1,449,417		1,449,417	1,884,912		1,884,912
		278	278		1,417	1,417
21	471,121	1,273,836	1,744,957	388,861	2,005,269	2,394,130
	40,083		40,083	244,789	34,136	278,925
	105,870		105,870	150,380	241	150,621
	5	42,078	42,083	1,000	34,147	35,147
	187,876	50,061	237,937	254,657	52,334	306,991
	507	2,408	2,915	859	3,172	4,031
	78,988		78,988	79,450	36	79,486
	69,302	2,778	72,080	86,225	928	87,153
					39	39
	287,763		287,763	495,745		495,745
	27,567	415	27,982	17,101	58,928	76,029
	10,981	61	11,042	16,485	380	16,865
	58,985	197	59,182	87,814	220	88,034
	1,948	320	2,268	10,347	418	10,765
	49	3,657	*3,706	15	7,536	*7,551
	9,868	491	10,359	62	123	185

† Bran only.

* Coffee only.

IMPORTS, 1889, AND 1890—Continued.

Articles.	1889.		1890.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
<i>Class III. Continued.</i>				
<i>Order XXII. Continued.</i>				
<i>Spirituous liquors.</i>	386,377	392,826	399,802	417,336
<i>Cognac and Old Tom gin.</i>	193,753	848,001	222,030	888,653
<i>Brandy.</i>	45,688	174,247	56,574	213,267
<i>Whisky.</i>	185,269	270,159	229,636	321,224
<i>Ordnance and bitters.</i>	34,813	43,251	36,484	41,000
<i>Medicines, essences, &c.</i>	9,796	5,658	34,392	10,170
<i>Perfumed.</i>	53,727	27,203	57,925	30,234
<i>And other.</i>	17,042	20,013	8,614	11,168
<i>Tea, black.</i>	21,372	2,140	38,249	3,779
<i>Green and Japan.</i>	52,565	5,058	85,162	8,449
<i>Black.</i>	1,597,729	Free.	1,556,122	Free.
<i>Green and Japan.</i>	1,396,953		1,385,246	
<i>Tobacco, manufactured.</i>	66,452	53,835	65,270	56,430
<i>Cigars and cigarettes.</i>	211,192	225,182	231,114	235,749
<i>Snuff.</i>	2,922	3,669	2,526	3,420
<i>Unmanufactured.</i>	1,340,344	Free.	1,424,231	Free.
<i>Vinegar.</i>	8,897	5,608	10,250	5,821
<i>Wine, all kinds, except sparkling.</i>	411,514	272,316	464,776	291,334
<i>Champagne and sparkling.</i>	121,910	74,689	170,917	83,480
<i>All other drinks and stimulants.</i>	11,496	1,607	6,353	1,576
<i>Class IV. ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.</i>				
<i>Order XXIII. Animal Substances.</i>				
<i>Bones and bone dust.</i>	1,399	Free.	891	Free.
<i>Brushes.</i>	62,297	"	70,876	"
<i>Candles.</i>	23,091	6,313	24,407	6,565
<i>Combs.</i>	69,293	20,776	69,935	21,452
<i>Feathers and quills.</i>	17,616	4,014	18,357	4,529
<i>Furs, wholly or partially dressed.</i>	654,953	95,123	584,202	84,318
<i>Not dressed.</i>	516,525	Free.	396,178	Free.
<i>Glue.</i>	89,788	31,735	88,891	32,155
<i>Grease.</i>	173,405	Free.	154,855	Free.
<i>Wool and other.</i>	14,837	3,061	14,820	3,265
<i>Hair, manufactures of.</i>	31,527	7,387	39,205	9,488
<i>Not curled or manufactured.</i>	32,941	Free.	34,312	Free.
<i>Hides, raw.</i>	1,587,953	"	1,703,093	"
<i>Horns and hoofs.</i>	5,174	"	6,658	"
<i>Ivory, manufactures of.</i>	508	102	1,349	270
<i>Unmanufactured.</i>	6,234	Free.	8,859	Free.
<i>Leather and manufactures of.</i>	926,452	174,074	841,258	157,300
<i>Belting.</i>	19,021	4,759	15,970	3,999
<i>Musk.</i>	3,157	Free.	2,706	Free.
<i>Pelts.</i>	4,505	Free.	2,261	Free.
<i>Savage casings.</i>	22,496	4,199	34,916	6,940
<i>Silk, raw.</i>	163,238	Free.	193,529	Free.

EXPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

Order.	1889.			1890.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
22	620	5,773	6,393	21	4,555	4,576
	68	1,078	1,146	12	2,855	2,867
	10	5,419	5,429		13,482	13,482
	17,831	1,009	18,840	25,383	1,442	26,825
	7	33	40	183	864	1,047
		44,830	44,830		43,863	43,863
	21,438	1,073	22,511	15,703	4,049	19,752
	1,191	915	2,106	139	1,717	1,856
23	3,374	77,393	80,767	12,669	51,721	64,390
	153		153	68		68
	203	8,506	8,709	379	10,656	11,035
	37,092		*37,092	57,215		*57,215
	71		71			
	1,804,749	7,679	1,812,428	1,555,692	6,413	1,562,105
	3,934	22	3,956	7,506		†7,506
24				3,211	57	3,268
				14,752	6,086	20,838
	462,371	5,260	‡467,621	499,299	7,214	‡506,513
	703,538	3,540	707,078	791,138	7,304	798,442
	16,135		16,135	7,103		7,103

* Bones only.

† Glue stock.

‡ Includes horns and hoofs.

IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty—
CLASS IV.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXIII.—Concluded.				
Soap, common.....	15,605	4,878	24,231	7,443
" fancy.....	98,738	36,169	116,001	53,448
Sponges.....	28,816	6,081	34,542	7,014
Tallow and stearine (paraffine).....	41,543	8,306	52,087	14,448
Wax and manufactures of.....	12,307	2,465	15,619	3,124
Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish.....	9,072	Free.	49,552	Free.
Wool.....	607	71	2	
" unmanufactured.....	1,605,355	Free.	1,729,056	Free.
All other.....	83,545	"	74,368	"
Order XXIV.—Vegetable Substances.				
Ashes.....	4,689	Free.	2,138	Free.
Barks.....	7,633	"	37,263	"
Bamboo, canes and rattan.....	19,739	"	18,878	"
Broom corn.....	94,560	"	97,527	"
Cane or rattan.....	6,734	1,683	10,126	2,531
Cocoa beans.....	28,338	Free.	35,902	Free.
Corks and corkwood.....	52,165	10,788	66,369	13,218
Corkwood.....	43,014	Free.	22,876	Free.
Cotton wool.....	3,613,074	"	3,539,249	"
Firewood.....	20,073	"	26,546	"
Flax.....				
Fibre, grass, &c.....	69,029	Free.	67,805	Free.
Flowers, leaves and roots.....	18,556	"	17,929	"
Gums.....	145,833	"	149,508	"
".....	208,084	78,410	343,375	108,371
Gutta percha and India rubber goods.....	843,692	243,167	951,561	272,888
" unmanufactured.....	762,107	Free.	584,874	Free.
Hay.....	6,925	1,383	28,186	5,63
Hemp, undressed.....	1,214,088	Free.	774,587	Free.
Ivory nuts.....	32,142	"	188,845	"
Junk, old and oakum.....	60,716	"	70,149	"
Jute and jute butts.....	9,701	"	58,931	"
Lumber, sawn, not manufactured.....	513,915	"	664,891	"
Moss, seaweed, &c.....	38,024	"	39,925	"
Oil cake, &c.....	24,111	"	26,261	"
Paper bags, printed.....	32	10	17	
" hangings.....	153,016	85,362	173,152	97,07
" printing.....	38,375	9,545	40,472	9,97
" all other.....	251,104	62,091	292,266	75,05
Pitch and tar.....	31,795	3,183	19,345	1,93
" (pine).....	12,702	Free.	11,538	Free.
Resin.....	62,967	"	61,384	"
Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fennel-greek, &c.....	3,853	"	5,106	"

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

1889.			1890.		
Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
4,547	42	4,589	3,733	130	3,863
5,042		5,042	1,808		1,808
231,848		231,848	320,989		320,989
217,600	3,495	221,095	235,669	13,132	248,801
52,980	6,094	59,074	23,510	2,602	26,112
131,648		131,648	106,367		106,367
154,699		154,699	141,144		141,144
340,030		340,030	281,298		281,298
121,807		121,807	175,563		175,563
1,690	1,042	2,732	10,211	823	11,034
934,082		934,082	1,068,554		1,068,554
1,111	23,296	24,407	26,568		26,568
25,657	1,530	27,187	26,442	687	27,129
16,948,358	1,182,997	18,131,355	19,206,005	913,843	20,119,848
63,102		63,102	42,362	20,145	62,507
			122	203	325
			15,073	204	*15,277

or skins, &c., the produce of fish or marine animals. Tallow only. *Tar only.

IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.
CLASS IV.—Concluded.	\$	\$	\$
Order XXIV.—Concluded.			
Seeds of all kinds.....	112,717	18,389	257,091
“ “.....	580,285	Free.	225,323
Starch, corn starch, &c.....	56,160	18,983	64,007
Straw, manufactures of.....	4,697	439	6,806
Timber, lumber and shingles.....	423,056	46,013	356,114
“ unmanufactured.....	360,337	Free.	257,146
Varnish.....	83,934	29,596	87,827
“ “.....	691	Free.	792
Wicker and basket ware.....	15,330	3,838	20,905
Woodenware.....	37,198	9,027	20,990
Wood, manufactures of.....	778,177	183,305	825,820
Willow for basket makers.....	198	Free.	91
All other vegetable substances.....	23,585	“	22,506
Order XXV.—Oils.			
Oils, animal.....	13,801	2,600	14,196
“ coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of.....	522,858	354,179	547,767
“ cocoa nut and palm.....	88,212	Free.	112,045
“ Fish.....	9,708	1,986	17,371
“ “.....	57,928	Free.	44,762
“ lubricating.....	152,097	48,782	144,432
“ vegetable.....	416,036	115,445	524,648
“ all other.....	31,286	6,133	40,046
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.			
Order XXVI.—Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.			
(See also Order 12.)			
Asbestos, manufactures of.....	11,718	2,486	12,716
Bent glass.....	2,355	Free.	2,125
Chalk.....	5,256	1,056	6,037
Coal, anthracite.....	5,199,481	Free.	4,595,727
“ bituminous.....	3,388,816	749,124	3,819,673
“ all other.....	150	9	
Coke and dust.....	138,136	24,198	163,982
Clays.....	53,170	Free.	61,848
China and porcelain.....	166,956	51,036	183,993
Earthenware.....	517,874	184,605	506,309
Glass bottles, &c.....	364,513	125,187	295,425
“ plate.....	219,848	47,921	247,253
“ window.....	317,672	95,754	357,961
Glass, all other, and manufactures of.....	109,178	26,127	143,179
Gravels and sand.....	33,907	Free.	36,768
Gypsum, crude.....	2,472	“	1,928

*Specially exempted from New four dland.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

Order.	1889.			1890.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	175,889	155	176,044	182,200	716	182,916
	29,234	102	29,336	1,098		1,098
	19,952		*19,952	24,231		*24,231
	4,018,537	218,972	4,237,509	5,030,293	172,887	5,203,180
	808,474		808,474	1,031,054	50	1,031,104
	9,711	2,008	11,719	14,075	555	14,630
	893,331	46,295	939,626	878,520	63,569	942,089
	329,652	6,622	336,274	202,818	2,942	205,760
	169	140	309	60	513	573
	18,681	2,367	21,048	15,812	414	16,226
25	55,360	179	55,539	41,243	3,678	44,921
	450	1,801	2,251	5,807	1,470	7,277
	323,886		†323,886	444,159		†444,159
	2,232,154	196,774	2,428,928	2,447,936	236,314	2,684,250
				1,050		1,050
	4,714	1,771	6,485	9,668	8,852	18,520
	42,067		42,067	60,359		60,359
	189,491		189,491	193,899		193,899

†Asbestos, crude.

*Straw only.

IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS V.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXVI.—Concluded.				
Iron sand or globules.....	491	98	501	100
Lithographic stones.....	4,583	1,012	4,071	814
Marble.....	94,764	18,340	79,195	15,886
" manufacture of.....	23,646	8,266	20,125	7,056
Mineral earths.....	41,640	9,028	40,630	8,737
Phosphates.....				
Plaster of Paris.....	8,885	1,837	8,140	1,674
Plumbago, and manufactures of.....	25,592	5,809	29,980	7,521
Salt.....	39,502	15,563	57,394	20,537
".....	253,009	Free.	252,291	Free.
School and writing slates.....	2,172	1,100	2,040	968
Stone, building.....	100,314	15,340	132,155	19,832
" grind and flag.....	40,988	7,569	69,564	14,465
" manufactures of.....	61,905	12,268	84,464	17,900
Whiting.....	22,735	Free.	27,471	Free.
Other minerals, &c.....	70,402	"	63,533	"
Order XXVII.—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Coin and bullion.....	575,251	Free.	1,083,011	Free.
Communion plate and plated ware.....	35,528	"	17,464	"
Diamonds, diamond dust, &c.....	206,279	"	110,480	"
Electro-plated and gilt ware.....	155,673	47,121	169,688	50,940
Gold, silver and manufactures of.....	74,583	18,046	92,450	21,821
Jet, manufactures of.....	194	39	215	43
Jewellery.....	477,081	95,425	444,696	88,829
Precious stones.....	956	Free.	9,344	Free.
" unset.....	4,303	430	8,882	888
Silver, rolled.....	1,239	124	1,475	147
Order XXVIII.—Metals other than Gold or Silver.				
Bells for churches.....	34,839	Free.	25,303	Free.
" of all kinds, except for churches.....	12,626	3,752	18,567	5,389
Brass and manufactures of.....	437,948	122,015	459,170	126,080
Copper, manufactures of.....	157,928	21,652	216,916	29,650
Iron bars.....	404,052	208,837	309,721	118,242
" bolts and nuts.....	87,433	40,412	98,721	41,666
" castings.....	214,443	65,467	294,793	57,868
" hoop.....	126,769	42,831	154,109	46,319
" sheet.....	643,483	81,316	840,335	104,210
" pig.....	881,525	288,459	1,137,312	350,454
" railway.....	118,711	41,902	124,934	42,729
" tubing.....	449,438	149,260	472,028	141,735
" wire.....	351,810	88,852	286,906	69,219

† Including Canada plate.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

Order.	1889.			1890.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	44,532		*44,532	66,121		*66,121
	23,251	463	*23,714	25,877	451	*26,328
	802		802			
	364,583		364,583	401,827		401,827
	640		640	628		628
				1,905	54	1,959
	3,750	27,759	31,509	1,522	20,166	21,688
	23,544	11	\$23,555	21,673		\$21,673
	204,298	27,133	231,431	115,975	13,444	129,419
		1,978,256	1,978,256		2,439,782	2,439,782
27	623,479		+623,479	657,022		+657,022
	168,265		‡168,265	201,615		‡201,615
	202,784		‡202,784	244,337		244,337
	9,724	1,749	11,473	9,638	673	10,311
	11	140	151		296	296

* Including stone. † Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c. ‡ Silver ore.
 § Grindstones only. || Copper ore and fine copper.

IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS V.—Concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXVIII.—Concluded.				
Iron, manufactures of, and all other†....	2,091,991	618,207	2,634,767	638,871
“ and steel, old scrap.....	2	Free.	161	Free.
Lead.....	256,478	38,195	338,412	51,929
“ manufactures of.....	27,872	4,744	31,452	7,009
Metals and manufactures of.....	365,730	90,908	353,470	94,133
Nails of all kinds.....	40,273	15,361	59,375	26,139
Steel and manufactures of.....	565,687	171,425	529,502	126,187
“ rails.....	1,921,932	Free.	2,204,065	Free.
Stoves.....	17,868	5,399	23,992	7,157
Tin and manufactures of.....	93,887	23,377	83,166	20,827
“ blocks, pigs and bars.....	253,092	Free.	266,463	Free.
“ plates.....	871,856	“	908,565	“
Wire, brass.....	44,026	“	30,508	“
“ copper.....	106,309	“	129,492	“
“ iron.....	79,525	“	81,336	“
“ steel.....	24,277	“	6,962	“
Yellow metal.....	92,839	“	98,472	“
Zinc and manufactures of.....	7,233	1,797	6,472	1,615
“ blocks, pigs and sheets.....	83,935	Free.	92,530	Free.
Other metals, manufactured & otherwise.	794,719	“	943,930	“
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
Order XXIX.—Animals and Birds, &c.				
Animals, horned cattle.....	27,500	4,350	52,675	12,253
“ horses.....	179,136	29,905	108,157	17,171
“ sheep.....	93,656	16,372	110,319	24,546
“ swine.....	37,022	7,401	82,984	18,049
“ poultry and other.....				
“ swine, to be slaughtered in bond for exportation.....	250,478		311,448	864
“ all other.....	14,146	2,790	18,463	3,113
“ for improvement of stock.....	524,526	Free.	477,817	Free.
“ Zoological Gardens, Toronto.....	25	“		
Bees.....	727	“	190	Free.
Leeches.....	151	“	172	“
Order XXX.—Plants and Trees.				
Fruit trees, vines, etc.....	93,726	Free.	31,542	Free.
“.....			65,609	22,421
Forest trees.....	192	Free.	617	Free.
Plants, ornamental trees and shrubs.....			24,670	5,497
“.....	34,731	Free.	14,753	Free.

†Including articles and wares composed wholly or in part of iron and steel.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1889 AND 1890—Continued.

Order.	1889.			1890.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
28	79,187	21,122	100,309	84,109	12,808	96,917
	7,800	173	7,973	26,172	501	26,673
	31,362	3,690	35,052	28,385	4,304	32,689
	3,191	25	3,216	2,609	132	2,741
				6,410	4,532	10,942
	40,215	28,348	68,563	42,050	31,828	73,878
29	5,708,126	6,400	5,714,526	6,949,417	2,768	6,952,185
	2,170,722	56,170	2,226,892	1,936,073	71,460	2,007,533
	1,263,125	13,793	1,276,918	1,274,347	2,652	1,276,999
	6,175		6,175	3,152		3,152
	114,489	212	114,701	111,904	3,328	115,232
30				140		140
				2,976	399	3,375

IMPORTS—1889 AND 1890—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XXXI.—Miscellaneous Articles</i>				
Articles for the use of the Governor General.....	16,758	Free.	6,794	Free.
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General.....	22,070	"	9,354	"
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government.....	662,389	"	599,503	"
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia.....	122,088	"	370,194	"
Billiard and bagatelle tables.....	1,555	601	4,958	1,494
Brooms and brush ware.....	92,969	23,351	100,595	25,060
Buttons.....	289,700	74,622	277,767	71,126
Clothing for charitable purposes.....	7,393	Free.	9,936	Free.
Fancy goods.....	852,390	255,086	792,420	234,987
Ice.....	556	Free.	26,698	Free.
Models of invention.....	9,967	"	16,990	"
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....	57,001	14,297	49,018	12,966
Settlers' effects.....	1,797,112	Free.	1,810,217	Free.
All other miscellaneous.....	107,627	"	399,786	"
" ".....	147,131	41,554	202,514	58,046
<i>Order XXXII.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
Curiosities.....	3,047	Free.	65,091	Free.
Goods, manufactured, undescribed.....	38,882	17,289	36,744	8,223
Personal effects.....	2,960	Free.	6,959	Free.
Unenumerated articles.....	828,486	164,065	996,247	195,948
" ".....	104,992	Free.	115,148	Free.
Total.....	115,224,931	23,742,316	121,858,241	23,921,234
Export duty.....		42,207		93,674

	1880.			1890.		
Order.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
{ 31

	.	.	.	39,559	18	39,577
	J .	.	.	247,044	.	247,044

{	783,593	48,197	831,790	1,002,860	58,948	1,061,808
{ 32
	701,276	124,950	826,226	207,118	74,558	281,676
	3,070,652	.	3,070,652	2,922,072	.	2,922,072

	80,272,456	8,916,711	89,189,167	*85,257,586	11,491,563	96,749,149

Imports
and ex-
ports 1889
and 1890.

232. The total value of the imports and exports, and amount of duty collected in 1890, as compared with 1889, was as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty Collected.
1889.....	\$115,224,931	\$89,189,167	\$23,784,323
1890.....	121,858,241	96,749,149	24,014,908

There was therefore an increase in the value of imports of \$6,633,310, and in the value of exports of \$7,559,982, making an increase in the total trade of \$14,193,292, while the increase in duty collected amounted to \$230,385.

Value of
imports
and ex-
ports since
1867.

233. The following table gives the value of the total imports and exports, and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation. The excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, is also shown, as well as the value of the aggregate trade per head of population in each year:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1890.

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Exports, Domestic.	Total Imports and Exports.	Value Total Trade per Head.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cts
1868.....	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	48,504,899	131,027,532	38
1869.....	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	52,400,772	130,889,946	38
1870.....	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	59,043,590	148,387,829	42
1871.....	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	67,630,024	170,266,589	48
1872.....	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	65,831,083	194,070,190	53
1873.....	128,011,281	89,780,922	38,221,359	76,538,025	217,801,203	59
1874.....	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	76,741,907	217,565,510	56
1875.....	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	69,709,823	200,957,262	51
1876.....	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	72,491,437	174,176,781	44
1877.....	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	68,030,546	175,203,356	43
1878.....	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	67,989,800	172,405,454	42
1879.....	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	62,431,025	153,455,682	37
1880.....	86,489,747	87,911,458	+	72,899,697	174,401,205	41
1881.....	105,830,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	83,944,701	203,621,663	46
1882.....	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	94,137,660	221,556,763	50
1883.....	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	87,702,431	230,339,826	52
1884.....	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	79,833,098	207,803,539	42
1885.....	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	79,131,735	188,179,847	42
1886.....	104,424,561	83,251,314	19,173,247	77,756,704	189,675,875	38
1887.....	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	80,960,909	202,408,047	41
1888.....	110,894,630	90,203,000	20,691,630	81,382,072	201,097,630	40
1889.....	115,224,931	89,189,167	26,035,764	80,272,456	204,414,098	40
1890.....	121,858,241	96,749,149	25,109,092	85,257,586	218,607,390	42
Total..	2,407,219,551	1,931,093,605	477,547,657	1,680,622,070	4,338,313,156	
Annual Average.	104,661,720	83,960,592	20,762,942	73,070,525	188,622,311	45

+Excess of exports, \$1,421,711.

234. With the exception of the two years 1882 and 1883, the trade of 1890 was the largest in the history of the Dominion, while, individually, the imports have only been exceeded four times and the exports three times in the same period. The imports exceeded the average of 23 years by \$17,196,521, and the exports by \$12,738,557. The average annual value per head during the twenty-three years has been : of imports \$25.05, of exports \$20.07, and of the total trade \$45.12, so that in 1890 the value per head of imports was \$1.55, of exports \$1.41, and of the total trade \$2.96 below the average.

235. During the last twenty-three years the exports have only once exceeded the imports, viz., in 1880, in every other year there having been an excess of imports. The average annual excess of imports has been \$20,762,942; therefore the excess in 1890 was \$4,346,150 above the average. Whether a continual excess of imports is or is not prejudicial to the interest of a country is a complex and much debated question, and one outside the scope of a work of this description. The imports into the United Kingdom have for many years largely exceeded the exports, yet that country is steadily augmenting its wealth. India, on the other hand, has had a large excess of exports for several years, and yet is by no means in a prosperous financial condition. The imports into this country, it is seen, are almost invariably in excess of exports, yet its wealth is steadily increasing and its credit improving.

236. The value of the total trade is still below the returns for 1882 and 1883, but the decline in values in many of the principal articles of merchandise has been so marked that there is good reason to suppose that at prices of a few years ago the trade of 1890 would have been largely in excess of the highest point yet reached. The following table of values of certain articles at the prices of 1889 and 1873, the year of high prices, shows that there was a decrease in value of about 33 per cent., and that if the prices of 1873 had been maintained the value of imports in 1889 would have been in the neighbourhood of 162 million dollars.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AT THE PRICES OF
1873, AND AT THE ACTUAL PRICES OF 1889, COMPARED.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	Value of Imports, 1889.	Value of Imports of 1889, according to 1873 prices.
	\$	\$
Cheese.....	631,593	1,100,213
Lard and tallow.....	678,540	746,567
Cigars.....	211,192	97,173
Butter.....	144,249	232,843
Oil, coal and kerosene, &c.....	490,166	1,164,867
Soap, common.....	13,220	16,000
Hops.....	207,572	178,400
Rice.....	73,662	100,710
Meats, fresh, salted and smoked.....	1,595,493	1,689,800
Ale, beer and porter, in casks and bottles.....	187,997	153,808
Wines, all kinds, except sparkling wines.....	411,514	357,800
Sugar, all kinds.....	5,570,466	10,755,000
candy and confectionery.....	121,617	149,300
Tea, black, green and Japan.....	3,008,619	6,113,200
Mace and nutmegs.....	38,673	72,100
Cocoa and chocolate.....	20,480	17,000
Gunpowder.....	16,443	10,000
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	9,666	10,000
Mowing, reaping and threshing machines.....	39,221	13,000
Locomotive engines and railroad cars.....	402,034	811,000
Mustard.....	61,501	67,000
Turpentine, spirits of.....	194,713	177,000
Cream of tartar, in crystals.....	159,245	175,000
Spices, all kinds, unground.....	167,561	208,000
Indigo.....	47,516	43,000
Phosphorus, brimstone and sulphur.....	42,088	54,000
Whiting.....	22,735	68,000
Zinc, white, dry.....	24,982	75,000
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda.....	4,689	5,000
Cotton wool.....	3,613,074	6,249,000
Oils, coconut and palm.....	88,212	141,000
Wheat.....	1,677,178	2,048,000
Wool.....	1,605,355	2,596,000
Tobacco leaf, for Excise purposes.....	1,340,344	1,083,000
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing.....	92,830	81,000
Spelter and zinc, in blocks, sheets and pigs.....	121,338	116,000
Coal and coke.....	8,674,432	11,918,000
Coffee, green.....	518,828	522,000
ground or roasted.....	14,450	14,000
Eggs.....	92,702	92,000
Flour of wheat and rye.....	1,098,351	1,800,000
Indian corn.....	3,478,969	3,627,000
Grain, other than wheat or Indian corn.....	216,391	230,000
Rosin.....	62,967	80,000
Salt.....	292,511	454,000
Tar and pitch.....	12,702	15,000
	37,598,009	55,809,525

237. The following figures, showing the course of the average prices of certain articles, were given by Mr. Sauerbeck in the "Statist" of 17th January, 1891 :—

1867-1877	100
1873	111
1879	83
1880	88
1881	85
1882	84
1883	82
1884	76
1885	72
1886	69
1887	68
1888	70
1889	72
1890	72

Prices, it will be seen, have slightly improved since 1887, and in 1889 and 1890 have apparently remained the same; but as a very close calculation would have made 1889 slightly over and 1890 slightly under 72, prices have in reality declined about half a point during the past year. The year 1887 closed a period in which prices reached their lowest level, and it seems quite possible that a period of gradually improving and firmer prices has begun. Mr. Sauerbeck considers the supply of gold and silver quite adequate for the requirements of the increased population and trade and does not anticipate, for the present, any disturbing influence on prices, provided that no alteration is made in the monetary laws.

238. The next table gives the value of imports, exports and duty collected, per head of population, and the value of goods entered for consumption, in each year since Confederation :—

Value of
goods en-
tered for
consump-
tion, duty
collected
etc.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD IN CANADA, AND
DUTY COLLECTED; ALSO VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED
FOR CONSUMPTION, 1868 TO 1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Value of Imports per Head.	Value of Exports per Head.	Goods Entered for Consumption.	DUTIES COLLECTED.			
				Imports.	Exports	Total.	Amount per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	21 78	17 07	71,985,306	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
1869.....	20 63	17 72	67,402,170	8,284,507	14,402	8,298,909	2 43
1870.....	21 66	21 29	71,237,603	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
1871.....	27 31	21 08	86,947,482	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
1872.....	30 86	22 88	107,709,116	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
1873.....	34 89	24 48	127,514,594	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
1874.....	33 52	23 36	127,404,169	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
1875.....	31 66	20 04	119,618,657	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 25
1876.....	23 60	20 50	94,733,218	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
1877.....	24 75	18 90	96,300,483	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12
1878.....	22 82	19 44	91,199,577	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
1879.....	19 77	17 24	80,341,608	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12
1880.....	20 52	20 85	71,782,349	14,129,953	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
1881.....	24 24	22 62	91,611,604	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
1882.....	26 95	23 05	112,648,927	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 90
1883.....	20 28	21 71	123,137,019	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 13
1884.....	25 27	19 84	108,180,644	20,136,447	8,516	20,144,963	4 38
1885.....	23 20	19 00	102,710,019	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 07
1886.....	21 78	17 78	99,602,694	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 05
1887.....	23 16	18 36	105,639,428	22,438,308	31,397	22,469,705	4 61
1888.....	22 30	18 14	102,847,100	22,187,869	21,772	22,209,641	4 46
1889.....	22 70	17 57	109,673,447	23,742,316	42,207	23,784,523	4 68
1890.....	23 50	18 06	112,765,584	23,921,234	93,674	24,014,908	4 60

Articles on which export duty was collected, viz.:—Pine, oak and spruce logs, and shingle and stave bolts.

Duty collected.

239. The amount of duty collected was the largest since Confederation, but the amount per head was less than in 1889, 1887, 1883 and 1882. The duty collected on exports was over 100 per cent. more than that collected in 1889, which again was double that of 1888; these export duties were removed by proclamation on 15th October, 1890. The percentage of duty collected on the value of total imports was 19·63, as compared with 20·60 in 1889, and on the value of goods entered for consumption it was 21·21 per cent. in 1890, and 21·65 per cent. in 1889.

The amount of trade done by the United States is only ed by three countries in the world, and is therefore times larger than the trade of Canada, though in pro to population the trade of the Dominion is considerably nce of that of the United States, as is shown by the ng statement :—

IGN TRADE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, PER
CAPITA, 1890.

COUNTRY.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	23 50	18 66	42 16
tates	12 63	13 73	26 36
er head in favour of Canada.....	10 87	4 93	15 80

se figures, however, while showing that the external of Canada is, proportionately to population, larger than f the United States, do not necessarily indicate that ore this country is in a better commercial position, but dy only that a larger proportion of home manufactured are provided in the States, and that that country there- not compelled to the same extent to go elsewhere for es.

A comparative summary of the value of the principal s imported in the last three years will be found in the ng table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those ed free :—

Canadian
and Unit-
ed States
trade per
head com-
pared.

Summary
of imports,
1888, 1889
and 1890.

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO CANADA, DUTIABLE
AND FREE, DURING THE YEARS 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
DUTIABLE GOODS.	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter	188,457	187,997	215,531
Animals, living	567,183	603,938	684,046
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	1,222,197	1,261,010	1,313,245
Brass and manufactures of	432,986	437,948	459,170
Breadstuffs, viz.:—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, &c.	381,839	429,171	506,289
Grain of all kinds	6,706,913	5,372,538	7,094,341
Flour and meal of all kinds	619,833	1,484,375	1,077,488
Brooms and brushes	103,050	92,969	100,795
Candles	34,751	23,091	24,467
Carriages, all kinds, and parts of	211,708	400,718	311,868
Carpets, N.E.S.	57,063	93,173	100,240
Clocks, parts of, and springs	128,903	130,896	123,782
Coal and coke	3,780,552	3,527,102	3,983,658
Coffee	131,693	84,318	73,135
Copper and manufactures of	145,584	157,928	216,205
Cordage	75,756	70,887	74,267
Cotton, manufactures of	4,216,462	4,241,471	3,991,756
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,456,939	1,319,460	1,436,951
Earthenware and chinaware	740,052	684,830	600,382
Fancy goods	1,802,852	1,802,432	1,863,148
Fish, and products of	613,566	594,056	575,557
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,358,065	1,488,826	1,425,276
Fruits and nuts, dried	938,270	977,292	993,688
" green	780,296	627,053	84,489
Furs, and manufactures of	761,025	757,532	688,501
Glass	1,207,166	1,200,879	1,245,588
Gold and silver	220,704	231,495	262,613
Gunpowder and explosive substances	93,071	106,739	122,562
Gutta percha and India rubber, and manufactures of	799,762	843,692	95,561
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,284,905	1,274,102	1,222,935
Iron, and manufactures of, and steel, and manufactures of	8,806,267	9,705,891	10,732,711
Jewellery	485,400	477,081	444,626
Lead, and manufactures of	278,539	287,246	372,221
Leather	1,533,054	1,518,007	1,174,646
Marble	94,778	118,410	92,820
Metal, composition and other, N.E.S.	375,301	365,730	352,470
Musical instruments of all kinds	469,707	497,041	435,836
Oils, coal and kerosene, &c., refined, and products of	446,135	522,858	542,767
Oils, all other	713,423	653,615	764,497
Oil cloth	206,678	194,855	214,674
Packages	371,603	450,781	512,269
Paints and colors	564,664	561,835	622,280
Paper, and manufactures of	1,168,887	1,132,150	1,253,743
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	119,791	108,364	191,840
Plants and trees of all kinds	32,239		90,279

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
DUTIABLE GOODS—<i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Provisions, viz:—			
Butter, cheese, lard and meats of all kinds.	2,365,488	3,130,307	3,456,552
Salt, coarse (not imported from Great Britain or British possessions, or for sea or Gulf fisheries), and all fine salt.	32,254	30,502	57,394
Seeds and roots.	385,986	112,717	257,091
Silk, and manufactures of.	2,786,137	2,973,847	2,851,292
Soap of all kinds.	92,458	114,343	140,232
Spices.	225,016	223,525	211,534
Spirits and wines.	1,384,772	1,470,129	1,681,151
Starch, all kinds.	39,662	56,160	64,007
Stones, and manufactures of.	173,281	203,207	286,183
Sugar of all kinds.	5,784,436	5,570,565	5,601,676
Molasses.	881,911	1,091,781	1,159,609
Confectionary and sugar candy.	103,539	121,617	142,635
Tobacco and cigars.	117,335	73,937	123,411
Turpentine, spirits of.	245,253	280,566	298,910
Varnish.	179,539	194,713	222,043
Vegetables.	89,308	83,934	87,827
Vinegar.	187,726	182,723	246,002
Watches, and parts of.	8,414	8,897	10,250
Wood, and manufactures of.	558,167	575,161	653,924
Woolen manufactures.	1,420,994	1,693,210	1,632,979
All other dutiable articles.	9,850,334	10,355,942	11,083,125
Total dutiable goods.	4,143,868	4,311,511	5,595,041
	77,784,037	80,080,966	86,258,633
FREE GOODS.			
Mine—			
Coal, anthracite.	5,290,412	5,193,025	4,595,727
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries.	220,975	253,009	252,291
Other articles, the produce of the mine.	401,286	397,410	312,261
Fisheries—			
Fish of all kinds*.	347,353	411,908	403,538
do do.	34,908	57,928	44,762
Other articles, the produce of the fisheries.	13,034	12,559	52,778
Forest—			
Logs and round unmanufactured timber.	280,672	360,337	256,475
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured.	546,176	507,277	630,310
Other articles, the produce of the forest.	91,374	110,489	310,782
Animals—			
Animals for the improvement of stock, and reported as settlers' effects.	567,778	†524,461	†477,817

*Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

†Animals for the improvement of stock only.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
<i>FREE GOODS—Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$
<i>Animals—Concluded.</i>			
Eggs	73,498	92,762	91,773
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	433,746	516,325	386,178
Hides, raw, whether dry salted or pickled, skins undressed, dried, salted or pickled, and tails undressed	1,619,822	1,587,953	1,763,893
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture any way	164,708	162,373	192,824
Wool, unmanufactured	1,322,783	1,605,355	1,729,666
Other articles, the produce of animals	302,850	328,773	315,234
<i>Agricultural products, viz. :—</i>			
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise purposes	1,489,357	1,340,344	1,424,231
Trees, shrubs and plants	74,245	128,749	46,664
Other agricultural products	1,946,111	2,595,659	2,957,125
<i>Manufactured and partially-manufactured articles—</i>			
Cotton wool and waste	3,222,943	3,836,016	3,761,776
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,239,193	1,306,670	1,331,686
<i>Metals, iron and steel, viz. :—</i>			
Steel railway bars or rails	1,232,531	1,921,932	2,204,685
Other manufactures of iron and steel	491,210	642,287	748,622
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets	1,045,395	1,124,948	1,175,622
Yellow metal in bars, bolts, and for sheathing	48,409	92,839	98,472
All other manufactured articles	2,842,954	3,308,950	3,161,576
<i>Miscellaneous articles—</i>			
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c.	577,990	662,380	599,568
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Militia, &c.	62,822	122,088	379,194
Coffee, green	383,508	449,878	538,675
Tea of all kinds	2,940,515	2,934,682	2,931,368
Coin and bullion	2,175,472	575,251	1,083,011
Other miscellaneous articles	3,771,735	2,000,139	2,224,682
<i>Special exemptions—</i>			
Animals, from Newfoundland	50		
Articles for original construction of Canadian Pacific Railway	283,223		
Articles for original construction of Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway	1,555		
Total, free goods	33,110,393	35,164,965	35,599,688
“ dutiable goods	77,784,037	80,059,966	86,258,633
Grand total	110,894,630	115,224,931	121,858,321

* From 4th April.

There was an increase in the value of dutiable goods of \$7, and in that of free goods of \$434,643. Among goods the principal increases were in imports of grain, iron and steel and manufactures of the same, and manufactures, while among free goods the increases were in imports of wool, raw hides, railway iron and steel. The principal decreases among goods were in imports of flour and meal, coffee, and iron of cotton and leather, and among free goods in anthracite coal, unmanufactured timber, furs and oil.

There will be still further decline in the imports of manufactures will be noticed. In 1872, 2,444,210 lbs. of raw cotton were imported, and manufactured goods to the value of \$54. In 1890, 33,456,015 lbs. of raw cotton and \$5 worth of manufactured goods were imported, showing the progress made by the cotton industry during the intervening period, and the following figures, give a clear view of its development during that period:—

YEAR.	MANUFACTURED COTTON.	RAW COTTON.
	Value.	Quantity.
	\$	Lbs.
1872	10,207,561	*2,226,810
1873	10,158,574	*2,752,302
1874	11,318,977	*4,454,161
1875	10,050,192	*4,782,156
1876	7,502,569	*6,170,334
1877	7,776,895	*6,501,296
1878	7,267,879	*8,111,759
1879	6,551,611	*9,720,708
1880	7,825,164	13,237,168
1881	10,204,465	16,018,721
1882	11,125,238	19,342,059
1883	10,045,032	28,777,071
1884	7,539,129	20,769,940
1885	6,241,283	23,727,525
1886	5,780,478	31,506,045
1887	5,470,504	33,227,256
1888	4,200,072	33,550,276
1889	4,245,868	39,233,594
1890	4,013,503	36,635,187

*Not included.

It is evident, from a study of the above figures, that considering how small the export of manufactured cotton is from this country, the above figures indicate a large increase in home consumption, a rise in the standard of comfort and living, and consequently a proportionate increase in and wider distribution of wealth.

Goods entered for consumption by Provinces.

244. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each Province in 1890, and the amount of duty collected thereon:—

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES 1890

PROVINCE	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	30,039,804	13,644,883	43,684,687	8,260,857
Quebec.....	30,532,235	14,952,791	45,485,026	9,028,178
Nova Scotia.....	6,267,904	3,036,244	9,304,148	1,287,754
New Brunswick.....	4,323,427	2,286,907	6,610,334	1,368,758
Manitoba.....	2,071,264	484,021	2,555,285	669,007
British Columbia.....	3,337,111	1,030,375	4,367,486	1,075,255
Prince Edward Island.....	409,678	176,181	585,859	160,228
The Territories.....	104,863	37,836	142,699	24,861
Totals.....	77,106,286	35,650,298	112,756,584	23,995,254

Percentage of duty collected.

245. The dutiable goods entered for consumption were \$2,681,147 more than in the preceding year, while free goods similarly entered were more by \$460,990. Of the total amount of duty collected, \$9,576,966, or 40 per cent. were collected on goods from Great Britain, and \$8126,625 or 34 per cent. on goods from the United States, the reason for this being that 41 per cent. of the imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, and only 23 per cent. of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: on goods from the West Indies, \$1,223,690; from Germany, \$1,165,159; from France, \$957,312, and from Holland, \$895,261.

246. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which the goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each Province. Quebec contains the principal ports of entry by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States; therefore it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other Provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks are equally applicable to exports, even many products of Prince Edward Island being taken across to the mainland and thence shipped from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which Provinces they are credited as exports. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, 1,249 head of cattle were exported from Ontario to Great Britain, whereas the actual facts were, that out of 123,000 head shipped from Montreal during the season of 1890, no less than 112,000 were from Ontario. Manitoba wheat exported is rarely credited to that Province, but to the one in which lies the port of actual shipment. Coal from the North-West Territories sent to the United States is included in British Columbia exports. Numerous other instances might be given, but enough has been said to show that the official returns of imports and exports by Provinces are of no value as indicating the consumption and production of individual Provinces and only tend to show which Provinces contain the largest importing and exporting centres.

Returns of
consump-
tion by
Provinces
not com-
plete.

247. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption at three periods since Confederation, viz.: in 1871, 1879 and 1889, and shows also the countries from which imported, the values of imports from each country and the percentage in each case to the total imports:—

Value of
goods en-
tered for
consump-
tion, and
countries
from
which im-
ported,
1871, 1879,
1889.

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA
IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM
WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO
THE TOTAL VALUE.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Imports Entered for Consump- tion, 1871.	Per- cent- age.	Value of Imports Entered for Consump- tion, 1879.	Per- cent- age.	Value of Imports Entered for Consump- tion, 1889.	Per- cent age.
	\$		\$		\$	
British Possessions—						
Great Britain.....	49,307,585	56 71	30,993,130	38 58	42,317,389	38 58
British West Indies.....	839,523	0 97	650,087	0 81	1,073,841	0 98
“ East Indies.....	.....	.....	3,395	0 00	140,730	0 13
“ Africa.....	222,557	0 26	106,592	0 13	169,503	0 16
“ Guiana.....	16,635	0 02	87,242	0 11	182,143	0 17
Newfoundland.....	†257,507	0 29	639,406	0 80	488,161	0 45
Labrador.....	.....	.....	11,851	0 01	.....	0 00
Australasia.....	.....	.....	1,851	.....	229,464	0 22
Other British Possessions	1,697,168	1 95	4	.....	95	.....
Total.....	52,340,975	60 20	32,493,558	40 44	44,541,326	40 43
Foreign Countries—						
United States.....	29,134,550	33 51	43,739,219	54 44	50,537,440	46 08
France.....	1,265,183	1 46	1,532,191	1 91	2,228,683	2 43
Germany.....	578,772	0 67	440,909	0 55	3,692,579	3 27
Austria.....	296	.....	19,476	0 02	220,936	0 20
Belgium.....	171,584	0 19	179,031	0 22	530,740	0 48
Brazil.....	450	.....	8	.....	1,131,059	1 03
China.....	376,116	0 43	246,363	0 32	779,833	0 70
Japan.....	66,285	0 08	202,659	0 25	1,193,705	1 09
Dutch East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,919	0 07
French West “.....	25,922	0 03	18,008	0 02	17,850	0 02
Spanish “.....	2,018,930	2 32	575,969	0 72	2,207,793	2 01
Siam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,165	0 02
Greece.....	8,938	0 01	55,023	0 07	150,847	0 14
Holland.....	173,210	0 20	290,575	0 25	413,080	0 38
Italy.....	13,733	0 02	33,461	0 04	126,124	0 11
Norway and Sweden.....	99,722	0 11	75,945	0 01	22,555	0 02
Portugal.....	53,274	0 06	25,510	0 03	72,085	0 07
Russia.....	.....	.....	301	.....	11,889	0 01
Spain.....	430,364	0 49	343,849	0 43	407,268	0 37
Spanish Possessions in Pacific Ocean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906,314	0 83
Switzerland.....	66,221	0 08	94,781	0 12	166,890	0 15
Turkey.....	753	.....	2,866	.....	119,567	0 11
Venezuela.....	.....	.....	3,188	.....	75,216	0 07
U. S. of Colombia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,297	.....
South America.....	62,122	0 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Foreign Countries..	60,082	0 07	129,278	0 16	19,296	0 02
Total.....	34,606,507	39 80	47,848,050	59 56	65,132,121	59 38
Grand Total.....	86,947,482	100 00	80,341,608	100 00	109,673,447	100 00

† Incomplete.

* Norway only.

248. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1890 was 5,091,475, as compared with 5,847,505 gallons in 1889, being a decrease of 756,033 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was 3,521,194 gallons, being an increase of 560,747 gallons over 1889, and was 525,572 gallons more than the average consumption of six years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last six years has been :—

	Proof Gallons.
1885	3,888,012
1886	2,412,818
1887	2,861,935
1888	2,326,327
1889	2,969,447
1890	3,521,194
Average for six years	<u>2,995,622</u>

Manufac-
ture of
spirits,
1890.

249. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured is attributed in part to the withdrawal from the market of methylated spirits for other purposes than the mechanical arts, and in part to distillers paying duty during June upon spirits to be held in stock, in view of the provisions as to maturing of spirits coming into force on 1st July, 1890.

Increase
in quanti-
ty manu-
factured.

250. In the production of the total quantity of spirits above mentioned 85,682,043 lbs. of grain were used.

Quantity
of grain
used.

251. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was 64,314,257 lbs., and entered for consumption 54,974,013 lbs., being an increase, as compared with 1889, of 3,813,830 lbs., and 3,862,584 lbs., respectively. Distillers used 4,290,212 lbs. of the quantity entered for consumption, and the remainder was employed in the production of 17,196,115 gallons of malt liquor. The quantity of malt taken for consumption during the last six years has been :—

	Lbs.
1885	47,005,917
1886	37,604,708
1887	42,630,440
1888	48,640,467
1889	51,111,429
1890	54,974,013
Average for six years	<u>46,994,496</u>

Manufac-
ture of
malt, 1890

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last four years.

252. There was an increase of 126,124 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1889, and the amount was also above the average of eight years, as shown by the following figures :—

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN
CANADA—1883-1890.

	Lbs.
1883.....	8,965,416
1884.....	10,072,745
1885.....	11,061,589
1886.....	8,507,216
1887.....	8,816,593
1888.....	9,248,034
1889.....	9,749,213
1890.....	9,875,537
Average.....	76,296,143
	<u>9,537,018</u>

253. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last eight years has been :—

	Lbs.
1883.....	377,197
1884.....	326,804
1885.....	495,721
1886.....	399,691
1887.....	517,816
1888.....	676,335
1889.....	785,405
1890.....	681,613
Average.....	4,260,582
	<u>532,573</u>

The amount of consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1890, was 149,040 lbs. above the average of eight years.

254. The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for consumption during the last six years :—

	Number.
1885.....	78,869,878
1886.....	92,046,289
1887.....	85,974,823
1888.....	90,783,558
1889.....	92,599,820
1890.....	98,976,117
Average for six years.....	539,250,485
	<u>89,875,081</u>

be seen that the consumption has steadily increased the last three years, and the number consumed in 1890 1,036 above the average of six years.

According to the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue the following has been the annual consumption per head of the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer, and tobacco :—

Consumption of spirits etc. per head since 1867.

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1890.

YEAR.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1868	1.40	0.17	2.26	1.73
1869	1.12	0.11	2.29	1.75
1870	1.43	0.19	2.16	2.19
1871	1.57	0.25	2.49	2.05
1872	1.72	0.25	2.77	2.48
1873	1.68	0.23	3.18	1.99
1874	1.99	0.28	3.01	2.56
1875	1.39	0.14	3.09	1.91
1876	1.20	0.17	2.45	2.31
1877	0.97	0.09	2.32	2.05
1878	0.96	0.09	2.16	1.97
1879	1.13	0.10	2.20	1.95
1880	0.71	0.07	2.24	1.93
1881	0.92	0.09	2.29	2.03
1882	1.00	0.12	2.74	2.15
1883	1.09	0.13	2.88	2.28
1884	0.99	0.11	2.92	2.47
1885	1.12	0.10	2.63	2.62
1886	0.71	0.11	2.83	2.05
1887	0.74	0.09	3.08	2.06
1888	0.64	0.09	3.24	2.09
1889	0.77	0.09	3.26	2.15
1890	0.88	0.10	3.36	2.14
average	1.16	0.14	2.66	2.11

According to the above figures the consumption of spirits in 1890 was decidedly less than it was in 1868, but showed a decrease over 1889. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and of tobacco is steadily increasing.

Duty per head on spirits, tobacco, etc.

256. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been \$1.06 and on tobacco 41 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 12 cents and 6 cents in each case. The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue gives the amounts per head by Provinces, but it is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each Province, for the Province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consumption, owing to the duty being frequently paid within that Province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other Provinces.

Consumption of liquor in various countries.

257. The following tables are (1) a comparative summary of the consumption per head of distilled spirits, wines and malt liquors in the countries named, during the years 1881 to 1887 inclusive; (2) a statement of the production of wine in the principal wine growing countries of the world in 1888 and 1889.*

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR PER HEAD IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Distilled Spirits—							
United Kingdom..	1.00	1.07	1.03	1.05	1.01	.96	.95
United States . . .	1.37	1.39	1.45	1.45	1.24	1.24	1.17
France	1.22	1.25	1.32	1.28	1.24	1.24	1.24
Germany	1.14	1.02	1.09	1.05	.96	1.15	1.14
Denmark		4.72	4.62	4.56	4.28	4.23	4.23
Sweden	2.53	2.22	1.99	2.05	2.42	2.47	2.47
Canada . . . . .	.92	1.00	1.09	.99	1.12	.71	.71
Wines—							
United Kingdom . .	.43	.41	.40	.39	.37	.37	.37
United States . . .	.47	.48	.48	.37	.43	.43	.43
France	30.75	30.67	36.88	28.93	26.25	26.74	26.74
Canada . . . . .	.09	.12	.13	.11	.10	.11	.11
Malt Liquors—							
United Kingdom . .	33.90	33.65	33.13	33.72	32.79	32.49	32.49
United States . . .	8.63	9.97	10.18	10.62	10.44	11.01	11.01
Germany	22.35	22.45	22.45	23.19	23.78	23.25	24.24
Canada	2.29	2.74	2.88	2.92	2.63	2.83	3.03

*Taken, except Canadian figures, from United States Trade and Navigation Returns, 1889.

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1888 AND 1889.

COUNTRIES.	Production.	COUNTRIES.	Production.
	Galls.		Galls.
Australia.....	2,692,000	Portugal.....	132,085,000
Austria.....	92,459,500	Roumania.....	18,495,900
Algeria.....	72,072,788	Russia.....	92,459,500
Cape Colony.....	4,496,890	Servia.....	52,834,000
France.....	809,512,000	Spain.....	607,591,000
Greece.....	46,493,920	Switzerland.....	29,058,700
Hungary.....	184,919,000	Turkey and Cyprus.....	68,684,200
Italy.....	798,242,489	United States.....	32,000,000

258. The following tables give, respectively, the value of articles, crude or partially manufactured, and of manufactured articles imported into Canada during 1889 and 1890 :—

Imports of
crude or
partially
manufac-
tured arti-
cles, 1889,
1890.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$
Sugar.....	5,444,889	4,872,165
Coal, anthracite.....	5,193,025	4,595,727
Cotton wool.....	3,612,574	3,539,249
Coal, bituminous.....	3,255,171	3,528,959
Tea.....	3,006,655	3,073,643
Brandsuffs.....	2,940,589	2,722,637
Provisions, including meat and dairy products.....	2,363,845	2,018,238
Fruits, including nuts.....	2,221,493	2,551,467
Wood, unmanufactured.....	1,605,355	1,729,058
Hides and skins, other than furs.....	1,587,953	1,703,093
Resins, jute, and vegetable substances, unmanufactured.....	1,311,552	904,814
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	1,270,167	1,344,985
Wood.....	1,104,368	1,135,661
Fish.....	889,456	920,312
Ta plates and sheets.....	871,856	908,565
Chemicals, drugs and dyes.....	846,060	880,226
Animals.....	827,624	827,195
Seeds.....	681,738	462,478
Gutta percha, India rubber and caoutchouc.....	793,499	573,278
Coffee.....	537,299	611,184
Fur skins, all kinds.....	516,525	396,178
Salt.....	291,977	309,840
Rice.....	246,065	274,896
Rags.....	231,631	227,400

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED
ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1889 AND 1890—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1889.	1890.
	\$	
Cotton waste.....	222,942	
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort.....	206,279	
Hops.....	205,479	
Vegetables.....	204,496	
Spices, unground.....	197,911	
Marble and stone, unmanufactured.....	195,078	
Grease, for use of soap stock.....	173,405	
Silk, unmanufactured.....	163,238	
Trees, plants and shrubs.....	128,749	
Broom corn.....	91,560	
Eggs.....	92,762	
Coke.....	91,902	
Clays or earthen, all kinds.....	87,409	
Oil—whale and fish.....	67,850	
Mineral substances.....	63,635	
Bristles.....	62,297	
Sponges.....	56,704	
Coal dust.....	53,553	
Corkwood and cork bark.....	48,547	
Hair, unmanufactured.....	32,941	
Malt.....	32,672	
Ivory nuts, vegetable.....	32,142	
Cocoon, bean, shell and nibs.....	28,338	
Hay.....	6,925	
Plumbago.....	3,546	
All other crude or partially manufactured articles.....	5,481,200	7,
Total.....	49,625,705	50,

Imports of VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA
MANUFACTURE ARTICLES, 1889, 1890.
IN 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1889.	1890.
	\$	
Wool, manufactures of.....	10,391,072	11,
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	8,598,200	9,
Sugar and molasses.....	1,337,382	1,
Cotton, manufactures of.....	4,367,314	4,
Silk.....	2,078,496	2,
Fancy articles.....	1,890,625	1,
Settlers' effects.....	1,797,112	1,
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, prepared or manufactured.....	1,757,632	1,
Leather and manufactures of.....	1,521,868	1,
Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of.....	1,493,686	1,
Books, maps, engravings and all other printed matter.....	1,343,145	1,
Hats, caps, bonnets, hoods and materials for.....	1,320,695	1,
Wood, manufactures of.....	1,271,567	1,

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA
IN 1889 AND 1890—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Value.	
	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$
ware	1,208,446	1,232,710
of whale or fish	1,159,839	1,316,654
tures of	1,132,544	1,221,473
l	887,547	965,048
india rubber, manufactures of	841,013	936,586
and manufactures of	727,306	661,823
manufactures of gold and silver, and precious		
	712,675	709,183
ghes and parts of	706,505	773,538
and china-ware	697,949	695,206
airs	582,728	647,833
	562,929	580,906
nents	497,519	434,814
tures of	484,233	494,273
d twines	434,618	413,154
tures of, N.E.S.	420,053	352,988
atures of	402,216	335,075
inds, and parts of	398,293	304,275
ls, except leather	346,059	*703,165
	291,229	278,427
factories of	276,256	298,001
and apparatus for, and electric and galvanic		
te	224,047	373,102
	197,580	328,110
	195,660	210,705
rite of	194,801	221,653
orter	192,840	221,328
	185,163	200,650
alate, and manufactures of	167,383	196,989
l or water colours, drawings or engravings	141,592	364,601
	131,475	191,822
d confectionery	120,766	141,818
es, all kinds, folding machines and paper		
	115,148	98,838
	112,730	116,529
	105,950	148,618
d other explosives	104,722	127,578
nds	97,882	88,619
shes	93,388	100,220
factures of	92,336	81,541
	90,505	94,482
d printing	81,337	75,540
ents	58,918	68,536
wood, or cork bark, manufactured	53,930	66,086
ures of	31,504	39,199
	28,957	37,662
ds	25,112	26,049
	17,517	25,328
factured articles	4,340,688	4,831,091
tal value of manufactured articles	60,047,742	62,436,881
tal value of unmanufactured articles	49,625,705	50,328,703
tal value of articles imported	109,673,447	112,765,584
leather.		

The proportion of the value of manufactured articles imported to the total value was 54·75 per cent. in 1839 and 55·37 per cent. in 1890, and of unmanufactured articles 45·25 per cent. and 44·63 per cent. respectively.

Value of
exports
since Con-
federation

259. The next table is a statement of the value of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1890.

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.				
	Produce. of the Mine.	Produce. of the Fisheries.	Produce. of the Forest.	Animals. and their Products.	Agricultural Products.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	1,446,857	3,357,510	18,262,170	6,893,167	12,871,055
1869	2,093,502	3,242,710	19,838,063	8,769,407	12,182,702
1870	2,487,038	3,608,549	20,940,434	12,138,161	13,676,619
1871	3,221,461	3,994,275	22,352,286	12,608,506	9,833,924
1872	5,326,218	4,386,214	23,899,759	12,706,967	13,378,894
1873	6,471,162	4,779,277	28,586,816	14,243,017	14,996,340
1874	3,977,216	5,292,368	26,817,715	14,679,169	19,590,142
1875	3,878,050	5,380,627	24,781,780	12,709,597	17,258,378
1876	3,731,827	5,500,989	20,128,064	13,517,654	21,130,662
1877	3,644,040	5,874,360	23,010,249	14,226,617	14,689,376
1878	2,816,347	6,853,975	19,511,575	14,019,857	18,008,774
1879	3,082,900	6,928,871	13,261,459	14,100,604	19,628,454
1880	2,877,351	6,579,656	16,854,507	17,607,577	22,294,328
1881	2,767,829	6,867,715	24,960,012	21,360,219	21,268,327
1882	3,013,573	7,682,079	23,991,055	20,454,759	31,033,712
1883	2,970,886	8,809,118	25,370,726	20,284,343	22,818,519
1884	3,247,092	8,591,654	25,811,157	22,946,108	12,397,845
1885	3,639,537	7,960,001	20,989,708	25,337,104	14,518,293
1886	3,951,147	6,843,888	21,034,611	22,065,433	17,652,779
1887	3,805,959	6,875,810	20,484,746	24,246,937	18,826,233
1888	4,110,937	7,793,183	21,302,814	24,719,297	15,436,969
1889	4,419,170	7,212,208	23,043,097	23,894,707	13,414,111
1890	4,855,757	8,461,906	26,179,136	25,106,995	11,908,030

FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1890—*Con.*

DOMESTIC.		Coin and Bullion, and Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports.	Foreign.	Total.
Manufac- tures.	Mis- cellaneous Articles.			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1,572,546	1,139,872	7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
1,765,461	1,430,559	7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
2,133,659	1,096,732	10,964,676	6,627,022	73,573,490
2,201,814	949,090	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
2,397,731	848,247	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
2,921,802	1,248,192	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
2,353,663	1,216,475	4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
2,293,040	1,198,631	3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
5,353,367	490,283	3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
4,105,422	320,816	2,809,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
4,127,755	401,871	2,418,655	11,164,878	79,323,667
2,700,289	386,999	3,046,033	8,355,644	71,491,255
3,242,617	640,155	4,575,261	13,240,006	87,911,458
3,075,095	622,182	3,994,327	13,375,117	98,290,823
3,329,398	535,935	4,466,039	7,628,453	102,137,203
3,503,220	528,895	4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085,804
3,577,535	560,690	4,885,311	9,889,106	91,406,496
3,181,501	557,374	4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
2,824,937	604,011	2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314
3,079,972	644,361	3,002,458	8,549,333	89,515,811
4,161,282	773,877	3,101,856	8,803,394	90,203,000
4,434,949	783,652	5,048,908	6,938,455	89,189,167
3,741,184	82,506	5,361,854	9,051,781	96,749,149

the produce of the mine exported there was an ^{Increase in} \$436,587, in the produce of the fisheries of \$1,249, ^{domestic} a produce of the forest of \$3,136,129, in exports of ^{exports,} and their products of \$1,212,288, and of manufactures 235. There was a decrease in exports of agricultural ^{1890.} of \$1,506,081, and of miscellaneous articles of

The decrease in exports of agricultural products is due to the steady growth of the home market and the reduction in quantity of surplus available for export. The exports of foreign goods showed an increase of

Exports of
Canadian
Produce,
1868-1890.

261. The total value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last twenty-three years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each year, will be found in the following table :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Export
	\$	\$ cts.	
1868.....	48,504,899	14 38	84 26
1869.....	52,400,772	15 35	86 65
1870.....	59,043,590	17 09	80 02
1871.....	57,630,024	16 38	77 70
1872.....	65,831,083	18 24	79 66
1873.....	76,538,025	20 86	85 24
1874.....	76,741,997	20 06	85 89
1875.....	69,709,823	17 94	99 50
1876.....	72,491,437	18 35	89 53
1877.....	68,030,546	16 95	89 66
1878.....	67,989,800	16 67	84 45
1879.....	62,431,025	15 07	87 32
1880.....	72,899,697	17 29	82 92
1881.....	83,944,701	19 32	85 40
1882.....	94,137,660	21 25	92 17
1883.....	87,702,431	19 41	89 41
1884.....	79,833,098	17 33	87 34
1885.....	79,131,735	16 85	88 67
1886.....	77,756,704	16 22	91 21
1887.....	80,960,909	16 61	90 44
1888.....	81,382,072	16 37	90 22
1889.....	80,272,456	15 81	90 00
1890.....	85,257,596	16 44	88 12

In two years only since Confederation has the value of exports of Canadian produce in 1890 been exceeded, and the percentage of total exports, though lower than in 1889, was above the average of 23 years. The value per head, however, was lower than the value in several previous years.

Value of
principal
exports,
1888, 1889
and 1890.

262. The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last three years :—

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$
Antimony	228,355	323,886	444,159
Cassal	1,730,466	2,232,154	2,447,936
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, &c.	810,352	623,479	657,022
Gypsum, crude	135,238	189,491	193,899
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene	66,834	18,681	15,812
Orates	375,626	259,541	385,284
Phosphates	367,493	364,583	401,827
Salt	10,941	3,730	1,522
Sand and gravel	33,236	42,067	60,359
Other articles of the mine	325,293	361,538	247,937
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock	3,132,812	3,104,693	3,028,515
Mackerel	630,027	450,754	585,267
Herring	615,304	541,613	472,147
Lead ore	1,329,547	1,206,598	1,138,293
Salmon	1,154,602	931,318	2,230,632
Fish oil	41,241	55,360	41,243
Furs or skins, the product of fish or marine animals	224,330	212,374	318,635
All other produce of the fisheries	665,320	710,098	647,174
Ashes, all kinds	159,026	131,648	106,367
Mark for tanning	246,568	154,699	141,144
Perwood	338,002	340,030	281,298
Logs	390,859	577,104	682,572
Lumber	16,176,097	16,918,024	19,147,838
Shingles	311,193	404,680	340,872
Sleepers and railroad ties	519,918	470,558	363,639
Stave bolts	118,701	122,621	110,093
Sticks, box and other	243,256	399,034	198,503
Timber, square	2,384,037	3,128,431	4,353,870
All other products of the forest	413,157	396,178	512,940
Horses	2,458,231	2,170,722	1,936,073
Cattle	5,012,713	5,708,126	6,949,417
Pigs	5,277	6,175	3,152
Sheep	1,276,046	1,263,125	1,274,347
Poultry and other animals	127,043	114,489	111,904
Butter	798,673	331,958	340,131
Cheese	8,928,242	8,915,684	9,372,212
Eggs	2,122,283	2,159,510	1,795,214
Furs, undressed	1,987,525	1,804,749	1,555,692
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	552,383	462,371	499,290
Meats, all kinds	1,039,671	584,915	895,757
Wool	223,266	217,600	235,669
Other animal products	187,944	155,283	138,128
Bran	49,655	69,302	86,225
Flax	80,207	121,807	175,563
Fruit, green	857,995	1,604,203	1,073,890
Barley	6,494,416	6,464,589	4,060,409
Beans	124,795	406,355	250,044
Oats	185,010	130,632	256,156
Peas	1,532,245	1,449,417	1,714,633
Wheat	1,886,470	471,121	388,861

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.
DURING THE YEARS 1888, 1889 AND 1890. *Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$
Rye.....	14		220,761
Other grains.....	12,866	40,485	24,357
Flour (wheat).....	1,580,019	646,068	521,383
Oatmeal.....	53,525	187,876	234,637
Hay.....	903,329	334,082	1,068,554
Malt.....	154,145	105,879	150,389
Potatoes.....	1,050,495	287,763	495,745
Other agricultural products.....	471,174	494,541	626,412
Agricultural implements.....	155,219	321,341	367,198
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.....	71,786	49,514	52,936
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c.....	17,690	27,352	17,457
Extract of hemlock bark.....	158,403	159,039	161,822
Furs.....	411,314	8,396	11,212
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	423,488	296,719	294,728
Sole and upper leather.....	299,558	668,258	727,687
Manufactures of leather.....	156,758	149,117	152,314
Musical instruments.....	271,424	316,568	329,855
Oil cake.....	75,874	63,162	42,362
Ships sold to other countries.....	289,969	266,817	442,781
Household furniture.....	187,398	192,950	176,374
Other manufactures of wood.....	465,302	504,008	694,042
Other manufactured articles.....	1,177,599	1,411,868	2,270,966
Dried fruits.....	10,564	10	
Other miscellaneous articles.....	769,313	783,642	82,506
Estimated amount short returned at Inland ports.....	3,084,322	3,070,652	2,922,072
Total.....	81,382,072	80,272,456	83,257,586

Increase
in various
articles.

263. Out of the 73 articles enumerated in the foregoing table there was an increase in 40, the principal increases having been in exports of salmon, lumber, square timber, cattle, cheese, agricultural implements and leather. Special tables with reference to the exports of agricultural produce will be found in the subsequent chapter on agriculture.

Value of
exports
the pro-
duce of
Canada by
countries
1880, 1890.

264. The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of Canada, in each class, during the last five years, showing the countries to which exported, and distinguishing between British possessions and foreign countries:—

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE
YEARS 1886 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO
WHICH EXPORTED, AND DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN BRITISH
POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

MINE.

COUNTRIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Possessions—					
Great Britain.....	589,832	477,722	478,260	422,355	630,815
Newfoundland.....	146,128	135,073	146,222	153,311	167,075
British West Indies.....	10,752	4,379	1,897	4,130	12,170
“ East “.....	2,556				
“ Guiana.....	2,465	1,017	2,184	702	3,474
“ Africa.....	296				
Hong Kong.....					7,254
Gibraltar.....			460		
Total.....	752,029	618,191	629,023	580,498	820,788
Foreign Countries—					
United States.....	3,115,696	3,085,431	3,341,308	3,753,351	3,963,257
Spanish West Indies.....	15,926	4,932	1,960	7,640	11,994
Danish “.....	1,936			586	300
Sandwich Islands.....	11,428	27,664	7,839	17,380	10,312
Saint Pierre.....	15,315	15,040	16,312	16,564	19,905
Belgium.....		3,384	1,432	6,000	900
Mexico.....	1,500	875	10,570	10,178	
Spain.....			340		500
Germany.....	22,294	43,452	46,053	15,856	17,067
France.....	3,610	1,246	2,970	5,181	1,132
Brazil.....					2,205
Sweden and Norway.....	322	494		1,200	197
China.....			12,950		
Portugal.....	860				
U. S. of Colombia.....	3,277			796	
Morocco.....	2,754				
Russia in Asia.....	4,200				
Japan.....		5,250	40,180	4,000	7,200
Total.....	3,199,118	3,187,768	3,481,914	3,838,672	4,034,969
Grand Total.....	3,951,147	3,805,959	4,110,937	4,419,170	4,855,757

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Conti*

FISHERIES.				
COUNTRIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Possessions—				
Great Britain	1,586,771	1,704,190	1,544,901	1,249,928
Newfoundland	2,405	15,529	27,705	1,509
British West Indies	919,330	820,849	1,130,130	1,248,853
“ Africa			500	13,452
“ Possessions in China			125	
Mauritius			200	
British Guiana	100,806	125,165	118,979	152,514
“ Possessions, South Atlantic	20			
Australia	38,978	59,646	130,637	157,932
Total	2,648,310	2,725,379	2,953,177	2,824,188
Foreign Countries—				
United States	2,587,548	2,717,509	3,123,853	2,839,988
Spanish West Indies	627,563	641,024	919,953	791,074
French “	80,010	49,295	47,073	15,374
Danish “	18,242	16,199	18,988	37,378
Saint Pierre	1,926	547	10,934	14,928
Greece			7,804	
Brazil	340,315	414,086	330,455	320,351
Uruguay			1,200	
France	232,007	80,866	173,082	145,711
U. S. of Colombia			4,462	10,405
Spain			7,864	11,100
Portugal	195,665	102,603	126,492	119,406
Italy	101,130	105,881	52,168	57,684
Belgium			676	4,056
Madeira	2,485	1,340	450	2,700
Norway and Sweden				650
China	1,250		554	21
Sandwich Islands	1,769		2,634	355
Germany	2,895	11,808	7,113	11,200
Japan				
Dutch Guiana				
Argentine Republic	648			1,860
Chili	335		1,100	3,106
Portuguese Possessions in Africa	1,290	8,733	3,151	
Denmark		480		
St. Domingo				481
French Guiana				
Total	4,195,078	4,150,431	4,840,006	4,388,020
Grand Total	6,843,388	6,875,810	7,793,183	7,212,208

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—Continued.

FOREST.

COUNTRIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Possessions—					
Great Britain	10,839,727	9,445,491	8,932,177	10,197,529	14,098,865
Newfoundland	61,995	45,988	36,076	44,103	52,854
British West Indies	150,840	157,889	197,405	184,499	186,602
Possessions in South Atlantic	5,650				
British Africa	27,110	12,646			4,840
" Guiana	33,609	40,670	35,491	41,834	47,096
Gibraltar	12,268	8,129			3,201
Australia	148,592	126,049	180,885	335,207	122,012
Labrador			83		
Total	11,339,793	9,836,862	9,382,177	10,803,172	14,516,070
Foreign Countries—					
United States	8,545,406	9,353,506	10,622,338	11,043,023	10,247,640
Spanish West Indies	56,176	62,537	72,223	126,026	115,967
French	5,315	1,540	1,798	1,034	6,414
Danish	1,356	331	4,309	5,925	6,834
Dutch		6,309			
" Guiana		1,606			378
Harti		2,122			
Saint Pierre	30,578	21,606	32,804	29,618	22,447
U. S. of Colombia				799	
St. Domingo				1,949	
Brazil	4,980	12,833	1,060	13,118	4,915
Peru	6,064	38,073	16,994	31,113	36,435
Chili	26,388	33,828	108,592	67,137	105,240
Uruguay	36,430	150,965	69,516	73,787	36,858
Argentine Republic	549,037	466,186	623,800	560,956	720,001
France	214,251	250,248	134,249	117,279	134,088
Germany	714	665	1,633	6,411	22,734
Spain	52,534	70,420	42,990	1,600	68,234
Portugal	44,971	42,247	29,329	46,615	57,333
Belgium		1,729	6,083	100	5,748
Austria				55	
Moscow	20,230	3,688			
Madeira	14,948	11,908	16,141	16,751	11,324
Zanzibar				135	
China	49,434	36,280	56,775	53,898	26,399
French Possessions in Africa	13,576	12,215	4,846	5,075	
Mexico			23,009	5,603	
Spanish Possessions in Africa	3,832	2,148	11,774	13,641	13,421
Portuguese Possessions in Africa	1,701	3,586	4,360	1,324	
Holland	7,587	13,566		1,101	
French Possessions, all other			28,081		
Italy	7,471	19,690	2,398	2,358	5,506
Japan		22,728	5,589	3,514	7,280

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Contin*

COUNTRIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries— <i>Concl.</i>				
French Guiana.....	975			
Samoan Islands.....				
Russia in Asia.....	864			10,920
Sandwich Islands.....		5,324		
Total.....	9,694,818	10,647,884	11,920,697	12,239,835
Grand Total.....	21,034,611	20,484,746	21,302,814	23,043,007

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

British Possessions—	14,814,672	16,315,474	16,571,072	16,227,060	18
Great Britain.....	368,040	415,212	372,295	308,013	
Newfoundland.....	14,914	7,804	12,977	21,662	
British West Indies.....	335	655	753	28	
“ Guiana.....			220		
Australia.....				750	
Labrador.....					
Total.....	15,197,961	16,739,145	16,957,317	16,557,513	18
Foreign Countries—					
United States.....	6,742,789	7,291,369	7,595,743	7,137,000	5
Danish West Indies.....	1,309	3,791	5,386	1,227	
Spanish “.....		156		639	
Saint Pierre.....	55,806	62,855	55,540	64,581	
U. S. of Colombia.....			107	1,415	
Brazil.....			62		
Germany.....	66,078	74,582	50,649	66,280	
Belgium.....		74,875	450	30,900	
Japan.....			248	791	
Austria.....				2	
France.....	640	15	52,920	33,820	
China.....	850	149	875	533	
Total.....	6,867,472	7,507,792	7,761,980	7,337,194	6
Grand Total.....	22,065,433	24,246,937	24,719,297	23,894,707	25

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

British Possessions—					
Great Britain.....	7,729,264	9,438,408	4,292,640	3,674,055	3
Newfoundland.....	746,441	821,652	596,693	385,258	
British West Indies.....	107,808	132,814	76,800	105,173	
“ East Indies.....	150				
“ Guiana.....	38,076	38,380	46,220	23,413	
Labrador.....			350	900	
Total.....	8,621,739	10,431,254	5,012,703	4,188,799	4

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries—					
United States.....	8,752,994	7,966,248	10,306,278	9,125,707	7,519,253
British West Indies	30,817	36,028	18,917	30,856	106,485
French ".....	582	322			100
Danish ".....	2,096	525	1,221	1,006	1,201
St. Pierre.....	32,374	23,088	29,825	22,521	20,200
Azores.....	25	363			
France.....	74,785	10	9,783	1,907	1,595
Germany.....	134,969	259,000	49,825	17,011	184,449
Greece.....		109,215	7,057	21,828	29,555
Ireland.....					450
Italy.....			104	170	319
Japan.....			425	248	351
S. of Colombia.....			222	644	472
Norway.....				3,310	
Portugal.....	61				
Sweden.....				104	162
French Guiana.....	1,797				320
Portuguese Possessions in Africa.....	540				
Switzerland.....		57			
Madagascar.....		125			
Total.....	9,031,040	8,394,981	10,423,657	9,225,312	7,864,912
Grand Total.....	17,652,779	18,826,235	15,436,360	13,414,111	11,908,030

MANUFACTURES.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Foreign Possessions—					
Great Britain.....	1,026,861	1,270,162	1,762,894	1,679,359	1,816,147
Newfoundland.....	182,919	169,272	242,140	255,035	250,325
British West Indies.....	40,137	36,279	45,827	36,396	61,902
French East Indies.....	2,890	6,398	1,196	80	8,663
French Guiana.....	2,443	4,368	2,848	2,217	2,037
French Africa.....	14,912	20,934	25,907	14,361	17,712
Honduras.....					2,200
Australia.....	72,068	82,426	132,948	164,084	273,379
New Zealand.....	3,720	585	2,186	48,832	19,679
Labrador.....					
Malta.....	42		244	91	202
Total.....	1,345,992	1,590,424	2,216,197	2,200,455	2,452,246
Foreign Countries—					
United States.....	1,207,356	1,289,052	1,632,025	1,822,948	2,667,282
British West Indies.....	10,281	14,752	5,350	17,485	16,676
Danish ".....	2,425	426	771	667	1,077
French ".....		29		4,000	2,800
St. Pierre.....	106,040	33,987	64,366	57,665	30,697
Mexico.....	218	226	3,021	5,281	9,480

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Foreign Countries—Concluded</i>					
U. S. of Colombia	36		89	5,740	1,075
Brazil	6,731	2,100	1,688	1,310	615
Peru	251				65
Chili	2,318	4,341	31,647	1,730	21,308
Uruguay	4,658	90	217		53
Argentine Republic	24,443	19,741	42,146	138,908	47,000
France	2,178	4,066	9,576	29,476	20,325
Germany	20,555	28,443	37,280	25,901	66,030
Portugal	1,862	307			
Belgium	6,358	30,783	699	1,672	3,169
Sweden and Norway	71,425	44,353	82,613	102,322	380,000
Russia	496		10,164	350	10,200
Austria	3,039	90	4,398	10	
Haiti				8	20
Japan	514	1,913	9,137	2,685	9,250
Sandwich Islands			6,022		374
Turkey	48		526		300
Spain		736	901	432	1,064
Italy		10	524		
China	6,000	1,476	808	8,315	1,540
Central American States		197	52	5,681	1,000
Switzerland	913		750		400
Holland		452		121	507
Denmark		10,000			
Roumania			311	82	323
Ecuador		23			
Portuguese Possessions in Africa		1,955	4	1,625	
French Guiana					90
Total	1,478,145	1,489,548	1,945,085	2,234,494	3,288,939
Grand Total	2,824,137	3,079,972	4,161,282	4,434,949	5,741,184

Proportion to total exports of exports to certain countries.

265. The preceding table gives the several quantities exported to individual countries, and the next table gives the proportions in each class exported to the various countries during the same period, distinguishing between Great Britain and other British possessions and the United States and other foreign countries.

CTIONS TO TOTAL VALUE, OF ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF
IDA, EXPORTED TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN
TRIES, RESPECTIVELY, DURING THE YEARS 1886-1890.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
ain	14.93	12.55	11.63	9.56	12.99
ish Possessions	4.10	3.69	3.67	3.58	3.91
ates	78.86	81.07	81.28	84.93	81.62
ign Countries	2.11	2.69	3.42	1.93	1.48

PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

ain	23.19	24.79	19.82	17.33	32.00
ish Possessions	15.51	14.85	18.07	21.82	14.73
ates	37.81	39.52	40.09	39.38	33.69
ign Countries	23.49	20.84	22.02	21.47	19.58

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

ain	51.82	46.11	41.93	44.26	53.86
ish Possessions	2.09	1.91	2.11	2.63	1.59
ates	40.63	45.66	49.86	47.92	39.14
ign Countries	5.46	6.32	6.10	5.19	5.41

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

ain	67.13	67.29	67.04	67.91	74.00
ish Possessions	1.74	1.75	1.56	1.38	1.19
ates	30.56	30.07	30.73	29.87	23.76
ign Countries	0.57	0.89	0.67	0.84	1.05

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

ain	43.78	50.13	27.81	27.39	30.75
ish Possessions	5.06	5.27	4.66	3.84	3.20
ates	49.58	42.32	66.77	68.03	63.15
ign Countries	1.58	2.28	0.76	0.74	2.90

MANUFACTURES.

ain	36.36	41.24	42.37	37.87	31.63
ish Possessions	11.30	10.40	10.89	11.75	11.08
ates	42.75	41.85	39.22	41.10	46.46
ign Countries	9.59	6.51	7.52	9.28	10.83

Exports of mineral and agricultural products have been
to the United States, the latter being largely composed
y and hay, while by far the largest portion of the
of the forest and of animals have gone to Great Britain,

and there was a large increase in the exports of fisheries 1890 to the latter country.

Exports to foreign countries 1871, 1879, 1889. 266. The following table gives the value of exports of Canadian products during the years 1871, 1879 and 1889 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE, PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME IN THE YEARS, 1871 AND 1889.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1871.	Per-cent. age.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1879.	Per-cent. age.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1889.
British Possessions—	\$		\$		\$
Great Britain	21,599,373	37 48	29,393,424	47 09	33,504,281
British West Indies	2,104,062	3 65	1,943,550	3 11	1,601,543
“ Guiana .....	.....	.....	245,201	0 39	229,708
“ Africa .....	.....	.....	45,467	0 07	27,813
“ North American Provinces	1,456,885	2 52	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	1,483,727	2 38	1,147,681
Labrador .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650
Australasia	26 448	0 05	319,689	0 51	706,672
Other British Possessions	5,120	0 01	13,445	0 02	171
Total	25,191,890	43 71	33,444,503	53 57	37,210,519
Foreign Countries—					
United States	29,320,937	50 88	25,492,029	40 83	39,519,940
France	76,376	0 13	454,487	0 73	333,374
Germany	16,235	0 03	197,069	0 17	142,749
Holland	6,835	0 01	9,713	0 02	1,222
Belgium	57,467	0 10	39,830	0 06	64,756
Italy	144,986	0 25	148,472	0 24	60,642
Portugal	89,495	0 16	135,186	0 22	166,021
Spain	117,079	0 20	46,196	0 07	13,132
Spanish West Indies	1,498,854	2 60	1,227,047	1 97	972,720
French “	194,596	0 34	218,881	0 35	20,608
Danish “	51,136	0 09	76,659	0 12	47,039
South America	720,681	1 25	706,896	1 13	898,396
St. Pierre	66,238	0 11	134,415	0 22	205,882
St. Domingo	28,748	0 05	.....	.....	2,430
Madeira	27,966	0 05	19,873	0 03	19,451
Canary Islands	17,167	0 03	4,167	0 01	.....
Haiti .....	.....	.....	8,852	0 01	112
Mexico .....	.....	.....	33,480	0 05	21,002
Norway and Sweden .....	.....	.....	29,437	0 05	104,172
Russia .....	.....	.....	5,560	0 01	11,270
China .....	.....	.....	52,007	0 08	62,227
Japan .....	.....	.....	4,154	0 01	11,238
Sandwich Islands .....	.....	.....	26,555	0 04	17,735
Brazil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,779
Spanish Possessions in Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,641
Other Foreign Countries	3,338	0 01	5,557	0 01	17,299
Total	32,438,134	56 29	28,986,522	46 43	43,061,937
Grand Total	57,630,024	100 00	62,431,525	100 00	80,272,456

*Included in B. N. A. Provinces.

267. The following tables show the relative values of the several articles imported into Canada from and exported by Canada to Great Britain and the United States in the years 1889 and 1890 :—

Imports and exports of Canada from and to Great Britain and the United States in 1889 and 1890.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
DUTIABLE GOODS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks	143,041	155,190	43,298	57,802
Ale, ginger	3,854	4,046	815	1,068
Horned cattle	5,750	...	21,750	52,675
Horses	4,915	1,752	175,086	106,405
Sheep	13,793	2,645	81,863	107,674
Swine	...	20	37,022	82,964
" slaughtered in bond for exportation.	...	...	250,478	311,448
Animals, all other, N. E. S.	970	793	13,120	17,625
Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls	77	252	23	14
Bags, containing fine salt	6,712	7,061	374	524
Baking powder	252	466	90,561	94,238
Bells and trusses, all kinds	7,739	7,307	14,403	14,046
Bells of any description, except for churches	965	1,805	11,544	16,466
Billiard tables	1,080	3,326	375	1,366
Blacking, shoe, and shoemaker's ink	3,966	7,523	36,421	47,804
Blacklead	6,938	4,694	4,472	5,478
Blueing, laundry, all kinds	15,410	16,594	2,878	3,482
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	406,689	444,899	738,471	758,836
Bookbinders' tools and instruments, including ruling machines, &c.	20,141	22,263	14,723	18,585
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material	24,291	18,852	8,992	8,394
Braces or suspenders	34,206	24,563	13,283	11,994
Brass, and manufactures of	88,347	87,186	313,551	338,349
Breadstuffs, &c., viz. :—				
Arrowroot and tapioca	37,183	33,058	4,363	2,078
Bread and biscuit	2,013	3,747	25,302	23,566
Macaroni, vermicelli, &c.	640	870	2,591	3,453
Rice, rice and sago flour	18,794	7,284	4,141	5,040
Grain of all kinds	1,241	2,677	5,269,162	7,089,842
Flour and meal of all kinds	9,075	18,693	1,467,842	1,048,292
All other breadstuffs, N. E. S.	7,997	12,024	82,805	169,274
Grain, flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water in transitu	...	...	6,199	5,235
Bricks and tiles	41,661	42,240	89,162	62,510

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
DUTABLE GOODS <i>Continued.</i>	\$		\$	\$
British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing	3,128	2,293	11,523	8,807
Brooms, all kinds	34	86	569	1,616
Brushes	24,213	19,473	33,153	34,900
Buttons	118,533	105,968	85,764	79,939
Candles	14,272	13,733	7,791	10,120
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	38	299	6,361	9,487
Carriages, all kinds	23,981	34,934	322,187	234,202
Carriages, parts of	6,612	4,795	47,672	37,460
Carpets	85,422	93,001	5,058	3,384
Cases, jewel, and watch-cases, &c.	3,923	4,691	1,711	3,270
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives, forks, &c.	886		608	1,404
Cement	171,353	228,060	9,641	54,128
Chalk	1,081	1,715	3,518	3,818
Chicory	3,348	3,264	916	2,185
Cider	280	123	2,573	2,528
Clocks and clock springs	13,914	13,486	107,883	96,909
Coal, coke and coal dust	179,600	145,690	3,345,046	3,837,985
Coal tar and coal pitch	5,812	3,745	25,963	15,600
Cocoa matting	4,857	4,476	618	788
Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c.	39,765	49,711	57,456	63,188
Coffee	448	532	83,870	72,659
Collars, cuffs and shirt-fronts, linen or cotton, &c.	21,996	23,395	16,793	19,890
Combs	39,567	39,133	16,258	16,179
Copper, and manufactures of	49,063	69,947	107,005	144,633
Cordage of all kinds	9,011	10,320	61,755	64,047
Cotton, and manufactures of	3,457,847	3,122,811	672,146	755,192
Crapes of all kinds	95,269	84,438	238	368
Crucibles	329	589	1,170	2,175
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	317,968	330,339	615,916	618,903
Earthenware and chinaware	527,004	511,965	62,477	66,996
Electric and galvanic batteries	1,618	* 27,405	17,237	* 356,184
" light, apparatus for	14,725		189,485	
Embroideries	119,105	107,857	10,012	11,784
Emery wheels	114	942	3,812	4,355
Essences	591		1,776	
Excelsior for upholsterers' use			1,540	3,849
Fancy goods	1,298,172	1,234,111	250,158	261,125
Felt	2,606	1,076	8,898	3,779
Fertilizers	1,984	471	12,139	13,973
Fireworks	637	46	8,933	8,744
Fish, fish oil, &c.	46,737	44,568	430,628	462,055
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,413,415	1,377,839	48,743	26,893
Fruits and nuts, dried	186,113	205,179	247,046	323,426
" green	130,680	132,689	419,693	572,943

* Including telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
DUTIABLE GOODS.—Continued.				
Fruits, in cans or packages	323	658	22,832	21,591
Furs, and manufactures of	341,778	381,925	135,594	63,606
Glass	335,362	344,285	451,481	427,051
Gloves and mitts, except leather	229,103	*499,628	17,433	*42,307
Gold and silver, manufactures of	79,570	69,281	119,666	132,032
Grease, axle, &c.		207	14,837	14,487
Gunpowder and other explosives	35,787	30,593	79,035	92,904
Gutta percha and India rubber, manufactures of	321,963	408,844	495,229	518,820
Hair, and manufactures of	7,765	8,845	21,072	22,323
Hats, caps and bonnets	702,457	726,138	553,921	479,398
Hay			6,925	28,186
Honey	165	42	4,753	4,602
Hops	38,631	36,093	103,853	124,590
Ink, writing	17,852	12,153	15,774	14,026
" printing	2,010	2,525	40,705	42,647
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	4,834,751	5,133,979	4,454,699	5,109,791
Ivory, manufactures of		79	429	1,133
Jellies, jams and marmalade	27,383	33,862	2,793	2,297
Jest, manufactures of	174	211	20	4
Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of	123,195	109,936	334,364	319,133
Lead, and manufactures of	265,175	341,339	15,749	21,910
Leather, and manufactures of	399,968	179,545	839,758	795,562
Limes	27		9,324	5,360
Lithographic stones, not engraved	1	398	3,925	3,493
Machine card clothing	10,865	12,700	10,434	6,974
Magic lanterns	1,149	779	860	1,965
Malt	1,373	1,849	31,319	33,503
Extract of malt for medicinal purposes	53	196	2,553	3,275
Marble, and manufactures of	1,135	1,833	98,493	88,013
Mats and rugs, all kinds	39,167	49,398	18,104	18,862
Metal, and manufactures of	96,809	94,924	256,944	248,149
Musical instruments, and parts of	21,352	17,990	378,416	319,050
Oil, coal and kerosene, &c., refined, and products of	32	431	522,826	547,376
Oil, all other	348,681	407,843	260,119	307,057
Oil cloth	153,453	159,748	40,790	50,748
Packages	116,931	130,592	155,455	194,509
Paints and colours	316,867	333,780	115,598	123,005
Paper, and manufactures of	497,462	471,647	663,546	682,805
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	95,675	91,112	10,315	8,286
Provisions, viz.:				
Butter	431	1,130	143,818	247,220
Cheese	3,242	4,287	627,001	1,188,068
Lard	219	258	642,486	295,983
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	813	1,398	335,185	328,991
Beef	723	1,072	205,875	290,655
Pork	15	2,320	1,024,040	874,187
Meat, all other	6,997	12,738	134,238	193,736

* Including leather.

CHAPTER IV.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES—	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
DUTIABLE GOODS—Concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salt.....	23,383	31,264	16,119	26,084
Seeds and roots.....	27,419	43,203	59,592	180,215
Silk, and manufactures of.....	2,606,994	2,306,139	121,192	134,936
Soap, all kinds.....	25,511	31,714	70,949	92,500
Spices.....	160,663	162,871	53,773	36,606
Spirits and wine.....	365,402	414,528	66,123	73,500
Starch.....	19,631	21,743	35,427	41,543
Stone, and manufactures of.....	65,333	55,297	135,882	228,362
Sugar.....	53,190	229,353	496,658	521,235
Molasses.....	85	815	238,215	152,573
Confectionery and sugar candy.....	49,968	63,954	59,120	68,052
Tea.....			73,957	123,411
Tinware, and all manufactures of tin.....	5,217	6,276	85,972	75,119
Tobacco and cigars.....	11,089	11,052	91,245	78,432
Trees, fruit and shade, vines, &c.....		1,150		88,360
Turpentine, spirits of.....	63	1,196	194,650	220,847
Varnish.....	24,621	27,717	57,622	59,082
Vegetables.....	6,693	13,109	144,194	193,025
Watches, and parts of.....	18,878	11,707	463,011	512,007
Wood, and manufactures of.....	67,008	62,520	1,518,613	1,537,486
Woollen manufactures.....	9,537,569	10,114,249	131,219	140,082
All other dutiable goods.....	330,703	725,409	1,026,395	1,101,206
FREE GOODS.				
Coal, anthracite.....	24,415	9,066	5,173,066	4,586,661
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort.....	46,878	8,182	17,808	45,515
Salt.....	203,208	206,633	3,298	756
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, N.E.S.....	31	137	358,797	256,100
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or other- wise manufactured.....	2,283	1,853	510,010	638,244
Horses (improvement of stock).....	201,031	128,139	254,227	262,439
Cattle.....	16,715	19,540	27,275	26,855
Other animals.....	17,479	21,312	1,311	7,761
Bristles.....	15,662	17,205	41,459	51,436
Eggs.....	29	69	91,172	89,444
Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed.....	117,590	76,835	290,411	248,484
Grease for use of soap stock.....			173,405	154,855
Hides.....	47,908	30,177	1,521,499	1,660,553
Silk, raw.....	24,461	155	112,287	193,326
Wool, unmanufactured.....	469,630	678,097	698,067	691,599

IVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
GOODS— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	793	.....	93,767	97,527
.....	67	5	614,398	748,384
seed.....	988,656	626,932	215,417	143,036
plans, vines, &c.....	4,088	2,388	122,989	32,535
unmanufactured, for Excise.....	1,596	5,444	1,282,400	1,352,197
.....	6,642	10,961	568,503	208,513
ches.....	12,504	7,236	20,686	14,553
.....	36,779	31,820	185,484	190,707
.....	13,117	8,902	3,599,457	3,530,347
chemicals and medicines, &c.....	591,981	566,013	618,998	662,504
ies.....	197,294	184,069	237,324	234,835
ines.....				
crude, Indian rubber, un- cured.....	32,971	7,816	638,098	528,513
cum.....	43,408	52,011	15,313	16,472
r the manufacture of bags	283,295	175,389	.....	.....
and steel, &c., and manu- of.....	3,377,570	3,677,908	763,156	879,418
magazines and weekly liter- s, unbound.....	22,763	28,586	55,050	42,612
t and palm.....	11,249	10,818	76,963	101,227
manufacture of paper.....	33,807	67,287	88,743	124,244
, sawn only.....	5,782	3,174	22,242	24,488
.....	54,933	.....	18,436	.....
the use of the Dominion ent, &c.....	449,036	463,570	197,947	123,401
the use of the Army and	117,733	363,041	4,295	6,976
N.E.S.....	163,960	192,757	.....	.....
or water colour.....	65,632	106,874	24,223	68,411
ts.....	409,009	327,460	1,371,733	1,469,268
reen and Japan.....	1,443,482	1,374,725	.....	.....
lion, except United States n.....	66,200	113,232	508,021	926,312
ptions, articles of.....	23,426	.....	6,404	.....
goods.....	453,338	514,989	898,076	1,194,548
Total.....	42,249,555	43,501,705	56,368,990	60,440,246

1 in bags.

be remarked that many articles of import, which are produce of South America and the West Indies, are to the United States, from which country they are second hand—as coffee, sugar, hides, &c.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN
AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asbestos	20,540	36,459	290,979	408,800
Coal	74,459	78,417	1,937,754	2,136,000
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c.		500	623,479	656,522
Gypsum, crude			188,789	191,623
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene			18,307	15,735
Ore, antimony	1,942	1,115		406
“ copper and fine copper	30	135,010	202,754	109,327
“ iron	30	2,710	60,259	28,656
Manganese			20,027	57,687
Silver	1,100	17,600	167,165	184,015
Phosphates	322,269	335,845	32,464	34,182
Stone and marble, unwrought	100		44,338	665,048
Oysters, fresh	496	160	224	213
Lobsters, fresh			110,835	140,039
“ canned	444,979	436,432	490,504	460,317
Fish, all kinds	659,662	2,096,314	2,076,463	2,052,565
Fish oil	18,333	27,035	36,642	132,818
Furs and skins of marine animals	121,509	147,164	90,865	171,474
Ashes, pot and pearl	84,032	61,014	33,253	33,645
Bark, tanning			154,699	141,144
Fire-wood			339,990	281,125
Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles	538		96,726	92,326
Legs	8,627	672	564,620	681,308
Lumber	6,971,109	9,693,830	8,265,004	7,844,971
Masts and spars	5,276	5,399	2,528	11,986
Shingles and shingle bolts	*240	*6,685	*368,312	301,908
Sleepers and railway ties	765	6,726	469,793	2,044,913
Stave bolts			122,606	110,093
Shooks, box and other	14,064	23,113	363,340	141,327
Timber, square	3,109,976	4,274,500	9,365	4,491
Horses	26,975	17,925	2,113,782	1,887,885
Horned cattle	4,992,161	6,565,315	488,266	104,623
Swine			4,448	1,776
Sheep	303,009	486,299	918,334	761,565
Poultry and other animals	1,127	1,623	110,793	105,612
Bones			34,294	46,873
Butter	174,027	184,105	7,879	5,059
Cheese	8,871,205	9,349,731	31,473	6,425
Eggs	18	820	2,156,725	1,793,104
Furs, dressed	27,738	1,147	3,790	15,557
“ undressed	1,366,215	1,153,280	430,177	396,453
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	7,070	28,082	454,105	470,466
Honey		8	52	163
Lard	8,192	6,061	13	1
Bacon	359,921	606,251	88	81
Hams	18,815	22,364	4	25
Beef	1,752	961	3,299	1,843
Mutton			6,064	2,261
Pork	748	506	1,019	195
Meats, canned	28,841	107,817	756	108

*Shingles only.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
other, N.E.S.	\$ 18,561	\$ 32,571	\$ 98,097	\$ 36,337
.....	.....	.....	16,135	7,103
.....	470	.....	216,918	235,466
.....	54,237	68,340	10,874	14,103
.....	.....	.....	121,807	175,563
.....	1,277,577	835,545	230,108	149,479
other, green. ....	.....	131	80,198	44,640
.....	3,838	12,017	6,454,603	4,582,562
.....	.....	.....	405,534	249,323
.....	750	138,371	6,729	8,527
.....	1,001,078	1,286,045	312,650	445,547
.....	.....	.....	19,277	113,320
.....	439,863	379,893	26,591	6,589
other 15	15	187	40,083	18,246
eat 388,376	388,376	387,309	8,314	32,055
..... 152,516	152,516	201,518	23,900	44,839
..... 84,619	84,619	109,634	822,381	922,797
.....	.....	.....	105,183	149,310
.....	245	.....	192,576	308,915
.....	.....	30	19,807	24,118
other 542	542	1,383	63,613	96,079
al implements.	45,379	71,435	9,730	3,089
aphlets, maps, &c.	16,559	13,213	20,681	27,562
arts, waggons, &c.	1,781	1,630	22,058	12,573
and wearing apparel	3,967	5,315	49,563	39,704
rope and twine.	820	315	5,602	1,988
.....	6,926	4,446	127,806	101,455
hemlock bark.	156,312	158,437	.....	.....
.....	3,103	3,787	3,758	4,125
.....	.....	1,387	23,488	20,253
or plaster, ground ....	.....	.....	42	628
achines 39,694	39,694	24,114	9,135	8,039
steel, manufactures of.	96,036	66,938	95,786	112,141
askum. ....	.....	.....	25,596	26,442
ole and upper 586,366	586,366	644,501	19,289	8,653
manufactures of.	64,691	62,808	21,265	38,253
ement 10	10	130,493	175,242	.....
struments.	231,825	247,758	30,783	24,367
.....	17,171	3,901	45,920	38,461
to other countries.	57,220	.....	15,500	700
.....	22,542	925	6,537	.....
ught, and marble.	123	515	22,438	24,792
l furniture.	25,172	41,684	163,394	132,197
hes and blinds.	23,701	69,380	21,643	.....
g, churns, &c.	6,186	9,053	3,345	4,912
ufactures of wood.	190,861	229,627	222,130	319,575
.....	14,763	6,919	11,309	2,390
ied 22	22	2,502	4,626	.....
articles of Export.	332,393	419,783	2,126,956	2,264,334
Total.	33,504,281	41,499,149	36,449,288	33,291,207

Imports
and ex-
ports of
Canada by
Countries,
1890.

268. The next table gives the imports from and exports of Canada to the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign countries, during the year 1890, with the percentage of the total amount in each case :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1890.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM.		EXPORTS TO.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	\$		\$	
United States.	60,440,246	49.60	40,522,810	41.88
Great Britain.	43,501,705	35.70	48,353,604	49.98
Germany.	3,969,629	3.26	507,143	0.53
France.	2,664,685	2.19	278,552	0.29
British West Indies.	1,298,464	1.07	1,493,446	1.54
" Other "	2,109,848	1.73	1,225,298	1.27
+ " British Possessions.	554,373	0.45	237,609	0.25
Japan.	1,258,763	1.03	26,825	0.02
South America.	658,717	0.54	1,346,070	1.39
China.	861,047	0.71	34,926	0.04
Belgium.	735,894	0.60	41,814	0.04
Newfoundland.	470,434	0.39	1,185,739	1.23
Spain.	404,080	0.33	69,788	0.07
Holland.	484,074	0.40	1,042	0.00
Switzerland.	315,534	0.26	400	0.00
Turkey.	118,065	0.10	500	0.00
Italy.	258,877	0.21	81,059	0.08
Greece.	115,486	0.09	.....	.....
Austria.	195,442	0.16	.....	.....
Portugal.	89,877	0.07	207,777	0.22
Norway and Sweden.	25,315	0.02	380,696	0.39
Australasia.	205,255	0.17	490,707	0.51
Russia.	7,697	0.01	10,250	0.01
Denmark.	2,553	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre.	41,453	0.03	184,782	0.19
Dutch East Indies.	313,157	0.26	.....	.....
Other Countries.	761,571	0.62	68,222	0.07
Total.	121,853,241	100.00	96,749,149	100.00

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. + Not elsewhere specified.

Trade
with
Great
Britain
and
United
States.

269. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports therefrom by \$4,851,989, and, with the exception of 1881, were the largest in the history of the Dominion, while the imports from the United States were in excess of the exports to the same by \$19,917,436. The total trade with Great Britain showed

an increase of \$11,500,718 over the preceding year, and that with the United States an increase of \$1,071,662, being increases of 14 per cent and 1 per cent respectively. The trade with Great Britain formed 42·02 per cent. of the total trade, as compared with 39·31 per cent. in 1889, an increase of 2·71 per cent., and the trade with the United States formed 46·18 per cent., as compared with 48·86 per cent. in 1889, a decrease of 2·68 per cent.; the combined trade with the two countries forming 88 per cent. of the aggregate trade, being the same proportion as in the three preceding years.

270. According to the Report of the Foreign commerce of the United States for 1890, 4·99 per cent. of their imports were from British North America, including Newfoundland, and 4·56 per cent. of their exports went to the same. These proportions would not agree with Canadian figures, as there is, and probably always will be, a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line.

271. The two countries, Great Britain and the United States, absorbed 91·86 per cent. of the total exports, and of the remainder 5·43 per cent. were sent to the West Indies, South America and Newfoundland, leaving only 2·71 per cent. to be divided among all other countries. Efforts are now being made by the Government to extend the trade of Canada with the West Indies, in furtherance of which a very large display of Canadian products and manufactures was made at the exhibition held at Kingston, Jamaica, in the early part of the year. The exports to nine countries exceeded the imports from the same, viz.: Great Britain, British West Indies, South America, Newfoundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Australasia, Russia and St. Pierre.

272. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1889 and 1890. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over \$100.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF
IMPORTS INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.**

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	56,368,990	60,440,246	4,071,256	
Great Britain.....	42,240,555	43,501,705	1,252,150	
Germany.....	3,858,983	3,969,629	110,646	
France.....	2,225,251	2,664,685	439,434	
Spanish West Indies.....	1,856,651	2,081,964	225,313	
Brazil.....	1,217,305	590,880		626,425
Japan.....	1,197,277	1,258,763	61,486	
British West Indies.....	1,062,639	1,208,464	236,425	
China.....	717,869	861,047	143,178	
Spanish Possessions in Pacific Ocean.....	686,877	709,756	22,879	
Belgium.....	537,526	735,894	198,368	
Newfoundland.....	488,985	470,434		18,551
Spain.....	406,015	404,080		1,935
Holland.....	405,393	484,074	78,681	
Australia.....	229,464	205,243		24,221
Austria.....	220,216	195,442		24,774
British Guiana.....	203,130	255,415	50,285	
Greece.....	169,324	115,486		53,838
Switzerland.....	169,194	315,534	146,340	
Italy.....	155,490	258,877	103,387	
British East Indies.....	141,197	186,385	45,188	
Turkey.....	135,202	118,065		17,227
British Africa.....	109,503	57,763		51,740
St. Pierre.....	89,119	41,453		47,666
Portugal.....	75,902	89,877	13,975	
Venezuela.....	75,216	66,250		8,966
Dutch East Indies.....	48,149	313,157	265,008	
Mauritius.....		54,810	54,810	
Siam.....	40,414	23,895		16,519
Norway and Sweden.....	22,296	25,315	3,019	
Spanish Possessions in Africa.....		837	837	
French West Indies.....	17,850	15,087		2,763
Russia.....	11,889	7,697		4,192
Danish West Indies.....	10,084	8,539		1,545
United States of Colombia.....	5,297	1,587		3,710
Central American States.....	4,306	25,758	21,452	
Denmark.....	3,093	2,553		540
Portuguese Possessions in Africa.....	2,417	121		2,296
Haiti.....	1,484			1,484
Peru.....	1,286			1,286
Mexico.....	880	111		769
Dutch West Indies.....	806	258		548
Iceland.....		273	273	
French Possessions in Africa.....		169	169	
Other Countries.....	917	663		254
Total.....	115,224,931	121,858,241	6,633,310	

73. There was an increase in imports from twenty-three countries and a decrease from twenty-two, the largest increases being \$4,071,256 and \$1,252,150 in imports from the United States and Great Britain respectively. The trade with Germany continues to grow steadily. The largest decrease was in the trade with Brazil, which fell off \$626,425. The imports from St. Pierre et Miquelon consist principally of fish landed at Nova Scotian ports, and afterwards shipped out of the country.

74. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890. The amount imported for home consumption in 1890 has only been exceeded in four years since Confederation, and was larger than in any year since 1883. The largest increases were from Great Britain and the United States, the increase from the former country amounting to \$1,072,852, and from the latter country to \$1,754,533. The other principal increases were from Germany, France, British West Indies, Belgium, Switzerland and Dutch East Indies. The decreases were from Brazil, Spanish West Indies and Spanish Possessions in the Pacific Ocean were considerable. The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1888 was \$16.68, in 1889 \$21.66, and in 1890 \$21.74. The amount per head is, however, not nearly so large as it used to be, owing to the large increase in home production and interprovincial trade.

and there was a large increase in the exports of fisheries 1890 to the latter country.

Exports to foreign countries 1871, 1879, 1889. 266. The following table gives the value of exports of Canadian products during the years 1871, 1879 and 1889 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME IN THE YEARS, 1871 AND 1889.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1871.	Per- cent. age.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1879.	Per- cent. age.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1889.
British Possessions—	\$		\$		\$
Great Britain	21,599,373	37.48	29,393,424	47.09	33,504,281
British West Indies	2,104,062	3.65	1,943,550	3.11	1,601,543
" Guiana			245,201	0.39	220,708
" Africa			43,467	0.07	27,813
" North American Pro- vinces	1,436,887	2.52			
Newfoundland			1,483,727	2.38	1,147,681
Labrador					1,650
Australasia	26,448	0.05	319,689	0.51	706,672
Other British Possessions...	5,120	0.01	13,445	0.02	171
Total	25,121,890	43.71	33,444,503	53.57	37,210,519
Foreign Countries—					
United States	29,320,937	50.88	25,492,029	40.83	39,519,940
France	76,376	0.13	454,487	0.73	333,374
Germany	16,235	0.03	107,069	0.17	142,749
Holland	6,835	0.01	9,713	0.02	1,222
Belgium	57,467	0.10	39,830	0.06	64,756
Italy	144,986	0.25	148,472	0.24	60,042
Portugal	89,495	0.16	135,186	0.22	166,021
Spain	117,079	0.20	46,196	0.07	13,132
Spanish West Indies	1,498,854	2.60	1,227,047	1.97	972,720
French	194,596	0.34	218,881	0.35	20,608
Danish	51,136	0.09	76,659	0.12	47,639
South America	720,681	1.25	706,896	1.13	898,396
St. Pierre	66,238	0.11	134,415	0.22	265,882
St. Domingo	28,748	0.05			2,430
Madeira	27,966	0.05	19,873	0.03	19,451
Canary Islands	17,167	0.03	4,167	0.01	
Haiti			8,852	0.01	112
Mexico			33,480	0.05	21,002
Norway and Sweden			29,437	0.05	104,172
Russia			5,560	0.01	11,376
China			52,007	0.08	62,927
Japan			4,134	0.01	11,338
Sandwich Islands			26,555	0.04	17,735
Brazil					334,779
Spanish Possessions in Africa					13,641
Other Foreign Countries...	3,338	0.01	5,557	0.01	17,299
Total	32,438,134	56.29	28,986,522	46.43	43,061,937
Grand Total	57,630,024	100.00	62,431,525	100.00	80,272,456

* Included in B. N. A. Provinces.

267. The following tables show the relative values of the several articles imported into Canada from and exported by Canada to Great Britain and the United States in the years 1889 and 1890:—

Imports and exports of Canada from and to Great Britain and the United States in 1889 and 1890.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
DUTIABLE GOODS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks	143,041	155,190	43,298	57,802
Ale, ginger	3,854	4,946	815	1,068
Horned cattle	5,750	..	21,750	52,675
Horses	4,015	1,752	175,086	106,405
Sheep	13,793	2,045	81,863	107,674
Swine	..	20	37,022	82,964
" slaughtered in bond for exportation.	..	..	250,478	311,448
Animals, all other, N.E.S.	970	793	13,120	17,625
Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls	77	252	23	14
Bags, containing fine salt	6,712	7,061	374	524
Baking powder	252	466	90,561	94,238
Belts and trusses, all kinds	7,739	7,307	14,403	14,046
Bells of any description, except for churches	965	1,805	11,544	16,466
Billiard tables	1,080	3,326	375	1,366
Blacking, shoe, and shoemaker's ink	3,966	7,523	36,421	47,804
Blacklead	6,338	4,694	4,472	5,478
Blueing, laundry, all kinds	15,410	16,594	2,878	3,482
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	406,689	444,899	738,471	758,336
Bookbinders' tools and instruments, including ruling machines, &c	20,141	22,263	14,723	18,585
Boots, shoe and stay laces of any material	24,291	18,852	8,992	8,394
Braces or suspenders	34,206	24,563	13,283	11,994
Brass, and manufactures of	88,347	87,186	313,351	338,349
Broadstuffs, &c., viz. :—				
Arrowroot and tapioca	37,183	33,058	4,363	2,078
Bread and biscuit	2,013	3,747	25,302	23,596
Macaroni, vermicelli, &c.	640	870	2,591	3,453
Rice, rice and sago flour	18,794	7,284	4,141	5,040
Grain of all kinds	1,241	2,677	5,369,162	7,089,842
Flour and meal of all kinds	9,075	18,693	1,467,842	1,048,202
All other broadstuffs, N.E.S.	7,997	12,024	82,805	169,274
Grain, flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water in transitu	..	..	6,190	5,235
Bricks and tiles	41,661	42,240	89,162	62,510

CHAPTER IV.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c. - *Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
DUTIABLE GOODS— <i>Continued.</i>				
	\$		\$	\$
British gum, dressing, sizing cream and enamel sizing	3,128	2,293	11,523	8,562
Brooms, all kinds	34	86	569	1,671
Brushes	24,213	19,473	33,153	34,972
Buttons	118,533	105,968	85,764	72,925
Candles	14,272	13,733	7,791	10,127
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manu- factured	38	299	6,361	9,487
Carriages, all kinds	23,931	34,934	322,187	234,262
Carriages, parts of	6,612	4,795	47,672	37,869
Carpets	85,422	93,001	5,058	3,384
Cases, jewel, and watch-cases, &c.	3,923	4,691	1,711	3,276
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives, forks, &c.	886		608	1,404
Cement	171,353	228,060	9,641	54,128
Chalk	1,081	1,715	3,518	3,818
Chicory	3,348	3,264	916	2,185
Cider	280	123	2,573	2,528
Clocks and clock springs	13,914	13,486	107,883	96,901
Coal, coke and coal dust	179,600	145,690	3,345,046	3,837,466
Coal tar and coal pitch	5,812	3,745	25,983	15,600
Cocoa matting	4,857	4,476	618	788
Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c.	39,765	49,711	57,456	63,187
Coffee	448	532	83,870	72,659
Collars, cuffs and shirt-fronts, linen or cotton, &c.	21,996	23,395	16,793	19,891
Combs	39,567	39,133	16,258	16,171
Copper, and manufactures of	49,063	69,947	107,005	144,000
Cordage of all kinds	9,011	10,320	61,755	64,900
Cotton, and manufactures of	3,457,847	3,122,811	672,146	755,000
Crapes of all kinds	95,269	84,438	238	
Crucibles	329	589	1,170	2,000
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines ..	317,968	330,339	615,916	618,000
Earthenware and chinaware	527,004	511,995	62,477	60,000
Electric and galvanic batteries	1,618	27,465	17,237	30,000
" light, apparatus for	14,725		189,485	
Embroideries	119,105	107,857	10,012	7,000
Emery wheels	114	942	3,812	
Essences	591		1,776	
Excelsior for upholsterers' use			1,540	
Fancy goods	1,298,172	1,234,111	250,158	240,000
Felt	2,606	1,076	8,898	
Fertilizers	1,984	471	12,130	
Fireworks	637	46	8,933	
Fish, fish oil, &c.	46,737	44,568	430,628	
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,415,415	1,377,839	48,743	
Fruits and nuts, dried	186,113	205,179	247,046	
" green	130,680	132,680	419,693	

* Including telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO
CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 TO
1890.—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain	39,298,721	42,317,389	43,390,241
United States	48,481,848	50,637,440	52,291,973
France	2,244,784	2,228,683	2,615,602
Germany	3,364,563	3,692,570	3,778,993
Other European Countries	1,814,549	2,245,026	2,583,146
British West Indies	818,393	1,073,841	1,217,467
Other	2,450,270	2,228,113	1,805,331
Newfoundland	421,509	488,161	469,711
Other British Possessions	523,957	661,035	713,046
Foreign Countries	3,428,416	4,200,289	3,893,074
Total	102,847,100	109,673,447	112,765,584

276. Out of the four periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877. Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of that period, and prices ruled high; the home production was very limited, and interprovincial trade scarcely had any existence.

The following table shows the proportions of imports from the principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the same periods:—

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA ENTERED FOR CON-
SUMPTION FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO AGGREGATE
VALUE OF THE SAME DURING THE PERIODS NAMED.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872. inclusive.	1873 to 1877. inclusive.	1878 to 1882. inclusive.	1883 to 1887. inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain	55.46	48.13	44.03	41.25
United States	35.08	44.24	46.18	45.18
France	1.78	1.68	1.74	1.87
Germany	0.74	0.65	0.83	2.09
Other European Countries	0.83	1.09	1.48	1.92
British West Indies	1.15	0.78	1.38	1.49
Other	1.70	0.91	1.54	1.52
Newfoundland	0.41	0.46	0.42	0.41
Other British Possessions	0.51	0.63	0.59	0.62
Foreign Countries	3.33	4.24	3.75	3.41
B. N. A. Provinces	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Value of
imports
highest
during
1873-1877.

Proportion of
imports from
principal
countries.

Value of
exports,
1889 and
1890.

277. A comparative statement of exports from Canada in the years 1889 and 1890 will be found below :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	43,522,404	40,522,810		2,999,594
Great Britain.....	34,105,126	48,353,694	10,248,568	
Germany.....	143,603	507,143	363,540	
France.....	334,210	278,552		55,658
British West Indies.....	1,658,844	1,493,446		165,398
*Other West Indies.....	1,098,069	1,225,298	127,229	
†Other British Possessions.....	248,899	237,609		11,290
Japan.....	12,047	26,825	14,778	
South America.....	1,241,401	1,346,070	104,669	
China.....	72,127	34,926		37,201
Belgium.....	64,756	41,814		22,942
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1,309,201	†1,185,739		123,462
Spain.....	13,526	69,788	56,262	
Holland.....	1,222	1,042		180
Switzerland.....	15	400	385	
Turkey.....		500	500	
Italy.....	60,062	81,059	20,997	
Austria.....	260			260
Portugal.....	166,021	207,777	41,756	
Norway and Sweden.....	104,172	380,696	276,524	
Australasia.....	710,040	490,707		219,333
Russia.....	11,270	10,250		1,020
Denmark.....	3,310			3,310
St. Pierre.....	220,289	184,782		35,507
Other Countries.....	88,293	68,222		20,071
Total.....	89,189,167	96,749,149	7,559,982	

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. † Not elsewhere specified.
‡ Newfoundland only.

Increase
and de-
crease in
value of
exports.

278. There was a decrease in value of exports to fourteen countries, the largest decrease being in exports to the United States, the value of which showed a decline of three million dollars, the other principal decreases being to British West Indies, Newfoundland and Australasia. The principal increases were in exports to Great Britain (the increase in this case being over ten million dollars), Spain, Germany, South America, and Norway and Sweden.

Value of
exports
the pro-
duce of
Canada,
1868-1890.

279. The value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the years 1868-1890, which are divided into periods similar to those in the preceding table of imports, are given below.

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
Great Britain.....	17,405,848	20,485,898	21,160,987	21,579,427	25,223,785	106,355,845
United States.....	25,349,568	26,718,207	31,734,710	29,320,937	32,844,174	145,967,596
France.....	96,672	133,907	278,420	76,376	102,942	687,617
Germany.....	44,943	61,486	15,535	16,253	36,232	174,431
Other European Countries.....	433,923	266,532	976,134	419,200	423,951	1,919,740
British West Indies.....	1,603,166	1,546,500	1,629,249	2,104,662	2,319,762	9,182,769
Other West.....	1,277,690	1,197,720	1,476,786	1,744,586	1,978,656	7,675,438
Newfoundland.....	1,003,304	970,568	1,092,539	1,069,601	1,176,446	5,312,728
Other British Possessions.....	347,914	413,917	579,354	488,800	659,012	2,489,137
Foreign Countries.....	381,821	606,017	739,976	880,800	1,066,883	3,715,497
Total.....	48,504,869	52,400,772	59,043,590	57,630,024	65,831,083	283,410,368
Great Britain.....	31,431,177	35,830,830	34,173,087	36,308,584	35,491,671	173,325,949
United States.....	36,708,668	33,132,934	27,928,197	28,001,155	24,326,332	150,157,296
France.....	31,907	267,212	212,767	552,723	319,330	1,383,939
Germany.....	76,553	65,511	90,803	125,768	22,468	380,503
Other European Countries.....	424,524	567,433	437,679	629,160	925,161	2,983,667
British West Indies.....	1,939,733	1,958,933	2,254,752	2,133,849	2,171,156	10,438,423
Other.....	1,971,936	1,685,058	1,471,566	1,523,664	1,969,460	8,161,684
Newfoundland.....	1,762,248	1,411,278	1,693,342	1,690,910	1,915,262	8,473,040
Other British Possessions.....	637,149	977,244	964,313	337,287	422,522	1,988,515
Foreign Countries.....	1,554,130	1,545,544	1,183,317	1,038,367	927,184	6,248,532
Total.....	76,538,025	76,741,997	69,760,823	72,491,437	68,030,546	363,511,828

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN
AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asbestos	20,540	36,459	290,979	
Coal	74,459	78,417	1,937,752	
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c.		500	623,479	
Gypsum, crude			188,789	
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene			18,307	
Ore, antimony	1,942	1,115		
" copper and fine copper	30	135,010	202,754	
" iron	30	2,710	60,259	
Manganese			29,027	
Silver	1,100	17,600	167,165	
Phosphates	322,260	355,845	32,464	
Stone and marble, unwrought	100		44,338	
Oysters	496	160	224	
Lobsters, fresh			110,835	
" canned	444,979	436,432	490,504	
Fish, all kinds	659,662	2,096,314	2,076,463	
Fish oil	18,333	27,035	36,642	
Furs and skins of marine animals	121,509	147,164	90,865	
Ashes, pot and pearl	84,632	61,014	33,253	
Bark, tanning			154,699	
Firewood			339,900	
Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles	538		96,726	
Logs	8,627	672	564,620	
Lumber	6,971,109	9,693,830	8,265,004	
Masts and spars	5,276	5,399	2,528	
Shingles and shingle bolts	*240	*6,685	*308,312	
Sleepers and railway ties	765	6,726	469,793	
Stave bolts			122,606	
Shooks, box and other	14,064	23,113	363,340	
Timber, square	3,109,976	4,274,500	9,365	
Horses	26,975	17,925	2,113,782	
Horned cattle	4,992,161	6,565,315	488,266	
Swine			4,448	
Sheep	303,000	486,299	918,334	
Poultry and other animals	1,127	1,623	110,793	
Bones			54,294	
Butter	174,027	184,105	7,879	
Cheese	8,871,205	9,349,731	31,473	
Eggs	18	820	2,156,725	
Furs, dressed	27,738	1,147	3,790	
" undressed	1,363,215	1,153,280	430,177	
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	7,070	28,082	654,105	
Honey			8	
Lard	8,192	6,061	13	
Bacon	359,921	696,251	83	
Hams	18,815	22,364	4	
Beef	1,752	951	3,299	
Mutton			6,064	
Pork	748	506	1,019	
Meats, canned	28,841	107,817	756	

*Shingles only.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1889.	Value, 1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Meats, all other, N.E.S.	18,561	32,571	98,097	36,337
Shawls pelts.			16,135	7,103
Wool.	470		216,918	235,466
Brass.	54,237	68,340	10,874	14,103
Flax.			121,807	175,563
Apples.	1,277,577	835,545	230,108	149,479
Fruits, all other, green.		131	80,198	44,640
Karley.	3,898	12,017	6,454,693	4,582,562
Beans.			405,534	249,323
Onions.	750	138,371	6,729	8,327
Peas.	1,091,078	1,286,045	312,650	445,547
Rye.		19,277		113,320
Wheat.	439,863	379,893	26,591	6,589
Grain, all other.	15	187	49,083	18,246
Flour, wheat.	388,376	387,309	8,314	32,055
Oatmeal.	152,516	201,518	23,900	44,839
Hay.	84,610	109,634	822,381	922,797
Malt.			105,183	149,310
Potatoes.	245		192,576	398,915
Straw.		30	19,807	24,118
Vegetables, other.	542	1,389	63,613	96,079
Agricultural implements.	45,379	71,435	9,730	3,089
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.	16,550	13,213	20,681	27,562
Carriages, carts, wagons, &c.	1,781	1,630	22,058	12,573
Clothing and wearing apparel.	3,967	5,315	49,563	39,704
Cordage, rope and twine.	820	315	5,692	1,988
Cottons.	6,926	4,446	127,806	101,455
Extract of hemlock bark.	156,312	158,437		
Furs.	3,103	3,787	3,758	4,125
Gravelstones.		1,387	23,488	20,253
Gypsum, or plaster, ground.			42	628
Sewing machines.	39,694	24,114	9,135	8,039
Iron and steel, manufactures of.	96,036	66,988	95,786	112,141
Leather and oakum.			25,596	26,442
Leather, sole and upper.	586,366	644,501	19,289	8,653
" manufactures of.	64,691	62,808	21,365	38,253
Lime and cement.		10	130,493	175,242
Medical instruments.	231,825	247,758	30,783	24,367
Oil cake.	17,171	3,901	45,920	38,461
Ships sold to other countries.	57,220		15,500	700
Starch.	22,542	925	6,537	
Stone, wrought, and marble.	123	515	22,438	24,792
Household furniture.	25,172	41,684	163,394	132,197
Doors, sashes and blinds.	23,791	69,380	21,643	
Pails, tubs, rhurns, &c.	6,186	9,053	3,345	4,912
Other manufactures of wood.	190,861	229,627	222,130	319,375
Woolens.	14,763	6,919	11,309	2,390
Fruits, dried.		22	2,502	4,626
All other articles of Export.	332,393	419,783	2,126,956	2,364,334
Total.	33,504,281	41,499,149	36,449,288	33,291,207

Imports
and ex-
ports of
Canada by
Countries,
1890.

268. The next table gives the imports from and exports of Canada to the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign countries, during the year 1890, with the percentage of the total amount in each case:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1890.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM.		EXPORTS TO.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	\$		\$	
United States.....	60,440,246	49 60	40,522,810	41 88
Great Britain.....	43,501,705	35 70	48,353,694	49 38
Germany.....	3,969,629	3 26	507,143	0 53
France.....	2,664,685	2 19	278,552	0 29
British West Indies.....	1,298,464	1 07	1,493,446	1 54
* Other.....	2,105,848	1 73	1,225,298	1 27
+ " British Possessions.....	554,373	0 45	237,609	0 25
Japan.....	1,258,763	1 03	26,825	0 02
South America.....	658,717	0 54	1,346,070	1 39
China.....	861,047	0 71	34,926	0 04
Belgium.....	735,894	0 60	41,814	0 04
Newfoundland.....	470,434	0 39	1,185,739	1 23
Spain.....	404,080	0 33	69,788	0 07
Holland.....	484,074	0 40	1,042	
Switzerland.....	315,534	0 26	400	
Turkey.....	118,065	0 10	500	
Italy.....	258,877	0 21	81,050	0 08
Greece.....	115,486	0 09		
Austria.....	195,442	0 16		
Portugal.....	89,877	0 07	207,777	0 22
Norway and Sweden.....	25,315	0 02	380,606	0 39
Australasia.....	205,255	0 17	490,707	0 51
Russia.....	7,697	0 01	10,250	0 01
Denmark.....	2,553			
St. Pierre.....	41,453	0 03	184,782	0 19
Dutch East Indies.....	313,157	0 26		
Other Countries.....	761,571	0 62	68,222	0 07
Total.....	121,853,241	100 00	96,749,149	100 00

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. + Not elsewhere specified.

Trade
with
Great
Britain
and
United
States.

269. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports therefrom by \$4,851,989, and, with the exception of 1881, were the largest in the history of the Dominion, while the imports from the United States were in excess of the exports to the same by \$19,917,436. The total trade with Great Britain showed

increase of \$11,500,718 over the preceding year, and that with the United States an increase of \$1,071,662, being increases of 14 per cent and 1 per cent respectively. The trade with Great Britain formed 42·02 per cent. of the total trade, as compared with 39·31 per cent. in 1889, an increase of 2·71 per cent., and the trade with the United States formed 46·18 per cent., as compared with 48·86 per cent. in 1889, a decrease of 2·68 per cent.; the combined trade with the two countries forming 88 per cent. of the aggregate trade, being the same proportion as in the three preceding years.

270. According to the Report of the Foreign commerce of the United States for 1890, 4·99 per cent. of their imports were from British North America, including Newfoundland, and 4·56 per cent. of their exports went to the same. These proportions would not agree with Canadian figures, as there is, and probably always will be, a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line.

271. The two countries, Great Britain and the United States, absorbed 91·86 per cent. of the total exports, and of the remainder 5·43 per cent. were sent to the West Indies, South America and Newfoundland, leaving only 2·71 per cent. to be divided among all other countries. Efforts are now being made by the Government to extend the trade of Canada with the West Indies, in furtherance of which a very large display of Canadian products and manufactures was made at the exhibition held at Kingston, Jamaica, in the early part of the year. The exports to nine countries exceeded the imports from the same, viz.: Great Britain, British West Indies, South America, Newfoundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Australasia, Russia and St. Pierre.

272. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1889 and 1890. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over \$100.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF
IMPORTS INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.**

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States..	56,368,990	60,440,246	4,071,256	
Great Britain..	42,249,555	43,501,705	1,252,150	
Germany.....	3,858,983	3,969,629	110,646	
France.....	2,225,251	2,664,685	439,434	
Spanish West Indies.....	1,856,651	2,081,964	225,313	
Brazil.....	1,217,305	590,880		626,425
Japan.....	1,197,277	1,258,763	61,486	
British West Indies.....	1,062,039	1,298,464	236,425	
China.....	717,869	861,047	143,178	
Spanish Possessions in Pacific Ocean.....	686,877	709,756	22,879	
Belgium.....	537,526	735,894	198,368	
Newfoundland ..	488,985	470,434		18,551
Spain.....	406,015	404,080		1,935
Holland.....	405,393	484,074	78,681	
Australia.....	229,464	205,243		24,221
Austria.....	220,216	195,442		24,774
British Guiana.....	205,130	255,415	50,285	
Greece.....	169,324	115,486		53,838
Switzerland.....	169,194	315,534	146,340	
Italy.....	155,490	258,877	103,387	
British East Indies.....	141,197	186,385	45,188	
Turkey.....	135,292	118,065		17,227
British Africa.....	109,503	57,763		51,740
St. Pierre.....	89,119	41,453		47,666
Portugal.....	75,902	89,877	13,975	
Venezuela.....	75,216	66,250		8,966
Dutch East Indies.....	48,149	313,157	265,008	
Mauritius.....		54,810	54,810	
Siam.....	40,414	23,895		16,519
Norway and Sweden.....	22,296	25,315	3,019	
Spanish Possessions in Africa.....		837	837	
French West Indies.....	17,850	15,087		2,763
Russia.....	11,889	7,697		4,192
Danish West Indies.....	10,084	8,539		1,545
United States of Colombia.....	5,297	1,587		3,710
Central American States.....	4,306	25,738	21,432	
Denmark.....	3,093	2,553		540
Portuguese Possessions in Africa.....	2,417	121		2,296
Hayti.....	1,484			1,484
Peru.....	1,286			1,286
Mexico.....	880	111		769
Dutch West Indies.....	806	258		548
Iceland.....		273	273	
French Possessions in Africa.....		169	169	
Other Countries.....	917	663		254
Total.....	115,224,931	121,858,241	6,633,310	

3. There was an increase in imports from twenty-three countries and a decrease from twenty-two, the largest increases being \$4,071,256 and \$1,252,150 in imports from the United States and Great Britain respectively. The trade with Germany continues to grow steadily. The largest decrease was in the trade with Brazil, which fell off \$626,425. The imports from St. Pierre et Miquelon consist principally of fish landed from Nova Scotian ports, and afterwards shipped out of the country.

4. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1888 and 1890. The amount imported for home consumption in 1890 has only been exceeded in four years since Confederation, and was larger than in any year since 1883. The largest increases were from Great Britain and the United States, the increase from the former country amounting to \$1,072,852, and from the latter country to \$1,754,533. The other principal increases were from Germany, France, British West Indies, Belgium, Switzerland and Dutch East Indies. The decreases were from Brazil, Spanish West Indies and Spanish Possessions in the Pacific Ocean were considerable. The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1888 was \$18.58, in 1889 \$21.66, and in 1890 \$21.74. The amount per head is, however, not nearly so large as it used to be, owing to the large increase in home production and interprovincial trade.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF
IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA IN THE
YEARS 1889 AND 1890.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	50,537,440	52,291,973	1,754,533	
Great Britain.....	42,317,389	43,390,241	1,072,852	
Germany.....	3,692,570	3,778,993	86,423	
France.....	2,228,683	2,615,602	386,919	
Spanish West Indies.....	2,207,793	1,773,023		434,770
Japan.....	1,193,705	1,258,441	64,736	
British West Indies.....	1,073,841	1,217,467	143,626	
China.....	770,833	841,624	70,791	
Brazil.....	1,131,059	764,104		366,955
Belgium.....	530,740	721,332	190,592	
Newfoundland.....	488,161	469,711		18,450
Spain.....	407,268	322,506		84,762
Holland.....	413,080	422,267	9,187	
Spanish Possessions in Pacific Ocean.....	906,314	641,273		265,041
Switzerland.....	166,890	316,523	149,633	
British Guiana.....	182,143	212,121	29,978	
Italy.....	126,124	163,486	37,362	
Greece.....	158,847	136,798		14,049
British Africa.....	109,503	57,763		51,740
Austria.....	220,936	197,090		23,846
British East Indies.....	140,730	182,956	42,226	
Turkey.....	119,567	191,667	72,100	
Portugal.....	72,085	84,034	11,949	
Denmark.....	3,045	2,327		718
Australia.....	229,464	205,384		24,080
Mauritius.....		54,810	54,810	
Siam.....	21,165	43,144	21,979	
Russia.....	11,889	7,697		4,192
French West Indies.....	17,850	15,087		2,763
Venezuela.....	75,216	66,250		8,966
Norway and Sweden.....	22,555	19,146		3,409
St. Pierre.....	3,143	10,334	7,391	
Danish West Indies.....	1,624	15,296	13,672	
Dutch East Indies.....	82,919	244,387	161,468	
Sandwich Islands.....	51	62	11	
New Zealand.....		12	12	
Dutch West Indies.....	846	1,925	1,079	
Central American States.....	4,306	23,758	21,452	
Mexico.....	439	367		72
United States of Colombia.....	5,297	1,587		3,710
Argentine Republic.....	250	25		225
Haiti.....	1,484			1,484
Portuguese Possessions in Africa.....	2,547	121		2,426
Other Countries.....	1,656	670		986
Total.....	109,673,447	112,765,584	3,092,137	

Imports
for home
consump-
tion, 1888.
1890.

275. The following tables give the value of the imports into Canada for home consumption from the principal countries each year since Confederation, and for the purposes of comparison the years up to 1887 are divided into periods of five the total for each period being given.

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
Great Britain.....	36,653,695	35,704,470	38,505,433	49,286,385	63,080,625	223,309,608
United States.....	26,315,052	25,477,975	24,728,106	29,134,550	35,639,586	141,296,329
France.....	1,365,295	1,335,540	1,394,346	1,265,183	1,827,858	7,188,222
Germany.....	485,943	497,201	469,275	576,332	940,732	2,969,573
Other European Countries.....	65,540	153,791	894,319	1,040,477	1,170,182	3,325,369
British West Indies.....	928,907	861,525	802,134	898,536	1,126,840	4,647,942
Other.....	467,646	531,766	2,454,586	2,055,597	1,320,869	6,890,464
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	.....	38,822	61,942	133,911
Other British Possessions,	938	14,061	18,148	774,168	562,895	4,962,069
Foreign Countries.....	1,579,280	1,523,468	522,248	1,937,432	1,968,587	8,051,664
British North American Provinces.....	1,634,414	1,242,283	1,268,948	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	*71,985,306	67,402,170	71,227,603	86,947,482	107,709,116	405,281,577
Great Britain.....	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	.....
United States.....	68,492,492	63,076,437	60,347,067	40,734,260	39,572,289	272,222,495
France.....	47,735,678	54,283,073	50,805,820	46,070,033	51,312,669	250,207,272
Germany.....	2,623,288	2,302,500	1,941,298	1,840,877	1,410,732	9,518,695
Other European Countries.....	1,699,925	956,917	748,423	485,387	370,394	3,658,146
British West Indies.....	1,399,733	1,311,906	1,181,007	1,335,671	954,021	6,182,338
Other.....	964,005	919,517	1,023,148	868,846	640,716	4,416,232
Newfoundland.....	1,204,109	1,388,216	1,171,256	790,747	622,093	5,116,421
Other British Possessions,	487,110	1,088,898	904,224	774,586	641,642	3,409,360
Foreign Countries.....	2,299,267	233,884	10,556	113,600	148,187	999,337
British North American Provinces.....	1,808,987	1,842,822	1,485,858	1,736,611	647,590	8,031,548
Total.....	127,514,594	127,404,169	119,618,657	94,733,218	96,300,483	565,571,121

* Including \$2,477,646 Free Goods, of which no detail is given.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION
IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
Great Britain.....	\$ 37,431,180	\$ 30,943,703	\$ 34,461,224	\$ 43,583,808	\$ 50,507,341	\$ 197,017,256
United States.....	48,631,739	43,626,027	29,346,948	36,704,112	48,280,052	206,397,878
France.....	1,385,003	1,532,191	1,115,841	1,631,332	2,097,358	7,761,725
Germany.....	399,326	440,069	449,791	634,266	1,480,004	3,704,296
Other European Countries.....	964,187	992,351	1,210,101	1,497,550	2,003,895	6,636,084
British West Indies.....	578,405	650,087	1,298,822	1,888,665	1,848,724	6,174,733
Other.....	455,444	602,342	1,736,332	1,926,452	2,174,660	6,895,230
Newfoundland.....	672,065	651,297	590,829	652,304	493,509	3,060,564
Other British Possessions.....	156,540	92,492	129,404	342,889	483,942	1,205,267
Foreign Countries.....	525,088	679,630	1,633,057	2,450,196	3,180,442	8,368,413
British North American Provinces.....						
Total.....	91,199,577	80,178,089	71,782,349	91,611,604	112,648,927	447,421,446
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain.....	52,032,465	43,418,015	41,406,777	40,601,199	44,902,233	222,440,689
United States.....	56,032,333	50,492,828	47,131,261	44,828,059	45,107,066	243,641,465
France.....	2,316,480	1,760,849	1,035,581	1,975,218	2,073,470	10,070,508
Germany.....	1,809,154	1,975,771	2,121,269	2,155,523	3,233,449	11,297,166
Other European Countries.....	2,186,137	2,080,170	1,982,312	1,929,326	2,228,436	10,376,381
British West Indies.....	2,477,575	1,964,734	1,442,324	1,445,162	713,152	8,046,867
Other.....	1,891,685	1,642,178	1,720,450	1,701,370	1,223,620	8,178,713
Newfoundland.....	765,933	780,670	351,105	384,321	354,312	3,636,374
Other British Possessions.....	507,871	638,610	631,468	557,978	774,967	3,132,914
Foreign Countries.....	3,097,884	3,417,891	3,967,532	3,696,018	4,361,353	19,452,708
British North American Provinces.....						

EMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1877. — *Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	\$	\$	\$
Britain	39,298,721	42,317,389	43,390,241
United States	48,481,848	50,537,440	52,291,973
Germany	2,244,784	2,228,683	2,615,602
France	3,364,563	3,692,570	3,778,993
European Countries	1,814,549	2,245,026	2,585,146
West Indies	818,393	1,073,841	1,217,467
"	2,450,270	2,228,113	1,805,331
Canada	421,599	488,161	469,711
British Possessions	523,957	661,935	713,046
Foreign Countries	3,428,416	4,200,289	3,898,074
Total	102,847,100	109,673,447	112,765,584

d. Out of the four periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was highest during the period 1873 to 1877. Trade was very flourishing over the world at the commencement of that period, and was ruled high; the home production was very limited, and provincial trade scarcely had any existence.

The following table shows the proportions of imports from the principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the four periods:—

Value of imports highest during 1873-1877.
Proportion of imports from principal countries.

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO AGGREGATE VALUE OF THE SAME DURING THE PERIODS NAMED.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Britain	55.46	48.13	44.03	41.25
United States	35.08	44.24	46.18	45.18
Germany	1.78	1.68	1.74	1.87
France	0.74	0.65	0.83	2.09
European Countries	0.83	1.09	1.48	1.92
West Indies	1.15	0.78	1.38	1.49
"	1.79	0.91	1.54	1.52
Canada	0.41	0.42	0.48	0.49
British Possessions	0.51	0.61	0.57	0.62
Foreign Countries	1.23	1.42	1.87	3.61
A. Provinces	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Value of
exports,
1889 and
1890.

277. A comparative statement of exports from Canada in the years 1889 and 1890 will be found below :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	43,522,404	40,522,810		2,999,594
Great Britain.....	38,105,126	48,353,694	10,248,568	
Germany.....	143,603	507,143	363,540	
France.....	334,210	278,552		55,658
British West Indies.....	1,658,844	1,493,446		165,398
*Other West Indies.....	1,008,069	1,225,298	127,229	
†Other British Possessions.....	248,899	237,609		11,290
Japan.....	12,047	26,825	14,778	
South America.....	1,241,401	1,346,070	104,669	
China.....	72,127	34,926		37,201
Belgium.....	64,756	41,814		22,942
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1,309,201	1,183,739		125,462
Spain.....	13,526	69,788	56,262	
Holland.....	1,222	1,042		180
Switzerland.....	15	400	385	
Turkey.....		500	500	
Italy.....	60,062	81,059	20,997	
Austria.....	260			260
Portugal.....	166,021	207,777	41,756	
Norway and Sweden.....	104,172	380,696	276,524	
Australasia.....	719,040	499,707		219,333
Russia.....	11,270	10,250		1,020
Denmark.....	3,310			3,310
St. Pierre.....	220,280	184,782		35,498
Other Countries.....	88,293	68,222		20,071
Total.....	89,189,167	96,749,149	7,559,982	

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. † Not elsewhere specified.
‡ Newfoundland only.

Increase
and de-
crease in
value of
exports.

278. There was a decrease in value of exports to fourteen countries, the largest decrease being in exports to the United States, the value of which showed a decline of three million dollars, the other principal decreases being to British West Indies, Newfoundland and Australasia. The principal increases were in exports to Great Britain (the increase in this case being over ten million dollars), Spain, Germany, South America, and Norway and Sweden.

Value of
exports
the pro-
duce of
Canada,
1868-1890.

279. The value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the years 1868-1890, which are divided into periods similar to those in the preceding table of imports, are given below.

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
Great Britain.....	17,995,898	20,485,838	21,160,987	21,579,427	23,223,785	106,365,845
United States.....	25,349,568	26,718,207	31,734,710	29,320,357	32,844,174	145,967,596
France.....	96,672	133,907	278,420	76,376	102,242	687,617
Germany.....	44,943	61,483	15,535	16,235	36,232	174,431
Other European Countries.....	433,923	266,532	376,134	419,200	423,951	1,919,740
British West Indies.....	1,063,166	1,546,590	1,529,249	2,104,062	2,319,702	9,162,769
Other West.....	1,277,690	1,197,590	1,476,786	1,744,586	1,978,656	7,675,438
Newfoundland.....	1,063,394	970,558	1,092,239	1,069,601	1,176,446	5,312,238
Other British Possessions.....	347,914	413,917	579,354	438,800	659,012	2,438,197
Foreign Countries.....	381,821	606,017	799,976	890,800	1,066,883	3,715,497
Total.....	48,504,899	52,400,772	59,043,590	57,630,024	65,831,083	283,410,368
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain.....	31,431,177	35,830,830	34,173,687	36,398,584	35,491,671	173,325,949
United States.....	36,708,658	33,132,934	27,928,197	28,061,155	24,326,332	150,157,286
France.....	31,907	267,212	212,767	552,723	319,330	1,383,939
Germany.....	76,533	65,511	90,203	125,708	22,468	380,503
Other European Countries.....	424,524	567,433	437,679	625,160	925,161	2,983,957
British West Indies.....	1,939,733	1,938,933	2,254,752	2,133,849	2,171,156	10,458,423
Other.....	1,971,996	1,685,068	1,471,566	1,523,664	1,569,400	8,161,684
Newfoundland.....	1,762,248	1,411,278	1,693,342	1,630,910	1,915,262	8,473,049
Other British Possessions.....	637,149	277,244	964,313	337,287	622,522	1,938,515
Foreign Countries.....	1,554,130	1,545,564	1,183,317	1,038,357	927,184	6,248,532
Total.....	76,538,925	76,741,987	69,769,823	72,491,437	68,039,546	363,511,828

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE.—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
Great Britain.....	35,861,110	29,393,424	35,298,031	42,637,219	30,816,813	182,916,597
United States.....	24,381,069	25,492,029	29,596,211	34,038,431	45,782,584	159,290,264
France.....	341,891	454,487	694,228	962,711	825,558	2,978,870
Germany.....	111,317	107,069	75,982	77,408	132,294	524,070
Other European Countries.....	532,151	416,739	987,428	842,341	989,276	3,787,335
British West Indies.....	1,926,253	1,943,550	1,888,726	1,779,632	1,677,972	9,297,183
Other	1,356,744	1,522,587	1,602,162	1,328,850	1,296,460	7,096,803
Newfoundland.....	1,853,720	1,483,727	1,336,388	1,191,373	1,648,000	7,533,217
Other British Possessions.....	622,811	623,892	504,295	457,409	698,369	2,406,617
Foreign Countries.....	962,785	993,611	1,016,315	938,327	1,290,339	5,191,377
Total.....	67,989,800	62,431,025	72,899,697	83,944,701	94,137,660	381,402,883
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain.....	39,672,164	37,410,870	36,479,051	36,694,263	38,714,331	182,970,619
United States.....	39,379,188	34,352,641	35,596,810	34,284,490	35,289,922	178,833,051
France.....	615,159	988,162	803,369	527,714	837,323	2,171,667
Germany.....	127,005	183,326	257,586	247,861	417,950	1,293,820
Other European Countries.....	844,712	905,245	615,372	494,742	631,475	3,881,546
British West Indies.....	1,771,936	1,790,667	1,526,338	1,247,240	1,165,268	7,411,368
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Great Britain.....	40,472,164	38,410,870	37,479,051	36,694,263	38,714,331	182,970,619
United States.....	39,379,188	34,352,641	35,596,810	34,284,490	35,289,922	178,833,051
France.....	615,159	988,162	803,369	527,714	837,323	2,171,667
Germany.....	127,005	183,326	257,586	247,861	417,950	1,293,820
Other European Countries.....	844,712	905,245	615,372	494,742	631,475	3,881,546
British West Indies.....	1,771,936	1,790,667	1,526,338	1,247,240	1,165,268	7,411,368

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain	33,648,284	33,504,281	41,499,149
United States	40,407,483	39,519,940	36,213,279
France	382,651	333,374	277,827
Germany	192,773	142,749	461,011
Other European Countries	386,003	424,074	792,684
British West Indies	1,465,423	1,601,543	1,460,668
Other "	1,068,389	1,040,367	1,216,019
Newfoundland	1,422,802	1,147,681	982,154
Other British Possessions	683,582	957,014	725,352
" Foreign Countries	1,694,682	1,601,433	1,629,443
Total	81,382,072	80,272,456	85,257,586

280. Though the annual value of the exports has necessarily varied from time to time, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate value at the end of each period, the aggregate of the period ended 1887 showing an increase over that ended in 1872 of 43 per cent. The bulk of the exports have always gone to Great Britain and the United States, and from the following figures it will be found that while the exports to Great Britain have increased 24 per cent., those to the United States have decreased 14 per cent. The proportions to other countries have not varied very much, with the exception of exports to the West Indies, which have considerably declined. Increase of exports.

281. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries to the total exports, during each period of 5 years, are given below Proportions of exports to principal countries to total exports, 1868-1890.

PROPORTIONS, TO TOTAL VALUE, OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE
CANADA TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL
PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1887.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887 inclusi
Great Britain.....	37·53	47·68	47·96	46·62
United States.....	51·50	41·31	41·76	44·11
France.....	0·24	0·38	0·78	0·54
Germany.....	0·06	0·10	0·14	0·30
Other European countries.....	0·68	0·82	0·99	0·88
British West Indies.....	3·23	2·88	2·41	1·83
Other ".....	2·71	2·25	1·86	1·33
Newfoundland.....	1·88	2·33	1·98	1·79
Other British possessions.....	0·86	0·53	0·76	0·87
" Foreign countries.....	1·31	1·72	1·36	1·73
Total.....	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Imports
and ex-
ports of
British
Posses-
sions, 1889

282. The following table gives the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1889 together with the amount per head in each case. The figures have all been taken from official sources and the calculations made in this office.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
United Kingdom.....	2,081,169,629	55 00	1,531,567,940	40
India.....	405,322,411	1 93	480,991,544	2
Straits Settlement.....	114,025,313	212 34	97,250,074	181
Ceylon.....	20,307,583	7 12	15,700,159	5
Mauritius.....	*12,948,715	35 06	16,156,739	43
Natal.....	22,031,473	41 55	8,060,747	15
Cape of Good Hope.....	52,761,742	36 09	47,838,847	33
St. Helena.....	140,953	27 72	27,462	5
Lagos.....	2,259,399	109 74	11,469,192	22
Gold Coast.....	2,145,679			1

* Imports, 1888.

AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889.—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
.....	1,351,867	18 02	1,555,965	20 75
.....	685,314	48 43	815,648	57 64
.....	115,224,931	22 70	89,189,167	17 57
ad	6,698,830	33 94	5,994,609	30 38
.....	1,326,667	84 27	316,216	20 09
.....	1,265,766	46 11	1,464,277	53 34
na	8,778,381	31 12	12,026,506	42 64
.....	854,178	17 80	635,158	13 23
d	133,195	27 87	167,827	35 12
.....	7,774,987	12 46	7,858,810	12 59
aland	8,119,089	23 67	7,549,397	22 01
"	2,087,784	17 23	3,356,792	27 71
.....	10,190,468	51 95	11,236,315	57 28
Wales	111,266,877	99 15	113,368,678	101 02
.....	109,026,765	97 52	61,975,705	55 43
alia	33,114,995	102 05	35,328,910	108 87
.....	3,981,551	91 12	3,705,436	84 80
.....	29,455,801	72 43	37,650,037	92 58
.....	7,840,370	51 76	7,104,637	46 90
d	30,645,871	49 40	45,451,089	73 27
.....	921,712	7 35	1,772,838	14 13
ands	271,151	140 78	565,029	293 37
Total	3,204,129,447	12 02	2,650,933,956	9 05

With the exception of the United Kingdom, India, New Trade of
 Wales and the Straits Settlement, the aggregate trade of Canada and other
 is larger than that of any other British colony, though Colonies
 exception of the Straits Settlement and the Falkland compared.
 proportion to population the external trade of the
 sian colonies is far in advance of that of any other
 possession. This large proportion per head would
 be much reduced if federation of the colonies should
 be, as in that case the intercolonial trade, which at
 brings nearly 50 per cent. of their total external trade,
 no longer be reckoned. *The value of diamonds ex-

time of going to press it was understood that federation was in a fair way
 accomplished fact under the title of "The Commonwealth of Australia".

ported through the Post Office is now included in the exports of the Cape of Good Hope.

Value of
total trade
of British
Possessions.

284. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions was \$5,855,063,403, as compared with \$5,440,888,005 in 1888, being an increase of \$414,175,398; in 1888 there was an increase of \$318,150,278 and in 1887 an increase of \$258,332,689. The total imports exceeded the total exports by \$553,195,491; the excess of imports into the United Kingdom amounted to \$549,601,689, showing that, exclusive of that country, there was an excess of imports of \$3,593,802.

Excess of
imports
and ex-
ports re-
spectively
in British
Possessions.

285. The following is a list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1889:—

Imports exceeded Exports in

United Kingdom.	Canada.
Straits Settlements.	Newfoundland.
Ceylon.	Bermudas.
Natal.	Bahamas.
Cape of Good Hope.	Windward Islands.
St. Helena.	Victoria.
Lagos.	Western Australia.
Gold Coast.	Tasmania.

Exports exceeded Imports in

India.	Trinidad.
Mauritius.	Leeward Islands.
Sierra Leone.	New South Wales.
Gambia.	South Australia.
Honduras.	Queensland.
British Guiana.	New Zealand.
Turks' Island.	Fiji.
Jamaica.	Falkland Islands.

Imports
and ex-
ports of
foreign
countries.

286. The total value and the value per head of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries in the latest available years are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	*Imports, (Home Con- sumption.)	Amount per Head.	*Exports, (Domestic.)	Amount per Head.
		\$	8 c.	\$	8 c.
an Empire.....	1888..	212,512,733	1 87	416,435,800	3 67
ay.....	1888..	41,386,133	20 79	31,633,333	15 89
den.....	1888..	87,789,800	18 49	76,177,933	16 04
ark.....	1888..	67,296,266	31 92	44,802,533	21 25
an Empire.....	1888..	836,069,000	17 84	815,799,333	17 41
erlands.....	1888..	515,905,600	114 49	452,113,333	100 33
um.....	1888..	301,674,933	50 03	242,239,133	40 29
ce.....	1888..	851,233,533	22 27	699,691,933	18 07
gal.....	1888..	49,021,933	10 41	26,348,133	5 59
in.....	1888..	139,395,933	7 94	148,550,133	8 46
.....	1888..	241,703,000	7 90	188,320,533	6 16
ro-Hungarian Empire.....	1888..	227,195,466	5 61	300,516,666	7 42
ania.....	1888..	60,419,666	10 98	49,990,400	9 09
ce.....	1888..	21,247,866	9 71	18,619,866	8 51
ey.....	1889..	85,220,141	3 89	59,333,840	2 71
ia.....	1888..	6,448,771	3 20	7,567,024	3 75
erland.....	1888..	169,379,466	57 74	135,123,000	46 06
.....	1888..	242,646,866	0 63	105,631,000	0 27
in.....	1888..	54,127,066	1 36	53,090,466	1 34
pt.....	1888..	49,562,133	7 27	66,211,000	9 71
ta.....	1888..	61,563,333	23 09	74,104,733	27 79
way.....	1888..	29,886,200	46 10	28,397,000	43 80
vine Republic.....	1888..	124,985,733	30 88	97,440,400	24 07
ito.....	1888..	43,380,000	3 77	49,567,000	4 31
ed States.....	1890..	789,310,409	12 63	867,828,684	13 73
il.....	1888..	143,549,450	10 25	116,925,600	8 35
.....	1887..	7,013,410	2 67	7,186,552	2 74

including specie and bullion.

total imports and exports.

7. In proportion to population the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Belgium and Norway; but with the exception of the Netherlands, the *per head* value of the trade in the Australasian Colonies is greater than elsewhere. Exports exceeded imports in the United States, Russia, Spain, Austro-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Mexico and Peru.

Value of
trade per
head in
various
countries

Aggre-
gate trade
of princi-
pal coun-
tries.

288. The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, Germany and France taking second and third places; and the following is the order in which the principal countries, doing the largest trade, stand, with the amount of that trade in each case, according to the latest available figures, principally for 1890:—

United Kingdom.....	83,644,044,592
Germany.....	2,550,946,083
France.....	1,970,619,650
United States.....	1,647,139,093
Netherlands.....	968,040,150
India.....	614,037,724
Italy.....	429,392,741

Trade of
United
States
with Bri-
tish Pos-
sessions.

289. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States: in 1860 the proportion was 52·50 per cent. and in 1890 52·58 per cent.; in the latter year 8·33 per cent. went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 60·91 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 23·63 per cent. from the United Kingdom in 1890, as compared with 39·17 per cent. in 1860, and 10·19 per cent. from other British possessions as compared with 10·84 per cent. in 1860; so that, while the exports have remained the same, the imports from British possessions have decreased 16·19 per cent. since 1860.

Imports
into Bri-
tish Pos-
sessions
1888 and
1889.

290. The following is a comparative statement of the imports into British possessions during the years 1888 and 1889, showing in each year the amount and proportion per head that came from Great Britain and other countries respectively:—

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1888 AND 1889.

COUNTRIES.	1888.			
	IMPORTS FROM			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Settlement.....	276,795,239	1 32	111,713,038	0 53
.....	18,121,014	83 74	89,086,045	165 90
.....	5,694,316	2 00	14,480,543	5 07
.....	11,778,253	24 47	2,288,691	4 75
of Good Hope.....	29,317,121	20 52	4,816,973	3 37
elena.....	108,668	21 37	74,348	14 62
.....	1,418,939	14 18	732,434	7 33
Coast.....	1,521,155	1 08	581,789	0 41
Leone.....	927,241	12 36	290,140	3 87
ia.....	258,909	18 30	242,593	17 14
a.....	39,433,617	7 93	71,461,013	14 37
undland.....	3,310,482	16 77	4,294,994	21 77
idas.....	403,860	26 00	1,056,091	67 98
uras.....	465,102	16 94	539,621	19 66
h Guiana.....	4,468,160	16 04	3,250,645	11 68
ax.....	193,629	4 03	733,040	15 27
Island.....	15,573	3 26	121,998	25 45
ca.....	5,294,315	8 63	2,957,629	4 82
ward Islands.....	3,138,051	9 22	4,017,944	11 80
rd Islands.....	896,153	7 39	1,075,805	8 88
ad.....	3,866,211	20 39	5,593,562	29 51
outh Wales.....	44,836,508	41 29	56,806,535	52 32
ia.....	52,811,445	48 41	63,852,040	58 53
Australia.....	11,567,050	36 34	14,779,321	46 43
rn Australia.....	1,770,902	42 03	2,055,515	48 77
land.....	15,190,064	39 20	17,157,394	44 28
nia.....	2,362,236	16 16	5,476,329	37 48
eland.....	18,131,370	29 85	10,785,877	17 76
nd Islands.....	237,810	125 82	25,028	13 24
Total.....	554,333,483	2 44	490,347,844	2 15

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1888 AND 1889—*Continued*

	1889.			
COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM			AN- H
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	
	\$	s cts.	\$	
India	294,533,724	1 40	110,768,687	
Straits Settlement	18,346,219	34 16	95,679,094	
Ceylon	6,652,216	2 12	14,255,367	
Natal	17,727,290	33 44	4,304,183	
Cape of Good Hope	46,202,050	31 67	6,550,692	
St. Helena	94,730	18 63	46,223	
Lagos	1,494,286	14 94	765,113	
Gold Coast	1,653,207	1 18	490,472	
Sierra Leone	1,025,893	13 68	325,974	
Gambia	327,405	23 14	357,909	
Canada	42,249,565	8 32	72,975,376	
Newfoundland	2,690,001	13 63	4,008,829	
Bermudas	343,651	21 79	983,616	
Honduras	669,472	22 20	656,294	
British Guiana	5,114,954	18 13	3,663,427	
Bahamas	173,214	3 61	680,964	
Turks' Island	20,381	4 26	112,814	
Jamaica	4,304,299	6 90	3,470,688	
Windward Islands	3,692,714	10 77	4,426,375	
Leeward Islands	978,968	8 08	1,108,816	
Trinidad	3,717,603	18 95	6,472,865	
New South Wales	42,817,526	37 89	68,749,351	
Victoria	55,561,452	49 69	53,475,313	
South Australia	9,772,276	30 12	23,342,719	
Western Australia	1,773,345	40 58	2,208,206	
Queensland	13,932,648	34 26	15,523,153	
Tasmania	2,519,381	16 63	5,320,989	
New Zealand	20,081,380	32 37	10,564,491	
Falkland Islands	242,306	125 80	28,845	
Total	597,763,546	2 63	511,325,845	

Imports
into Brit-
ish Pos-
sessions
from
Great Bri-
tain and
foreign
countries
compar-
ed.

291. The total amount imported from Great Britain in 1889 was \$43,430,063 more than in 1888, and \$89,721,694 more in 1887, and the proportion to the total imports was high, being 53.89 per cent., as compared with 53.06 and 51.41 per cent. in the two preceding years. The excess of imports from Great Britain over imports from other countries has been as follows in the years named, viz.: in 1884, \$72,371,510; in 1885, \$74,073,065; in 1886, \$36,833,675; in 1887, \$29,403,77

8, \$63,985,639, and in 1889, \$86,437,701, showing a very considerable increase in the last two years. The imports from at Britain exceeded those from other countries in twelve years, and the largest importers were India, Victoria, Cape Good Hope, New South Wales and Canada, in the order named. The Straits Settlements only imported \$18,346,219 in Great Britain and \$95,679,094 from other countries.

92. The proportion of imports from British possessions to total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, and with but slight variations, as shown by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871.....	22·03 per cent.
1875.....	22·57 “
1880.....	22·50 “
1884.....	24·46 “
1885.....	22·75 “
1886.....	23·40 “
1887.....	23·13 “
1888.....	22·42 “
1889.....	22·74 “

Proportion of imports from British Possessions into Great Britain to total imports.

But the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total colonial exports has steadily decreased during the same period. In 1889 there was a further decrease, the proportion being decidedly lower than in the preceding year.

Similar proportion of exports to total Colonial exports.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871.....	50·45 per cent.
1875.....	49·47 “
1880.....	46·46 “
1884.....	43·33 “
1885.....	42·84 “
1886.....	41·54 “
1887.....	41·80 “
1888.....	43·14 “
1889.....	42·04 “

Proportion of exports of the United Kingdom to British Possessions to total exports.

293. In 1889 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were \$1,091,476,290 and to British possessions \$440,091,650, the proportion being slightly lower than in the preceding year, as the following figures will show :—

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871.....	19·39 per cent.
1875.....	27·22 "
1880.....	28·46 "
1884.....	29·83 "
1885.....	31·47 "
1886.....	30·55 "
1887.....	29·22 "
1888.....	30·69 "
1889.....	28·73 "

Proportion of trade with the United Kingdom to total trade of British Possessions.

294. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased very largely since 1871 ; and, as will be seen from the following figures, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily decreasing. There was an increase, however of 3·62 per cent. in the proportion in 1888, which was maintained in 1889 :—

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871.....	51·41 per cent.
1875.....	52·33 "
1880.....	49·36 "
1884.....	46·72 "
1885.....	48·44 "
1886.....	45·31 "
1887.....	44·14 "
1888.....	47·76 "
1889.....	47·71 "

Distribution of trade of United Kingdom 1840-1889.

295. The following table, taken, with the exception of the figures for 1889, which have been added in this office, from Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the

Colonies has increased in a much greater degree than that with foreign countries:—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1840-1889.

TRADE WITH	MILLIONS £					PERCENTAGE.				
	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1889.	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1889.
Colonies.....	34	89	161	170	187	30	24	24	27	25
United States.....	23	68	95	118	139	20	18	15	18	18
France.....	6	31	74	59	67	6	8	11	9	9
Germany.....	5	34	56	50	58	5	9	8	8	8
Various.....	45	153	270	245	291	39	41	42	38	40
Total.....	113	375	656	642	742	100	100	100	100	100

296. The total value of goods, not the produce of Canada, exported during 1890, was \$9,051,781, of which amount \$6,625,333 were exported *viâ* the St. Lawrence and \$348,221 went in bond to other countries through the United States, from Ontario and Quebec. Of the remainder, \$239,684 worth were exported from Nova Scotia and \$989,986 from New Brunswick, the latter amount consisting almost entirely of products of the forest, principally spruce, cut in Maine and shipped from New Brunswick ports to the United States.

297. The value of foreign goods imported into Ontario and Quebec in bond through the United States, in 1890, amounted to \$14,432,794; of foreign goods purchased in United States markets to \$2,421,309; and of goods the produce of the United States to \$46,555,731. The value of goods imported into the two Provinces *viâ* the St. Lawrence was \$31,238,849. It is to be regretted that the official returns do not give similar information concerning any other Provinces.

Articles
remaining
in bond
on 30th
June,
1890.

298. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the various articles remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 30th June, 1890:—

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES
REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE on 30TH JUNE, 1890.

ARTICLES.	Remaining in Warehouse, 30th June, 1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.
DUTIABLE GOODS.		\$
Breadstuffs—		
Indian corn..... Bush.	217,038	78,760
Oats..... "	71,532	22,338
Wheat..... "	361,796	343,977
Indian meal..... Brls.	840	1,741
Flour of wheat..... "	2,362	9,888
Coal, bituminous..... Tons.	89,410	233,089
Machinery..... "		163,955
Spirits and Wines—		
Brandy..... Galls.	189,652	331,131
Geneva gin..... "	261,279	102,526
Rum..... "	48,976	21,800
Whiskey..... "	73,878	85,768
Wines, all kinds, except sparkling..... "	410,129	325,955
" sparkling..... Doz	7,230	50,550
Sugar and Molasses—		
Sugar imported direct—		
Above No. 14 D.S..... Lbs.	246,903	8,089
Not above No. 14 D.S..... "	622,415	18,915
Melado, &c., for refining purposes..... "	47,296,487	1,446,952
Sugar not imported direct—		
Above No. 14 D.S..... "	84,999	4,212
Not above No. 14 D.S..... "	202,328	5,657
Melado, &c., for refining purposes..... "	6,186,548	163,859
Sugar, direct or not—		
Syrups, cane juice, &c..... "	282,643	6,304
Molasses imported direct..... Galls.	914,668	212,706
" not imported direct..... "	129,885	30,636
Tobacco, manufactured—		
Cigars and cigarettes..... Lbs.	10,635	1,760
Snuff..... "	3,052	610
Tobacco, manufactured, all other..... "	9,233	1,929
Swine slaughtered in bond for exportation..... "	969,550	38,102
All other articles..... \$		1,863,649
Grand Total.....		5,592,633

Duty ac-
crued.

299. The accrued duty payable on the above goods amounted to \$3,283,507.

The following table gives the value of the imports and the amount of duty collected at each port of entry in the Dominion during the year 1890 :—

Value of imports and exports at each port in the Dominion in 1890.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1890.

PORTS.	1890.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
ONTARIO.	\$	\$	\$
At the Port of Toronto	199,500	131,713	15,310
At the Port of Montreal	1,016,094	324,549	59,780
At the Port of Quebec	109,918	534,740	61,502
(Darlington)	136,150	53,902	6,549
At the Port of St. John's	204,965	698,353	112,574
At the Port of St. John's	50,805	8,345	565
At the Port of St. John's	713,187	575,876	77,643
At the Port of St. John's	502,982	221,436	35,400
At the Port of St. John's	1,557,999	1,418,167	283,800
At the Port of St. John's	183,165	260,302	21,615
At the Port of St. John's	28,267	26,297	3,728
At the Port of St. John's	564,362	134,442	23,726
At the Port of St. John's	63,243	700,096	22,874
At the Port of St. John's	42,899	4,114	437
At the Port of St. John's	532,607	48,726	9,154
At the Port of St. John's	246,300	110,266	14,291
At the Port of St. John's	39,602	214,960	18,170
At the Port of St. John's	14,139	15,294	2,737
At the Port of St. John's	2,091,524	565,587	120,414
At the Port of St. John's	131,260	318,759	40,184
At the Port of St. John's	42,741	151,894	23,737
At the Port of St. John's	506,355	205,382	17,484
At the Port of St. John's	438,045	640,584	73,297
At the Port of St. John's	643,919	4,605,964	826,581
At the Port of St. John's	596,815	163,748	18,991
At the Port of St. John's	683,707	1,255,590	140,108
At the Port of St. John's	52,035	19,677	5,049
At the Port of St. John's	352,933	47,541	7,546
At the Port of St. John's	434,131	2,539,229	555,888
At the Port of St. John's	147,375	45,721	7,026
At the Port of St. John's	188,398	85,316	9,218
At the Port of St. John's	.....	23,100	2,578
At the Port of St. John's	169,892	110,079	6,823
At the Port of St. John's	145,912	140,558	23,068
At the Port of St. John's	3,289,884	1,823,234	362,974
At the Port of St. John's	109,075	118,511	28,005
At the Port of St. John's	86,728	128,856	13,287
At the Port of St. John's	368,999	363,013	47,191
At the Port of St. John's	467,990	63,964	12,165
At the Port of St. John's	392,953	431,196	71,450
At the Port of St. John's	219,456	313,007	79,133

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1890—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1890.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
ONTARIO—Concluded.	\$	\$	\$
St. Catharines.....	270,929	910,811	84,962
St. Thomas.....	120,570	529,329	94,072
Sarnia.....	413,832	705,876	70,717
Sault Ste. Marie.....	657,318	340,178	107,090
Stratford.....	570,507	455,615	57,778
Toronto.....	2,945,390	20,519,797	4,308,896
Trenton.....	541,193	37,740	6,670
Wallaceburg.....	371,350	30,897	6,727
Whitby.....	166,000	70,672	6,024
Windsor.....	783,887	1,253,897	248,906
Woodstock.....	1,134,236	527,838	101,161
Total.....	25,740,533	45,024,738	8,356,685
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....	2,574,053	.....	.....
Total.....	28,314,586	45,024,738	8,356,685
QUEBEC.			
Clarenceville.....	5,157	1,403	378
Coaticook.....	1,084,525	202,990	39,191
Dundee.....	24,224	8,151	1,246
Frelighsburg.....	4,929	2,423	274
Gaspé.....	245,073	36,881	4,145
Henningford.....	60,827	21,726	1,526
Magdalen Islands.....	1,800	504	390
Montreal.....	31,660,216	45,934,406	8,776,876
New Carlisle.....	287,777	45,186	8,697
Perce.....	139,412	25,161	3,778
Patton.....	41,466	12,084	5,820
Quebec.....	7,503,216	3,358,103	838,970
Rimouski.....	100,503	21,629	3,312
Russeltown.....	3,696	5,904	498
St. Armand.....	232,761	31,503	4,386
St. Hyacinthe.....	84,879	291,076	21,843
St. John's.....	494,971	1,403,318	59,850
Sherbrooke.....	624,261	961,468	107,455
Sorel.....	148,681	39,230	7,734
Stanstead.....	209,471	90,853	22,402
Sutton.....	620,446	397,473	15,288
Three Rivers.....	422,403	112,147	28,392
Total.....	44,000,674	53,003,619	9,952,451
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....	348,019	.....	.....
Total.....	44,348,693	53,003,619	9,952,451

AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1890—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1890.		Duty.
	VALUE.		
	Exports.	Imports.	
Nova Scotia.	\$	\$	\$
.....	230,728	500,154	123,508
.....	303,930	142,636	17,241
.....	45,344	45,256	11,352
.....	52,105	16,573	2,522
.....	41,596	12,632	2,402
.....	23,108	8,171	1,319
.....	3,576	30,534	8,021
.....	108,359	90,467	7,773
.....	26,152	23,822	5,810
.....	5,292,498	6,669,858	1,695,116
Cornwallis)	118,723	73,215	18,320
.....	91,688	53,911	10,084
.....	153,072	23,079	2,862
.....	828,822	175,780	34,569
.....	3,569	4,701	704
.....	84,782	97,172	34,338
.....	383,344	21,553	4,340
.....	217,339	432,911	72,219
.....	107,527	33,996	6,697
.....	5,319	1,413	460
.....	68,010	661	165
.....	16,023	18,404	3,388
.....	217,867	36,430	9,196
.....	3,395	336,520	90,965
.....	149,654	70,714	13,080
.....	216,097	194,525	18,872
.....	675,782	688,500	93,014
Total.	9,468,409	9,803,588	2,288,337
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
.....	280,061	34,053	8,939
.....	853,271	82,785	20,425
.....	333,161	29,184	8,722
.....	47,976	7,213	1,254
.....	112,443	319,955	40,151
.....	345,760	644,442	303,819
.....	441,348	47,813	12,079
.....	228,297	10,687	2,619
.....	135,160	46,119	8,938
.....	222,199	62,872	23,701
.....	3,595,877	4,352,018	972,452
.....	231,986	665,163	66,387
.....	150,316	90,614	26,851
Total	6,977,855	6,392,918	1,505,337

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1890—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1890.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
MANITOBA.			
Emerson	\$	\$	\$
Winnipeg	988,384	82,848 2,447,382	10,410 638,616
Total	988,384	2,530,030	649,026
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Nanaimo	1,934,544	233,391	48,885
New Westminster	201,749	255,055	60,233
Vancouver	483,883	697,600	153,727
Victoria	3,143,289	3,193,226	815,663
Total	5,763,467	4,379,272	1,078,507
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Charlottetown	590,470	495,507	145,001
Summerside	297,285	85,670	15,222
Total	887,755	581,177	160,223
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Fort Macleod		169,923	24,341
Total		169,923	24,341

Duty collected at principal ports.

301. The ports at which duty exceeding \$500,000 in amount was collected were as follows:—

Montreal	\$	8,776,876
Toronto		4,303,396
Halifax		1,695,116
St. John, N. B.		972,452
Quebec		838,970
Hamilton		826,581
Victoria		815,663
Winnipeg		638,616
London		555,888
		19,423,558

the amount forming 80 per cent. of the total duty collected.

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

302. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic. (1851), chap. 66, the management of the Postal systems in the Colonies of British North America was transferred to the various provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

303. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic. (1868), chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

304. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to International correspondence.

305. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a meeting held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in that year; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the Union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates. At a meeting, held in Paris, in May, 1878, the regulations were revised and embodied in a convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879.

Admission
of Canada
into Postal
Union.

306. At this meeting Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the Union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty.

Third
meeting
of Postal
Union.

307. The third Congress was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British Post Office. No material change was made in the Convention of 1879.

Countries
comprising
the
Union.

308. All the States of Europe and America, some countries of Asia and Africa, and all the British Colonies and possessions, except the Australasian Colonies and South Africa, are now included in the Union.

New Postal
agreement
with
United
States.

309. A new agreement between the United States and Canada was signed at Washington on 12th January, 1888, to come into effect on the following 1st March and to supersede the agreement of February, 1875. The principal change in the agreement was the establishment of a parcel post between the two countries, subject to certain regulations for the protection of Customs with respect to articles liable for duty. All the principal provisions of the agreement of 1875 were retained.

Parcel
Post with
Japan

310. A parcel post was established and the direct exchange of money orders arranged for, with Japan, during 1890.

Number of
letters etc.
1868-1890.

311. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number, and number per head, of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1890.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA AND ESTIMATED NUMBER
AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST
CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868.....	3,638	704,750	733,100	18,100,000	.....	5.37
1869.....	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	.....	6.42
1870.....	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	.....	7.09
1871.....	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	*27,050,000	.....	7.69
1872.....	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	*30,600,000	.....	8.47
1873.....	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	*34,579,000	.....	9.43
1874.....	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	*39,358,500	.....	10.28
1875.....	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	*42,000,000	.....	10.81
1876.....	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10.58
1877.....	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10.34
1878.....	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10.78
1879.....	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10.59
1880.....	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10.86
1881.....	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11.08
1882.....	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12.68
1883.....	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	13.90
1884.....	6,537	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14.35
1885.....	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	14.57
1886.....	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	14.81
1887.....	7,534	3,560,000	3,160,000	74,300,000	16,356,000	15.24
1888.....	7,671	3,580,000	3,500,000	80,200,000	16,586,000	16.13
1889.....	7,838	3,649,000	3,872,000	92,668,000	19,355,000	18.25
1890.....	7,913	3,280,000	3,870,000	94,100,000	19,480,000	18.15

* Including post cards.

312. During the past year 75 new offices were opened, and the total number of offices is now considerably more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 4,275. As compared with 1889, there was a decrease of 339,000 in the number of registered letters and of 2,000 in that of free letters, but an increase of 1,432,000 in the total number of letters sent. The decrease in the number of registered letters was no doubt due to the increase of the registration fee from 2 cents to 5 cents, but the increase in the total number of letters was by no means so large as usual. As the total number is derived from an average struck four times a year, it may be that some special circumstances combined to reduce the correspondence during one or more of the enumer-

Increase
in number
of letters
etc.

ation periods, and that the increase in the number of letters, while not apparent in the above figures, was really as large as the progress of the country would suggest that it should be. The total number sent was more than five times the number sent in the first year of Confederation. For the first time since 1879 the number of letters per head of estimated population was smaller than in the preceding year. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the large total of 19,480,000, the increase over 1889 being 125,000, as compared with an increase of 2,769,000 in 1889 over 1888.

Number
of newspa-
pers etc.
1867-1890.

313. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period :—

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c.,
1868 TO 1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Pub- lication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Pub- lication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868.....	18,860,000			24,800	18,884,800	5.60
1869.....	18,700,000			38,720	18,738,720	5.49
1870.....	20,150,000			51,844	20,201,844	5.85
1871.....	22,250,000			64,160	22,314,160	6.34
1872.....	24,400,000			95,200	24,495,200	6.78
1873.....	25,480,000			112,300	25,592,300	6.98
1874.....	29,000,000			102,800	29,102,800	7.61
1875.....	31,300,000			131,352	31,431,352	8.48
1876.....	38,549,000		4,530,912	70,724	43,150,636	10.99
1877.....	39,000,000		4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10.99
1878.....	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11.02
1879.....	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11.49
1880.....	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11.99
1881.....	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12.66
1882.....	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13.19
1883.....	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	13.80
1884.....	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14.48
1885.....	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	14.84
1886.....	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16.03
1887.....	10,340,000	53,906,326	20,000,000	820,000	85,066,326	17.45
1888.....	10,850,000	55,948,591	17,810,000	763,000	85,372,491	17.17
1889.....	12,269,000	57,990,856	17,053,000	519,400	87,832,256	17.30
1890.....	10,950,000	60,033,121	16,897,000	371,500	88,251,621	17.02

314. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877, inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 cent per lb., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1890, inclusive, can only be considered as an approximate estimate, and there can hardly be any doubt that they are in reality much below the mark. There was, again, a considerable decrease in the number of books, circulars, &c., carried in 1890, as compared with the previous year, amounting to 156,000. The decrease in 1889 was 757,000. There was also a further decrease in the number of parcels sent of 147,900.

Postal
rates on
newspapers.

315. In proportion to area, the post offices are distributed as follow:—

Prince Edward Island	1 post office to	6 sq. miles.
Nova Scotia	1 "	15 "
New Brunswick	1 "	26 "
Ontario	1 "	73 "
Quebec	1 "	159 "
Manitoba	1 "	178 "
British Columbia	1 "	2,532 "
The Territories	1 "	2,428 "

Proportion of
Post
offices to
area of
Provinces.

316. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several Provinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official reports, are given on the following page:—

Number
of letters
&c. by
Provinces,
1886-1890.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1886 TO 1890.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No of Letters per Head
Ontario.	1886	2,835	2,000,000	2,400,000	39,000,000	10,089,000	18.61
	1887	2,891	2,100,000	2,300,000	41,000,000	11,000,000	19.35
	1888	2,927	2,050,000	2,600,000	43,500,000	11,000,000	20.11
	1889	2,971	2,084,000	2,908,000	49,887,000	12,671,000	22.70
	1890	2,997	1,880,000	2,853,000	60,500,000	12,700,000	22.67
Quebec.	1886	1,320	780,000	400,000	16,700,000	2,900,000	11.52
	1887	1,372	810,000	360,000	17,000,000	3,100,000	11.59
	1888	1,385	820,000	400,000	18,300,000	3,150,000	12.33
	1889	1,423	824,000	437,000	22,437,000	3,811,000	15.00
	1890	1,429	760,000	440,000	22,800,000	3,850,000	15.02
Nova Scotia..	1886	1,300	160,000	150,000	5,400,000	900,000	11.44
	1887	1,345	164,000	140,000	5,600,000	950,000	11.70
	1888	1,372	193,000	128,000	6,200,000	1,000,000	12.78
	1889	1,399	198,000	146,000	6,721,000	1,266,000	13.68
	1890	1,404	160,000	170,000	6,900,000	1,280,000	13.86
N. Brunswick	1886	1,019	120,000	120,000	4,000,000	700,000	11.78
	1887	1,048	123,000	110,000	4,150,000	740,000	12.10
	1888	1,070	140,000	125,000	4,750,000	756,000	13.72
	1889	1,085	146,000	127,000	5,173,000	813,000	14.89
	1890	1,089	133,000	147,000	5,200,000	840,000	14.74
P. E. Island.	1886	292	30,000	20,000	800,000	100,000	6.62
	1887	298	31,000	20,000	850,000	100,000	7.14
	1888	304	30,000	30,000	1,050,000	106,000	8.79
	1889	315	37,000	29,000	1,114,000	143,000	9.11
	1890	320	32,000	28,000	1,100,000	143,000	8.87
B. Columbia.	1886	105	60,000	80,000	1,300,000	70,000	12.69
	1887	117	68,000	80,000	1,500,000	80,000	12.65
	1888	129	75,000	90,000	1,900,000	120,000	13.94
	1889	144	65,000	76,000	2,126,000	131,000	13.57
	1890	151	70,000	75,000	2,200,000	135,000	12.22
Manitoba, Keewatin & North-West Territories.	1886	424	250,000	140,000	3,800,000	350,000	21.42
	1887	463	264,000	150,000	4,200,000	380,000	19.05
	1888	484	272,000	127,000	4,500,000	460,000	18.33
	1889	501	295,000	149,000	5,210,000	520,000	20.20
	1890	523	245,000	157,000	5,400,000	530,000	19.30

Number of letters only approximate.

317. The number of letters per head decreased in each Province, with the exception of Quebec and Nova Scotia, in which

there was a fractional increase. The figures for each are only estimated on averages, and therefore can be considered as approximate. As a general rule, they are taken as being under the mark, the figures for British Columbia in 1890 being an instance, it being probable, in view of the progress and development of the Province, that the increase in the number of letters was larger than that in the population. Ontario, Manitoba and the Territories have the largest correspondence in proportion to population.

The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation, and the postal revenue and expenditure per head of population :—

Postal revenue and expenditure, 1868-1890.

ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM 1868 TO 1890.

ENDED 30TH MARCH.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
				Revenue.	Expen- diture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868-69	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869-70	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870-71	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871-72	1,079,767	1,271,006	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872-73	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873-74	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874-75	1,476,207	1,685,480	219,272	0 39	0 44
1875-76	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876-77	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877-78	1,501,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878-79	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879-80	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880-81	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881-82	1,767,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882-83	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883-84	2,264,384	2,687,394	423,009	0 50	0 59
1884-85	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 51	0 64
1885-86	2,400,062	3,097,882	697,820	0 51	0 66
1886-87	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 51	0 70
1887-88	2,603,255	3,458,100	854,845	0 53	0 71
1888-89	2,751,139	3,533,397	782,258	0 55	0 71
1889-90	2,984,222	3,746,040	761,817	0 58	0 73
1890-91	3,223,615	3,940,696	717,081	0 62	0 76

Reasons
for excess
of expendi-
diture.

319. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-three years, but the excess of expenditure appears to be on the decrease, having been 44,726 less than in 1889, and 65,177 less than in 1888. The revenue which has been steadily increasing since 1878 showed a further increase of \$239,393. There was therefore an increase of 8 per cent. in the revenue and of only 5 per cent. in the expenditure. It is estimated that the annual loss through the free transmission of newspapers cannot be less than \$100,000. When the long distances that have to be covered in this country are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, particularly in the North-West Territories and British Columbia, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required and will for some years require continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities *pari passu* with the progress of settlement, it is from time to time necessary to establish offices, the expenditure for which must for a number of years be in excess of the revenue derived therefrom. The Postal Service, however, is managed on sound economical principles, and the importance of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized, that exception is seldom if ever taken to these deficits, it being well understood that as the population increases and the country progresses it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier Provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

Number of
stamps
issued.

320. The number of stamps issued to Postmasters during the year was 136,979,550, as compared with 137,689,300 in 1889, being a decrease of 709,750, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1890 having been \$3,045,423.

321. The following comparative statement shows, not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense :—

Postal
operations
1868-1890
compared

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1890.

YEAR	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for con- veyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of News- papers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
					\$			\$ cts.
1868	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1890	7,913	1,027	58,138	26,498,497	1,844,077	113,580,000	88,251,621	0 76

322. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{10}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents apiece; in 1890 the conveyance of mails over 26,498,497 miles cost $6\frac{9}{10}$ cents per mile, and the transmission of 201,831,621 letters, newspapers, &c., of 1 cent apiece, so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., a sum not less than \$100,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

Cost of
transmis-
sion 1868
and 1890.

323. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1890 was: letters, 31,703,236, and newspapers, 11,293,152. The number of carriers employed was 327. There was an increase in the number of letters of 2,198,924, and of newspapers of 578,292.

Free deli-
very of
letters etc.

324. The next table gives the Postal Revenue and Expenditure in each Province since 1886 :—

Postal re-
venue and
expendi-
ture, by
Provinces,
1886-1890.

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA, BY
PROVINCES, 1886 TO 1890.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
					Revenue.	Expenditure.
		\$	\$	\$	¢ cts.	¢ cts.
Ontario	1886	1,393,600	1,590,453	196,853	0 66	0 76
	1887	1,470,045	1,632,283	162,238	0 69	0 77
	1888	1,563,673	1,665,511	101,838	0 72	0 77
	1889	1,639,494	1,735,649	96,155	0 75	0 78
	1890	1,748,082	1,863,217	115,135	0 78	0 83
Quebec	1886	534,046	750,496	216,450	0 37	0 52
	1887	555,824	753,067	197,243	0 37	0 51
	1888	597,279	767,068	169,789	0 40	0 52
	1889	631,162	816,066	184,604	0 42	0 54
	1890	691,186	846,755	155,569	0 46	0 56
Nova Scotia	1886	190,383	306,704	116,321	0 40	0 65
	1887	197,450	306,861	109,411	0 41	0 64
	1888	216,979	317,828	100,849	0 45	0 65
	1889	238,355	349,395	111,040	0 48	0 71
	1890	260,001	351,955	91,954	0 52	0 71
New Brunswick	1886	137,260	275,384	138,124	0 40	0 81
	1887	142,343	280,110	137,767	0 41	0 81
	1888	152,262	275,263	123,001	0 44	0 79
	1889	161,488	302,850	141,362	0 46	0 86
	1890	177,716	287,171	109,455	0 50	0 81
Prince Edward Island	1886	29,000	77,537	48,536	0 25	0 66
	1887	31,891	50,682	19,291	0 26	0 42
	1888	34,215	48,876	14,661	0 28	0 40
	1889	34,204	61,957	27,753	0 28	0 50
	1890	36,852	59,122	22,270	0 30	0 48
British Columbia	1886	46,174	108,530	62,356	0 44	1 05
	1887	54,545	148,542	93,997	0 46	1 25
	1888	68,802	164,544	95,742	0 50	1 21
	1889	83,074	179,432	96,358	0 53	1 14
	1890	96,226	197,271	101,045	0 53	1 19
Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories	1886	138,913	271,321	132,408	0 78	1 48
	1887	151,638	286,555	134,897	0 69	1 39
	1888	170,209	294,306	124,097	0 71	1 23
	1889	196,146	300,670	104,524	0 76	1 16
	1890	213,552	335,204	119,652	0 76	1 29

Increase and decrease in various Provinces.

325. It appears that 54 per cent. of the total revenue was derived from the Province of Ontario, and 47 per cent. of the expenditure paid out in that Province, the proportions being about the same as those of previous years. There was an increase

que in each Province and a decrease of expenditure New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In proportion to population the revenue was highest in Ontario and the Territories, while the expenditure per cent was highest in British Columbia and the North-west fact which is easily understood when the large areas comparatively scanty populations are considered. It is that the postal system will soon become self-sustaining of the older Provinces.

The following are statements of the number of registered letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879 :—

Number of registered letters, 1868-1890.

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1890.

Estimated number of registered letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination.	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			
				Delivered to Address.	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no Value.
94,700	0.21	58					
95,000	0.24	41					
99,000	0.29	50					
99,000	0.31	115					
77,000	0.35	38	2,500				
77,000	0.37	30	3,089				
82,000	0.41	100	3,557				
50,000	0.45	32	3,270				
74,000	0.45	54	3,856				
42,000	0.46	64	5,888				
80,000	0.49	65	6,767				
40,000	0.47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
40,000	0.48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980
53,000	0.52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
50,000	0.55	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
50,000	0.59	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
60,000	0.65	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
60,000	0.65	220	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
60,000	0.71	169	17,856	3,878	13,963	119	896
60,000	0.73	166	21,612	4,833	15,525	122	1,132
80,000	0.72	197	19,618	6,345	11,788	664	821
49,000	0.72	243	23,091	*	20,933	847	1,311
80,000	0.70	149	19,994	*	13,171	1,109	5,714

* added in letters returned to writers, or offices of origin.

Particulars of registered letters miscarried

327. Out of 3,280,000 registered letters estimated to have been sent in 1890, only 149 containing money failed altogether to reach their destination. The contents of 65 were made good by the officials held responsible for the loss, 24 were stolen, in 41 the contents were said to be missing, and 10 were contained in mails which were said never to have arrived. There was a decrease in the total number sent, as compared with 1889, of 369,000, and in the number that miscarried of 94. One letter in every 22,013 letters registered miscarried, a much smaller proportion than in 1889, when it was one in 15,016 letters. It will be seen that the number of letters that failed to reach their destination was much smaller than usual, which is attributed to the special measures taken last year to increase the safety of registered correspondence.

Letters etc sent to Dead Letter Office, 1868-1890.

328. The number of letters and other articles sent to the Dead Letter Office in each year, since Confederation, is given below :—

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c. RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1890.

YEAR.	Total Number	How Disposed of.						
		Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or Forwarded to Address	Returned to Writers.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster.	Failed of Delivery, contained no Value, Destroyed	Returned to Printed Address.	Returned to Government Department.
1868	312,220							
1869	307,889							
1870	324,291							
1871	335,508							
1872	380,810							
1873	426,886							
1874	508,160							
1875	572,127							
1876	587,376							
1877	563,484							
1878	630,847							
1879	840,429	49,492	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	10,119	
1880	592,385	63,755	12,546	210,728	1,380	270,764	12,622	4,790
1881	617,712	69,867	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,239	7,448
1882	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,969	7,881
1884	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,545
1885	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,316
1886	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,053	26,769	9,821
1887	833,742	96,306	29,567	274,734	11,41	383,319	29,169	9,233
1888	916,929	95,184	31,601	358,213	10,680	380,404	30,968	9,879
1889	823,296	100,462	31,514	309,046	10,989	405,392	31,599	11,586
1890	922,541	101,659	18,330	270,769	4,415	479,182	36,667	9,679

There was an increase of 29,243 in the number of ^{Value of contents of} letters sent to the Dead Letter Office, the total number ^{dead} being the largest since Confederation. The number of ^{letters.} containing money or other articles of value received at during the year was 24,808, and their contents were at \$313,383. Of the total number of dead letters originated in Canada and were returned as undelivered to other countries.

The following statement shows the general operations ^{Operations of the money order system, 1868-1890.} of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1868, to June, 1890. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase :—

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA,
1868 TO 1890.

ENDED 30th JUNE.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			\$	\$	\$
1868	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
1869	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
1870	558	110,621	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
1871	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	478
1872	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	2,037
1873	644	161,096	6,239,506	177,502	118
1874	662	179,851	6,757,427	181,091	797
1875	687	181,091	6,711,539	359,314	4,239
1876	736	238,668	6,866,618	408,286	6,166
1877	754	253,962	6,856,821	458,745	657
1878	769	269,417	7,130,895	505,833	147
1879	772	281,725	6,788,723	698,651	286
1880	775	306,088	7,207,337	1,002,735	209
1881	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,194,029	110
1882	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,236,275	59
1883	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,262,867	882
1884	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,185,751	4,295
1885	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,245,957	25
1886	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,495,674	1,179
1887	933	574,899	10,328,984	1,726,011	3,113
1888	944	630,968	10,916,618	1,756,945	*
1889	963	673,813	11,265,920	1,851,050	*
1890	1,027	780,503	11,997,862		

turns available.

Decrease
in average
amount of
orders.

331. There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 106,690, and there was also an increase in the amount sent of \$731,942, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was \$37.18; in 1885, \$20.79; in 1886, \$19.32; in 1887, \$17.96; in 1888, \$17.30; in 1889, \$16.72; and in 1890, \$15.37. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses and banking facilities increase for the business and wealthier classes, the money order system is used principally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts; and the large increase in the volume of business done may be taken as an indication of the improved condition of the people.

Number of
money
order
offices

332. The number of money order offices in operation increased by 34. They are distributed among the Provinces in the following order:—

Ontario	536	British Columbia	30
Quebec	164	Manitoba	29
Nova Scotia	140	The Territories	22
New Brunswick	95	Prince Edward Island	11

Money
order
revenue.

333. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to \$100,283, but under the new system of keeping the accounts no details of expenditure are available.

Orders
payable in
Canada
and else-
where.

334. Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, \$9,359,434 were payable in Canada and \$2,638,427 were payable in other countries, being an increase in each case of \$667,015 and 64,926, respectively; and of the total transactions with other countries \$2,638,427 were sent out of the country and \$1,851,059 came in.

Money
order
business
with other
countries,
1868-1890.

335. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1890.

YEAR.	†UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.		NEWFOUNDLAND.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.	
	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	389,796	87,437			3,321	3,142		
1869	367,092	94,398			3,246	6,514		
1870	415,393	110,585			5,246	7,328		
1871	474,376	121,644			4,321	5,049		
1872	577,443	142,301			3,656	4,928		
1873	665,407	156,888			4,799	3,807		
1874	661,501	171,487			5,753	6,014		
1875	572,246	174,160			7,197	6,930		
1876	491,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,805	8,499		
1877	469,474	188,116	276,821	207,889	5,639	12,280		
1878	383,898	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076		
1879	361,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509		
1880	397,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452		
1881	430,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901		
1882	550,150	170,304	781,167	1,008,079	4,309	29,644		
1883	827,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448		
1884	802,822	257,738	1,190,852	969,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
1885	769,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,368
1886	753,743	294,484	1,232,000	861,347	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,034
1887	837,146	304,145	1,262,381	1,096,363	11,997	42,114	123,568	53,051
1888	958,001	328,674	1,297,734	1,283,094	22,177	51,482	117,930	62,761
1889	1,033,331	364,657	1,391,743	1,261,103	24,055	63,814	124,372	67,370
1890	1,000,460	383,263	1,471,946	1,332,196	26,942	73,555	139,079	62,044

† Including all those British Possessions and a few foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct money order exchange.

From the above table it is seen that the principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has exceeded the amount payable in Canada by \$6,363,160: during the same period the amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount received by \$1,269,-

946, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the Island by \$377,233.

Excess of
money
sent from
Canada
over
amount
received.

336. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received, and this may be taken as showing that immigrants settling in Canada soon improve their circumstances, and are able to send money to their friends at home, instead of having to apply to them for help.

Ocean
mail
service.

337. The sum of \$126,533 was paid as a subsidy to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan Line) for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1890, for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom. This mail service has been performed by this company continuously since May, 1856, until the close of 1885, since which time the "Vancouver" and "Oregon," of the Dominion Steamship Company, have assisted in the service, about one passage in three being made by one of these vessels. In the first year of service, viz., 1856, the average passage westward was 12 days 20½ hours, and eastward 11 days 2 hours. The total amounts paid through the Post Office Department for ocean and inland navigation mail service was \$193,596.

Proposed
fast
Atlantic
service.

338. The Imperial Government having decided to grant a subsidy of \$300,000 (£60,000) per annum towards a line of steamships between British Columbia and China and Japan, and the contract with the Allan Line for the conveyance of mails between this country and Great Britain having expired, the Government propose to provide an additional subsidy for

provement of the Atlantic Mail Service, and will also
ze the line from British Columbia, so that a fast line of
may be established in connection with the Canadian

Railway between Great Britain, the East and the
Asian Colonies. Negotiations have been in progress
the time with reference to the Atlantic fast service, but
satisfactory agreement has yet been come to with any com-

The "Empress of India," the first of the steamers New fast
Pacific
service.
ly built for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for
cific service, left Liverpool on 7th February, 1891 and
at Vancouver on the 28th of April, having made the
e from Yokohama to Vancouver in 10 days, 14 hours
minutes—the fastest time on record by 2 days. The
gers by this boat left Vancouver at 6.30 p.m. on the
April and arrived at Montreal at 6 p.m. on the 2nd May,
crossed the continent in 3 days, 17 hours also the quic-
me on record. Liverpool and Yokohama have thus been
it within 21 days of one another, the usual time by the
anal having been 6 weeks.

The following particulars of the passages in 1867-68 Compari-
son of pas-
sages.
1868-1890
1889-90 will be interesting for comparison :—

WINTER SEASON.

	Average Passage to Liverpool.	Number of Passen- gers.	Barrel Bulk.	Average Passage to Portland.	Number of Passen- gers.	Tons of Freight.
	d. h. m.			d. h. m.		
	10 12 44	1,026	169,375	12 12 0	4,399	16,095
	8 21 53	2,299	"	11 0 50	5,404	47,089
				To Halifax.		

bulk of cargo was loaded at Portland and Baltimore.

SUMMER SEASON.

1868.	9 20 34	5,044	241,877	To Quebec. 10 15 57	14,073	28,326
1889-90	8 18 39	6,501	641,316	9 2 34	12,851	59,583

Fastest
passages.

341. The fastest passage from Quebec to Liverpool in 1868 was made in 8 days 14 hours 15 minutes, and in 1890 in 7 days 21 hours 55 minutes. In the latter year the passage from Liverpool to Quebec was made in 7 days 18 hours 50 minutes, but the average of the eastward voyages was the highest during the season.

Number of
letters sent
in various
countries.

342. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from the best available sources and the calculations have been made in this office. Attention is again called to the extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian Colonies. The Australasian trade is undoubtedly very large in proportion to population, and the correspondence may be expected to be equally great, but it does not seem likely that it should to such an extent exceed and be out of all proportion to that of any other civilized country, and the high figures are probably caused by some defect in the system of enumeration, by which duplication occurs, or it may be by a more perfect system than is in use elsewhere. The system adopted in Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the large number of letters which come from foreign countries.

TABLE OF POST OFFICES AND NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Sent.	Number per Head.
Iceland	1888	1,145	42,052,117	69.47
Australia	1888	594	17,012,577	53.52
Australia	1888	78	2,104,509	49.74
Britain	1890	17,587	1,896,500,000	48.51
South Wales	1888	1,203	48,980,000	46.03
Ireland	1888	1,544	47,760,776	44.91
United States	1889	58,999	2,500,000,000	39.92
Canada	1889	814	103,785,306	35.38
India	1888	766	12,897,102	34.19
China	1888	278	4,716,244	32.68
Empire	1889	23,410	1,337,743,170	28.55
Russia	1889	821	146,820,417	24.84
Japan	1888	2,377	113,061,236†	25.26
Siam	1889	1,235	96,986,339	22.09
Ceylon	1889	6,932	744,600,000	19.48
Sri Lanka	1890	7,913	113,580,000	21.91
Canton	1889	506	17,606,056*	6.97
Hungary	1889	8,789	767,806,400	19.37
Austria	1889	1,217	27,685,900	13.91
Prussia	1888	2,875	113,476,000	6.47
Germany	1889	5,316	206,162,453	6.89
The Republic	1889	946†	43,930,824	12.79
France	1889	.....	6,191,317	9.55
Good Hope	1889	762	13,597,243*	29.64
Netherlands	1888	1,942	26,644,000	5.66
Belgium	1888	249	6,524,000	3.79
Switzerland	1888	782	45,258,000	21.47
Spain	1888	300	19,141,816	3.48
Italy	1889	4,800	135,605,934	3.42
Portugal	1889	91	8,902,026‡	4.60
Greece	1888	2,019	14,873,522*	1.06
Turkey	1888	171	9,112,000	1.34
Egypt	1888	5,881	215,821,996	1.98
Sudan	1889	17,600	260,628,110	1.24
Siam	1885	73	1,370,885	0.18
Siam	1883	1,150	2,578,030	0.07

* Letters only. † Including telegraph offices. ‡ Including all mail matter.

PART II—TELEGRAPHS.

The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public interest, between places where the traffic could not be expected sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public service is required that there should be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Government telegraph lines.

the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also for the advancement of settlement in the North-West Territories. Since the establishment of the telegraph service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Atlantic coast the reduction in Marine insurance premiums has been 50 per cent.

Situation
of lines.

344. There were 1,217 miles of land lines and 173 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coast, 903 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 294 miles of land lines in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coast are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver's Island and Washington Territory.

Particulars of
Government tele-
graph lines.

345. The following table gives the length of the various lines operated by Government on 30th June, 1890:—

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED AND OPERATED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		Grand Total.
	Intermediate.		
	Land.	Cable.	
Newfoundland (subsidized line) — Port aux Basques to Cape Ray	14		14
Nova Scotia — Sydney to Meat Cove	127½	½	214
Low Point to Lungan	5		
Barrington to Cape Sable Island	16	1½	
Mabou to Cheticamp	63		
New Brunswick — Bay of Fundy Lines	29	9½	89½
Chatham to Esquimaux	42		
Quebec — Magdalen Islands	83½	73½	1,081½
Anticosti Island	24½	44½	
North Shore of St. Lawrence	456½	39½	
Chicoutimi	32		
Quarantine, Grosse Ile.	46	4½	
Ontario — Pelee Island	28	8½	36½
North-West Territory	903		903
British Columbia	294	½	294½
Total	2,436½	182½	2,619½

346. In addition to the above lines the Government have built or subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company; south shore of St. Lawrence, Grand Metis to Gaspé Basin, 206 miles, operated by the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, and the Bath-Amherst Island line, 8 miles, operated by the North American Telegraph Company, making a total of 3,045½ miles built or subsidized by Government.

Telegraph lines built and subsidized by Government.

347. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the construction, working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1890:—

Revenue and Expenditure of Government telegraph lines, 1890.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1890.

LINES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—			
Anticosti Island	202	1,879	1,677
Margalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines).	1,666	3,968	2,302
Cheticamp—Mabou	204	868	664
Cape Sable—Barrington	50	312	262
Chatham—Pescamunac	106	433	327
Grasse Isle Quarantine	37	1,039	712
Bay of Fundy	361	1,024	663
North Shore, St. Lawrence	2,567	8,408	5,841
Subsidies, office materials and contingencies		8,312	8,312
Ontario, Pelee Island	119	90	
North-West system	6,379	23,036	16,657
	11,981	49,369	37,417
Excess of Revenue			29
Total excess of Expenditure			37,388

The Meteorological Service messages and all shipping and Fishery Bulletin Reports are transmitted free of charge.

348. The following table gives particulars of telegraphs in all the principal countries in the world:—

Telegraphs in principal countries.

TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Persons to each Office.
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary	38,159	111,532	13,240,642	5,423	7,574
Belgium	4,054	19,332	7,737,353	1,548	3,335
Denmark	3,674	19,280	1,539,665	364	6,008
France	54,560	241,800	23,227,597	8,030	4,760
German Empire	57,416	204,204	25,471,408	16,408	2,856
Great Britain	31,440	190,027	62,368,034	7,352	5,173
Greece	4,382	5,082	955,839	175	12,498
Italy	19,460	73,160	8,772,671	4,283	7,226
Netherlands	3,186	11,176	4,118,195	721	6,309
Portugal	3,210	7,468	1,730,107	275	17,121
Russia	88,280	172,360	10,804,587	3,796	29,802
Roumania	3,317	8,238	1,328,420	353	15,581
Servia	1,810	3,000	471,126	119	17,614
Spain	14,000	32,500	3,651,893	970	18,000
Sweden and Norway	11,071	27,046	3,158,829	505	13,343
Switzerland	4,441	11,099	3,612,541	1,347	2,175
Turkey	14,617	26,060	1,259,133	464	54,636
Asia—					
China	3,089	5,482			
India	33,462	96,654	2,983,152	797	263,277
Japan	6,855	15,900	2,358,575	280	136,254
Persia	3,824	6,124	783,000	82	93,336
Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope	4,510		1,375,929	238	6,130
Egypt	3,640	5,704	693,640	168	40,579
America—					
Argentine Republic	14,700	28,550	3,511,429	668	6,118
Canada	30,014	66,453	4,231,958	2,545	2,038
Brazil	6,300	11,160	567,935	173	89,938
Chili	13,730		603,628	411	6,667
Mexico	27,861			767	15,167
Peru	1,382		110,669	34	79,419
United States	254,110	807,589	80,000,000	18,470	3,390
Uruguay	2,234		148,166	55	12,494
Australasia—					
New South Wales	10,690	22,606	3,433,652	485	2,313
Victoria	4,194	10,360	2,743,958	601	1,869
Queensland	9,167	16,981	1,568,862	343	1,186
South Australia	5,509	11,448	669,442	200	1,622
Western Australia	2,961	3,545	180,735	42	1,040
Tasmania	1,894	2,590	280,559	178	821
New Zealand	4,992	11,827	1,862,987	357	1,737

†Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines only. ‡Not including shipping and weather reports.

Telegraph
statistics
of the
world.

349. It will be seen that as far as the figures in the above table go, there were in the countries named 802,095 miles of

ne, 2,277,397 miles of wire, and that 280,996,277 messages were sent in the years concerned. The total number of messages sent annually throughout the world is probably about 60,000,000.

350. The total length of telegraph lines in the world may be estimated at about 843,000 miles, of which the United States own the largest portion viz.: 254,110 miles or nearly one-third, but though that country possesses about 223,000 miles of lines more than the United Kingdom, the difference in the number of messages sent is small, and the Western Union Telegraph Company of America, which possesses 83,917 miles of line and 678,997 miles of wire, sent 6,489,272 messages less than were sent in Great Britain. There are, it will be seen, only seven countries that possess a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and with the exception of one or two of the Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities in proportion to population.

351. The telegraph business of Canada is in the hands of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, in the Maritime Provinces, the Eastern Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning them in 1890:—

COMPANY.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
Great North-Western Telegraph Co ..	17,971	33,445	2,895,247	1,525
Canadian Pacific Railway Co	6,300	22,500	812,200	700
Eastern Union	3,124	7,889	374,511	195
Total	27,395	63,834	4,081,958	2,420

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being

available. There is now direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway system between Halifax, N.S., and Victoria, B.C.

The telephone in Canada.

352. The telephone system of Canada is almost entirely in the hands of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal, which has 363 offices, 21,299 sets of instruments in use, 5,015 miles of poles and 21,380 miles of wire. The number of messages sent was about 45,413,170. The above figures do not include Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, all of which are worked by separate companies, particulars of which are not at hand. The longest distance in which audible speaking has been accomplished by the telephone is between New York and Chicago, over one thousand miles, and the next longest distance, between Paris and Marseilles, 562½ miles. Telephone communication has been recently established between London and Paris.

AGRICULTURE.

853. Canada is essentially an agricultural country, and the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits formed nearly 56 per cent. of the number returned by the census of 1881 as having occupations, showing that considerably more than half of the total population was dependent for a living on the fruits of the soil. As compared with the number of persons engaged in agriculture in the United States in 1880, the figures were ; Canada, 55·9 ; United States, 44·1.

854. The yield of fall wheat in Ontario in 1890, while superior to that of 1889, was not as good as was expected, the wet weather of June and July having caused considerable rust, the quality, however, was generally better than that of other grains. Spring wheat was a comparative failure. The total yield was 21,951,288 bushels, being 4,364,079 bushels below the average of nine years, while the yield per acre in 1890 of fall wheat was 19·8 bushels and of spring wheat 12·8 bushels, as compared with an average yield for the same period of nine years of 19·4 and 15·2 bushels per acre. Barley and peas, were unsatisfactory crops, and the yield of oats was light.

Crops in
Ontario,
1890.

855. The following figures, published by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, give the yield of the principal grains in 1889 and 1890, and the average for nine years:—

Yield of
grain
crops in
Ontario,
1889 and
1890.

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1889 AND 1890.

CROPS.	1889.	1890.	AVERAGE YIELD.	
			For Nine Years.	Per Acre.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall wheat	13,001,865	14,267,383	17,635,540	19 4
Spring wheat	5,097,707	7,683,905	8,679,827	15 2
Barley	23,386,388	15,600,169	19,705,734	25 8
Oats	64,346,301	52,768,207	56,566,276	34 4
Rye	1,431,679	1,563,345	1,744,164	16 2
Peas	13,509,237	15,389,313	13,418,124	20 3
Corn (in the ear)	5,248,199	14,011,181	12,125,521	64 5
Buckwheat	1,272,578	2,053,720	1,441,358	22 3
Beans	371,893	761,341	490,541	20 2

Yield of
root crops
in Ontario
1889 and
1890.

356. Potatoes were light in yield and small in size, while rut was very generally complained of. Turnips, mangel-wurzels and carrots were good everywhere. The hay crop was abundant. The following are particulars of the above named crops:—

YIELD OF HAY AND ROOT CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1889 AND 1890.

Crops.	1889.	1890.	AVERAGE YIELD	
			For Nine Years.	Per Acre.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and clover.....	3,728,313	4,305,915	3,181,614	1-41
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Potatoes.....	14,355,529	17,561,117	18,261,216	117-9
Mangel-wurzel.....	7,223,478	11,594,518	8,177,945	427
Carrots.....	3,431,959	4,210,543	3,642,161	347
Turnips.....	37,021,260	47,040,563	40,100,595	391

The yield per acre of fall wheat and buckwheat were above and those of all other grains were below the average of nine years. The yields of hay and root crops, with the exception of potatoes, were all well above the average.

Crops in
Manitoba
1889 and
1890.

357. The season in Manitoba in 1890 was a very unfavourable one, particularly about harvesting time, owing to the continuance of wet weather, and a considerable quantity of grain was also more or less damaged by a sharp frost on 22nd August. The area under wheat cultivation was 746,058 acres being an increase of 19·7 per cent., and the total yield was placed at 14,665,769 bushels, being at the rate of 20·1 bushels to the acre. Oats and barley did better than in 1889, but both suffered considerably from the rain. The potato crop was very highly spoken of. The following are particulars of the yield of the principal crops in 1889 and 1890:—

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1889 AND 1890.

CROPS.	1889.	1890.	Average Yield per Acre in 1890.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat.....	7,201,319	14,665,769	29.1
Oats.....	3,415,104	9,513,433	41.3
Barley.....	1,051,551	2,069,415	32.1
Potatoes.....	1,393,385	2,540,820	235.0

358. In Quebec, the grain crop, taken as a whole, was above the average, the only grains that were weak having been barley and oats, the latter being decidedly below middling. Potatoes were said to be good, but rot was prevalent in many localities. The hay crop was good and roots were also good and plentiful.

Crops in
Quebec,
1890.

359. In Nova Scotia wheat was an 88 per cent. crop and barley and oats 87 and 75 per cent. respectively; hay, 97½; potatoes, 91 and turnips 95 per cent. The oat crop is the principal and permanent crop of this Province. The apple crop was short, reaching only about 73 per cent. of a full crop.

Crops in
Nova Scotia,
1890.

360. Of crops in New Brunswick in 1890, the Secretary for Agriculture said in November: "We are approaching the end of what has been in some respects the most unfavourable season for agriculture experienced in this Province in recent years." Wheat is always a sure crop in this Province, but the absence of milling facilities prevents it being cultivated to any great extent. This grain was 92 per cent. of a full crop; oats, 66; barley, 80; potatoes, 77; turnips, 80, and apples 73 per cent. In the two last mentioned Provinces percentages only and no actual figures of quantity are collected.

Crops in
New Brunswick
1890.

361. No particulars are available concerning the crops of the remainder of the Dominion.

Crops elsewhere in
Canada.

362. The total wheat crop of 1890 may be set down at about 40,527,562 bushels.

Wheat
crop in
Canada,
1890.

363. The wheat crop of 1889 was a light one, aggregating, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 30,871,456 bushels. To

Wheat
crop in
Canada,
1889.

this quantity, has to be added 953,344 bushels imported for home consumption, making a total of 31,825,000 bushels. Of this quantity 940,219 bushels were exported, and if 5,100,346 bushels are deducted for seed, the quantity available for home consumption is found to have been 25,778,435 bushels, being at the rate of 4.97 per head of population, without reference to hoarding.

Estimated
production
and con-
sumption
wheat in
Canada,
1881-1889.

364. Ontario and Manitoba are at present the only Provinces that collect statistics of the actual yield of crops, and as the Dominion Government does not collect any, it is impossible to give really complete figures for the total yield of wheat in the country. The following table, however, which has been carefully prepared from the best available data, gives, it is believed, a very fairly accurate idea of the total crop of wheat in the years named, and of the amount annually retained for consumption. The figures of imports and exports, and of the quantity used for seed, are for the years following the year of estimated crop. Two bushels to the acre is the amount allowed for seed, and this is supposed to include any that may be used for feed and other purposes.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA IN THE YEARS 1881 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Estimated Crop.	Imports of Wheat and Flour for Home Consumption.	Exports of Wheat and Flour, Produce of Canada.	Estimated Amount retained for Seed.	Estimated Consumption.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1881	38,000,000	1,208,494	6,193,730	4,572,552	28,442,218
1882	47,881,706	1,368,877	8,312,688	4,268,596	36,269,299
1883	30,929,702	2,354,600	1,732,471	4,513,214	27,629,617
1884	45,443,417	3,073,641	2,359,847	4,914,232	49,642,985
1885	42,816,327	1,972,719	5,349,663	4,548,818	33,999,565
1886	38,304,503	870,685	8,232,791	4,519,918	26,422,479
1887	39,034,233	324,452	3,914,329	4,339,236	31,685,600
1888	33,044,831	1,179,825	1,083,219	4,638,462	28,564,985
1889	30,871,636	953,344	940,219	5,100,346	25,778,435

ling to the above table, the production of wheat has the quantity apparently required for consumption during the period named by 25,711,314 bushels, being an annual excess of 2,856,812 bushels.

The following table gives the apparent production, consumption and quantity of wheat available for export, after deducting for seed, per head of population in the years

Production and consumption of wheat per head of population in Canada, 1881-1889.

APPARENT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA, PER HEAD OF POPULATION, IN THE YEARS 1881 to 1889, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Quantity available for export.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
.....	8.58	6.42	1.13
.....	10.59	8.03	1.54
.....	6.71	6.00	-0.27
.....	9.68	8.65	-0.02
.....	8.93	7.09	0.89
.....	7.86	5.45	1.50
.....	7.85	6.25	0.72
.....	6.51	5.62	-0.03
.....	5.95	4.97	0.00
Average.....	8.07	6.49	0.61

It is not contended that the above figures are absolutely precise, in the absence of fuller information, it is impossible to be anything but approximate, but it is believed that the table as it stands (the result of any one year must be compared separately with that of any other year), the average consumption and production are not very far from the truth. It will be seen that in the years 1883, 1884 and 1888, the quantity produced fell short of that required, and in 1889 the quantity produced was precisely the amount required, the

imports and exports balancing themselves. Though the quantity of Canadian wheat exported was 38,716,951 bushels, the amount actually available for export was only 25,711,814, the deficiency caused by exportation being made up by an import of 13,005,637 bushels.

Consumption of wheat per head in various countries.

366. The consumption per head is higher in Canada and the Australasian Colonies than in almost any other country, as shown by the following table :—

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Bushels.	Countries.	Bushels.
United Kingdom.....	5·9	United States.....	4·7
France.....	8·1	Canada.....	6·4
Germany.....	3·0	Australasia.....	6·6
Russia.....	2·1	New South Wales.....	6·5
Austria.....	2·9	Victoria.....	6·2
Italy.....	5·4	South Australia.....	6·5
Spain and Portugal.....	6·4	Queensland.....	6·0
Belgium and Holland.....	5·0	Tasmania.....	6·7
Scandinavia.....	1·4	New Zealand.....	7·5
Turkey.....	6·1		

Imports and exports of wheat and other bread-stuffs, 1868-1889.

367. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other bread-stuffs, and also the total imports and exports of the same articles in each year since Confederation :—

OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1899, INCLUSIVE.

IMPORTED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	3,946,624	1,636,305	1,903,604	7,486,533
1869	4,030,122	1,679,000	1,227,603	6,936,725
1870	4,558,863	2,223,609	1,997,111	8,679,643
1871	4,453,341	2,157,074	4,944,681	11,555,096
1872	6,909,621	1,842,969	5,880,195	14,632,785
1873	9,225,139	1,738,802	4,070,414	15,734,355
1874	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,554,454	12,674,724
1875	6,087,674	1,906,298	3,418,565	11,412,537
1876	4,846,824	2,973,889	6,328,468	14,149,181
1877	6,510,148	1,874,756	5,351,621	13,736,525
1878	3,957,406	1,480,339	3,951,868	9,389,613
1879	7,936	535,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
1880	54,104	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
1881	360,034	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
1882	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
1883	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
1884	359,098	2,165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
1885	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443
1886	18,313	639,121	1,724,982	2,382,416
1887	9,045	242,197	1,954,896	2,206,138
1888	12,734	1,000,301	2,173,609	3,186,644
1889	150,128	612,953	2,234,452	2,997,533
EXPORTS.				
1868	3,648,081	2,620,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870	3,705,172	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874	8,886,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,505,573
1875	4,959,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,308,304
1876	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,834,935
1877	2,742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880	5,942,642	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968
1887	4,745,138	2,322,144	9,021,577	16,088,859
1888	1,886,470	1,580,019	8,512,811	11,979,300
1889	471,121	646,968	8,839,045	9,956,234
1890	388,861	521,383	7,672,922	8,583,166

Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods. + Not separated from breadstuffs.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS IM-
PORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE
SAME, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE
YEARS 1868 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.					
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.
1868*	2,734,809	234,589	3,907,754	+	746,976	1,464,232
1869	+	349,248	1,746,240	+	2,582,314	3,591,948
1870	4,402,773	326,387	6,031,708	+	666,327	791,562
1871	4,201,657	302,844	6,165,877	+	1,319,552	1,468,853
1872	4,168,179	376,772	6,052,039	+	7,328,282	577,599
1873	5,821,390	278,832	7,215,550	+	8,833,092	1,374,986
1874	8,405,616	288,056	8,845,896	+	5,331,307	643,982
1875	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	+	3,679,746	294,639
1876	5,855,656	376,114	7,736,226	34,099	3,635,528	681,185
1877	4,589,051	549,093	7,334,396	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,882
1878	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,015
1879	4,210,165	313,088	5,775,605	43,233	6,184,237	2,116,769
1880	10,176	101,799	519,171	14,009	1,677,445	87,334
1881	76,652	197,581	1,064,567	16,933	2,043,309	81,914
1882	345,909	172,517	1,208,494	9,491	1,812,532	92,487
1883	14,097	264,956	1,368,877	16,465	1,695,725	243,742
1884	298,660	531,188	2,954,600	28,093	2,290,289	61,817
1885	373,101	540,108	3,073,641	14,573	1,498,463	269,910
1886	66,084	201,327	1,072,719	8,212	1,823,383	109,880
1887	22,540	169,629	870,685	5,053	2,029,061	36,872
1888	12,042	62,482	324,452	6,856	2,311,757	121,105
1889	15,167	258,813	1,179,825	6,852	2,894,838	186,775
1890	188,934	169,869	953,344	12,550	3,242,391	369,288

EXPORTS.

1868	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	+	4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	+	4,639,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,973
1870	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	+	6,663,877	14,694	3,701,065	19,992,529
1871	1,748,977	396,387	3,280,912	+	4,832,989	23,954	1,737,899	19,373,059
1872	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	+	5,606,438	102,213	1,989,917	12,847,029
1873	4,379,741	474,202	6,756,751	+	4,346,923	706,619	1,807,860	13,351,300
1874	6,581,217	540,317	9,282,802	+	3,748,270	235,864	2,805,308	12,606,400
1875	4,383,922	302,783	5,896,937	+	5,419,054	28,399	5,941,070	8,357,150
1876	6,070,393	415,504	8,147,913	+	10,168,176	9,290	5,088,544	14,547,000
1877	2,303,155	268,605	3,736,180	+	6,345,697	1,512	4,935,294	8,695,660
1878	4,393,535	476,431	6,775,690	+	7,267,399	655	5,252,986	37,963,000
1879	6,610,724	574,974	9,485,594	+	5,383,922	1,829	5,793,799	25,219,300
1880	5,090,505	544,591	7,813,460	+	7,329,562	1,569	9,584,929	30,100,000
1881	2,523,673	439,728	4,722,313	+	8,800,579	1,284	8,154,228	26,335,900
1882	3,845,035	469,739	6,193,730	+	11,588,446	49	9,223,501	16,724,200
1883	5,867,438	489,046	8,312,688	+	8,817,216	252	4,659,589	16,932,000
1884	745,526	197,389	1,732,471	+	7,780,262	11,924	4,567,281	19,051,700
1885	2,340,956	123,777	2,959,841	+	9,067,395	18,885	5,593,508	21,357,300
1886	3,419,168	386,099	5,349,663	+	8,554,302	494	7,785,692	28,460,000
1887	5,631,726	520,213	8,232,791	+	9,456,964	2,507	6,415,059	22,375,000
1888	2,163,754	350,115	3,914,329	+	9,370,158	322	2,816,202	12,046,800
1889	490,965	131,181	1,081,219	+	9,948,207	465	2,694,471	22,639,500
1890	422,274	115,099	940,219	+	9,975,908	507	4,160,949	30,227,500

*Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods. +Not separated from other grain. ‡Rye included. Rye flour included in imports of flour up to 1876 inclusive.

OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA
WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1890.

ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
.....	3,946,624	1,850,444	2,045,374	7,842,442
.....	.....	2,079,315	5,421,895	7,501,210
.....	5,523,194	1,756,176	1,241,820	8,521,190
.....	11,216,003	2,700,111	2,094,690	16,010,804
.....	4,453,341	2,164,091	4,971,634	11,589,066
.....	6,894,504	1,842,969	5,883,741	14,621,214
.....	9,910,551	1,730,377	4,052,778	15,792,706
.....	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,571,041	12,691,311
.....	6,090,074	1,906,298	3,424,164	11,420,526
.....	4,846,824	2,964,273	6,372,998	14,174,095
.....	6,510,148	1,866,101	5,325,230	13,701,479
.....	4,469,796	1,486,661	4,636,238	10,592,695
.....	8,079,073	590,342	3,819,581	12,488,996
.....	7,801,593	1,112,964	4,535,150	13,449,707
.....	3,358,571	1,084,029	3,432,430	7,875,030
.....	3,912,181	1,518,296	2,765,892	10,196,369
.....	3,876,132	2,602,548	4,639,070	11,117,750
.....	3,102,422	2,273,355	3,133,913	8,509,690
.....	2,229,792	844,290	3,035,530	6,109,612
.....	3,152,476	657,194	3,301,741	7,111,413
.....	4,668,582	254,097	2,776,006	7,698,685
.....	1,677,178	1,093,718	4,515,188	7,286,084
.....	2,582,709	672,715	5,719,184	8,974,608
	EXPORTS.			
.....	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,026,441	12,204,062
.....	3,183,383	1,048,696	6,500,760	11,732,839
.....	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
.....	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
.....	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
.....	8,944,139	2,958,662	8,472,818	20,375,619
.....	15,046,712	3,274,130	8,136,162	26,457,004
.....	8,420,785	1,583,284	11,308,934	21,403,003
.....	10,416,636	2,205,467	12,383,291	25,005,394
.....	4,102,210	1,525,230	10,850,898	16,478,338
.....	11,631,128	2,757,088	11,372,470	25,761,286
.....	9,748,795	2,603,118	11,342,865	23,694,778
.....	13,549,876	3,019,717	12,715,136	29,284,729
.....	9,636,505	2,469,900	14,765,712	26,872,117
.....	8,153,610	2,941,740	18,250,340	29,345,690
.....	11,703,374	2,703,078	10,860,760	25,267,212
.....	3,359,192	1,440,675	11,279,561	15,079,428
.....	5,061,005	716,739	10,533,283	16,311,027
.....	5,190,424	1,875,979	11,525,527	18,591,930
.....	7,859,508	2,366,472	10,683,501	20,909,511
.....	6,416,954	1,603,712	9,314,275	17,334,941
.....	1,744,957	709,478	11,109,338	13,623,773
.....	2,394,130	661,072	10,788,862	13,844,064

not entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick/
separated from other breadstuffs,
value of produce of Canada only.

QUANTITIES OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM
ADA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1866

Year ended 30th June	IMPORTS.					
	Wheat.	Flour.	Total Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1868* . . .	2,734,809	272,875	4,099,184	+	715,424	1,060,929
1869 . . .	+	349,248	1,746,240	+	2,561,240	3,591,948
1870 . . .	6,168,454	343,769	7,887,299	+	696,327	791,774
1871 . . .	10,950,547	485,093	13,376,012	+	1,319,552	1,632,053
1872 . . .	4,168,681	376,421	9,050,786	+	7,328,282	577,447
1873 . . .	5,804,630	276,048	7,184,879	+	8,834,225	1,374,910
1874 . . .	8,390,443	288,156	9,831,223	+	5,331,397	643,982
1875 . . .	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	+	3,679,746	294,623
1876 . . .	5,858,136	376,114	7,738,706	34,999	3,635,528	681,218
1877 . . .	4,589,051	549,063	7,334,366	369,891	8,260,079	1,772,892
1878 . . .	5,633,411	314,620	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,597	2,319,634
1879 . . .	4,768,733	315,044	6,343,953	43,233	7,017,421	2,154,347
1880 . . .	7,521,594	113,035	8,086,769	15,635	6,377,387	205,098
1881 . . .	7,339,689	236,433	8,921,854	16,933	7,454,892	95,541
1882 . . .	2,931,220	200,716	3,934,800	9,491	3,918,031	90,924
1883 . . .	4,961,374	301,455	6,468,649	16,465	2,425,698	294,227
1884 . . .	3,604,442	565,277	6,430,827	28,093	5,996,412	290,333
1885 . . .	3,128,143	565,562	5,955,953	14,717	5,508,529	349,894
1886 . . .	2,373,230	215,991	3,450,185	8,212	4,528,878	231,580
1887 . . .	3,550,844	174,353	4,422,609	5,053	5,304,639	59,929
1888 . . .	3,321,717	65,187	5,647,652	6,856	3,491,916	148,607
1889 . . .	1,724,985	279,371	2,982,154	6,852	7,349,729	553,852
1890 . . .	2,844,955	185,438	3,679,516	12,550	9,959,815	1,055,094
EXPORTS.						
1868* . . .	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598
1869 . . .	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722
1870 . . .	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	6,603,877	14,644	3,791,065
1871 . . .	1,748,977	396,887	3,280,912	4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899
1872 . . .	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917
1873 . . .	6,405,693	483,713	8,824,258	4,346,923	6,949,595	1,823,111
1874 . . .	12,011,059	554,541	14,782,764	3,748,270	2,680,568	2,805,325
1875 . . .	7,053,544	368,981	8,598,449	5,419,054	2,080,090	5,967,693
1876 . . .	9,248,390	419,936	11,348,070	10,168,176	2,047,040	5,119,295
1877 . . .	3,559,055	276,439	4,941,290	6,587,180	4,083,174	5,968,688
1878 . . .	8,569,243	479,245	10,905,468	7,543,342	3,987,600	5,889,529
1879 . . .	9,767,555	580,776	12,671,435	5,393,212	5,429,359	5,936,158
1880 . . .	12,169,493	561,484	14,976,915	7,241,379	4,547,942	9,622,605
1881 . . .	9,092,279	501,455	11,599,554	8,800,579	5,257,694	8,154,302
1882 . . .	6,433,533	598,120	8,974,133	11,588,446	2,229,900	9,235,442
1883 . . .	10,733,535	526,340	13,365,255	8,817,216	819,605	4,704,899
1884 . . .	3,021,188	284,504	4,443,708	7,780,262	3,896,474	4,736,319
1885 . . .	5,423,805	161,054	6,229,073	9,067,395	2,097,674	5,619,799
1886 . . .	5,705,874	415,397	7,782,839	8,554,392	2,667,491	7,851,134
1887 . . .	9,127,945	531,152	11,782,805	9,456,964	3,373,764	6,415,208
1888 . . .	7,299,694	355,883	9,079,100	9,370,158	1,293,195	2,816,353
1889 . . .	1,783,349	156,360	2,428,605	9,948,217	4,386,259	2,775,493
1890 . . .	2,580,801	149,959	3,255,616	9,975,911	6,624,746	4,313,537

* Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick † Not from other grain. Rye included. ‡ The produce of Canada only.

368. The very marked effect which the imposition in 1879 of a small duty upon wheat and flour had upon the imports of the same, will be visible at once on examining the first two of the preceding tables, and it may be estimated that in consequence of the adoption of that policy upwards of \$5,000,000 have been annually retained in the country which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of foreigners, while prices have been much better maintained than they otherwise would have been.

369. During the week ended 1st October, 1887, the price of wheat in London was the lowest touched for 125 years, viz., 2s. 5d. per quarter, or 86 cents per bushel; and the steady fall of late years is shown in the following table, which gives the average price of wheat in London and the average export price in New York in each year since 1871 :—

LONDON.				NEW YORK.			
Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1871	1 73	1881	1 28	1871	1 31	1881	1 11
1872	1 73	1882	1 37	1872	1 47	1882	1 18
1873	1 78	1883	1 26	1873	1 31	1883	1 12
1874	1 70	1884	1 09	1874	1 42	1884	1 06
1875	1 37	1885	0 99	1875	1 12	1885	0 86
1876	1 40	1886	0 94	1876	1 24	1886	0 87
1877	1 73	1887	0 99	1877	1 16	1887	0 89
1878	1 41	1888	0 96	1878	1 33	1888	0 85
1879	1 33	1889	0 90	1879	1 06	1889	0 89
1880	1 35	1890	0 97	1880	1 24	1890	0 83

370. Co-incident with the decline in price has been a heavy reduction in freight rates and an enormous increase in transportation facilities, both of which circumstances must be taken largely into account, so that it must not be supposed that the value of wheat has depreciated as much as the bare figures of prices would indicate. Freight rates from Chicago to New

Reduction in freight rates etc.

York in 1872 were 35 cents per bushel; in 1889, 15 cents; while rates across the Atlantic have declined from 15 cents to 5 and 4 cents per bushel.

Wheat
crop
in
principal
exporting
countries.

371. The principal wheat-exporting countries are the United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, British India, the Argentine Republic, and the Australasian Colonies, and the following figures give the estimated crop in those countries in 1890:—

	Bushels.
United States.....	399,262,000
Russia.....	197,739,200
Austria-Hungary.....	216,785,667
British India.....	235,343,600
Argentine Republic.....	41,703,683
Australasian Colonies.....	42,480,131

Wheat
crop of the
world,
1890.

372. The total estimated wheat production of the world in 1890, as shown by a subsequent table, is placed at 2,203,889,552 bushels, being about 162,000,000 bushels more than in 1889. The wheat crop in the United States in 1890 was 91,298,000 bushels less than of 1889, while the crops in the other five principal wheat-exporting countries were in the aggregate 138,865,453 bushels less than in that year.

Average
wheat
yield in
principal
countries.

373. The average yield of wheat per acre in some of the principal wheat-producing countries is given below:—

COUNTRIES.	Yield per Acre.	COUNTRIES.	Yield per Acre.
	Bush.		Bush.
Great Britain.....	28.0	Italy.....	9.2
Austria.....	14.9	New South Wales.....	14.64
Hungary.....	20.6	Victoria.....	11.185
France.....	17.2	South Australia.....	7.2
Germany.....	21.9	Queensland.....	11.44
Russia.....	9.3	Western Australia.....	11.37
India.....	9.21	Tasmania.....	18.09
United States.....	12.0	New Zealand.....	26.04
Belgium.....	20.4	Australasia.....	11.9
Denmark.....	42.0	Ontario.....	17.3
Holland.....	29.4	Manitoba.....	18.0

74. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of wheat, the British demand has a most important effect on the price of wheat almost all over the world. The following table, taken from the report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States, 1889, shows the share of the principal countries in the import of wheat into the United Kingdom, during the years 1871 to 1889, inclusive:—

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTIONATE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1871-1889.

IMPORTED FROM.							
Russia.	Germany	British North America.	United States.	Chili.	British India.	Australia.	Other Countries.
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
35.37	9.60	8.52	35.22	1.33	0.50	0.84	8.62
37.70	10.87	4.53	20.23	3.52	0.34	1.17	21.64
18.78	5.85	8.36	42.17	3.56	1.43	4.05	15.80
11.76	8.13	8.71	55.16	4.47	2.18	2.35	7.24
17.06	11.11	6.83	44.29	1.51	2.24	2.13	14.83
17.17	6.72	5.35	42.81	1.95	6.35	5.48	14.17
17.33	11.03	5.14	37.16	1.28	9.62	0.71	17.73
15.32	10.91	5.03	56.27	0.09	3.04	2.62	6.72
11.12	6.52	7.33	61.12	2.04	1.22	3.15	7.50
4.33	4.12	6.63	65.42	2.12	4.72	6.74	5.92
4.75	4.34	4.49	64.05	1.64	10.29	4.64	4.80
12.91	6.91	3.87	55.72	2.13	10.51	3.83	5.02
15.91	6.25	2.87	47.57	2.72	13.30	3.30	8.08
8.34	4.95	3.96	53.74	1.60	12.06	8.11	7.24
14.86	4.61	2.58	47.90	2.90	14.98	6.69	6.38
6.03	4.43	6.20	58.05	2.74	17.75	1.31	4.49
7.51	2.90	6.67	61.45	2.99	11.52	1.83	5.13
29.22	5.91	2.53	36.69	2.00	11.01	3.15	9.49
28.09	5.18	3.42	38.45	0.75	11.99	1.88	10.24

75. The United States share of exports, which had averaged 15.712 per cent. during the ten years, 1878-1887, fell to an average of 37.57 during 1888 and 1889, while that of Russia, which during the same ten years had only averaged 10.11 per cent., rose during the last two years to an average of 28.65 per cent.

Share of principal countries in import of wheat into the United Kingdom, 1871-1889.

Proportion of exports from United States and Russia

India as a
wheat ex-
porting
country.

376. It seems probable that the anticipations formed some time ago respecting India as a wheat-exporting country will not be realized, and there is every indication that that country has reached the limit of its exporting capacity, neither the area under cultivation nor the amount exported having made any material increase of late years.

Exports of
wheat
from the
United
States,
Russia
and India.

377. The following table, the figures in which are taken from the report of the United States Department of Agriculture,* gives the total exports of wheat from the three largest wheat-exporting countries during the ten years, 1881 to 1890, inclusive :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM
THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND INDIA DURING THE YEARS
1881 TO 1890.

Year.	United States.	Russia.	India.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1881.....	186,321,514	36,565,653	13,896,167
1882.....	121,892,389	48,972,597	37,148,543
1883.....	147,811,316	76,373,532	26,426,924
1884.....	111,534,182	83,780,950	39,202,636
1885.....	132,570,367	67,729,539	29,588,311
1886.....	94,565,794	91,756,992	39,328,658
1887.....	153,804,970	51,612,111	41,538,765
1888.....	119,625,344	77,796,105	25,271,249
1889.....	88,600,743	126,114,840	32,874,628
1890.....	109,430,476	107,250,883	23,764,123
Total.....	1,266,157,095	767,948,302	311,128,164

Possible
decline of
wheat
supply
in United
States.

378. From the above figures it will be seen that, as already stated, the wheat exports of India are practically stationary, while those of the United States are decreasing, and those of Russia are on the increase. Statistics concerning the latter country are not very reliable, but there is said to have been a

* March, 1891.

considerable increase in the acreage under wheat of late years, and though the demand for home consumption must naturally increase with the increase in numbers and improvement in condition of the inhabitants, yet they are not naturally a large wheat-eating people, and the home demand is not increasing sufficiently fast to become at present a very important factor in the question, and it seems probable that, provided the yield is maintained, Russia will for some years have a considerable surplus of wheat available for export. In the United States, on the other hand, the time is thought by many to be well within sight when that country will cease to export wheat, the home demand becoming large enough to exhaust the whole supply: for it is a fact that is often overlooked and not always admitted, that while the population is increasing at a rapid rate, the production of wheat is not only stationary, but there is little if any new land available for its cultivation, except under a very much higher system of farming, which would not at present be remunerative, and instead of continuing to be the great wheat-exporting country of the world, it will not be many years before, without some change in its economic conditions, it may have difficulty in raising enough wheat for its own supply. Mr. C. Wood Davis, an American of the United States, calculates that after 1895 his country must either import breadstuffs, cease to export cotton, or lower the standard of living. This date, however, is generally considered premature.

379. The following figures of the production and area under cultivation of wheat in the United States for the last eleven years would indicate that, under present conditions, the limit of supply has about been reached.

Production of
wheat in
the United
States,
1889-1899.

PRODUCTION AND AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1890.

Year.	Production.	Area.
	Bushels.	Acres.
1880.....	498,549,868	37,986,717
1881.....	383,280,090	37,709,029
1882.....	504,185,470	37,067,194
1883.....	421,086,160	36,455,383
1884.....	512,765,000	39,473,885
1885.....	357,112,000	34,189,246
1886.....	457,218,000	36,806,184
1887.....	456,329,000	37,641,783
1888.....	415,868,000	37,336,138
1889.....	490,560,000	38,123,859
1890.....	399,262,000	36,087,154
Total.....	4,896,215,588	408,878,773
Average.....	445,110,508	37,170,798

* U. S. Department of Agriculture Report, December, 1890.

Average yield per acre.

The average yield per acre is only small, and is, if anything, on the decline, the average for the period 1870 to 1879 having been 12·4 bushels per acre, and for that of 1880 to 1890, 12·0 bushels per acre.

Prospective appreciation in the price of wheat.

380. The principal countries of Europe are the largest importers of wheat, and at the present time the European markets control the price of wheat all the world over. Concurrently with the general improvement in social condition and with the natural increase in population, the demands of these countries will have a tendency to increase, while the own sources of home supply will remain about the same. The foregoing figures have shown that the supply of wheat to meet this increasing demand is, if not decreasing, at any rate stationary, and when, in addition, it is considered that, according to the best available statistics, the production of wheat the world during the last two years has been less than the consumption, it seems certain that a marked appreciation

the value of wheat is inevitable in the immediate future. Such appreciation has in fact already taken place as regards current prices, caused more immediately by the prospective failure of the wheat crop in France, which, next to the United States, is the largest wheat-producing and consuming country in the world: and for the reasons given above, it is probable that this appreciation may be maintained more or less for some time. If the wheat harvest of the world in 1891 should happen to be generally deficient, prices might go up to a height that it was never expected they would reach again. On 20th April, 1891, wheat was quoted in Mark Lane at \$1.43 per bushel, being the highest price since 1883, and being 37 cents per bushel higher than on the same day in 1890. Owing to the extremely low prices that have prevailed for some time, the area under wheat cultivation in the world is, in proportion to the increase in population, decidedly less than it was ten years ago, and the maintenance of the present advance in price will undoubtedly give a great stimulus to wheat growing, but though it may be some years before prices are as low as they have been, yet, considering the enormous area of new land still available in Russia, Canada, South America and Australasia, and also the large area adapted for wheat in many countries, which on account of low prices, has been cultivated in other ways, it does not appear probable that the present scarcity of supply will be maintained for any very lengthened period.

381. While the area available for wheat in Canada is very large, it is not likely that under present circumstances the quantity exported will increase to any extent, inasmuch as the area grown with wheat in the older Provinces has been constantly decreasing, while the demands of a steadily augmenting population are absorbing the increasing supplies of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. It is still believed that only under exceptional circumstances in occasional years can wheat ever become the profitable crop that it once was,

Increase
in the
home de-
mand in
Canada.

and that a good system of mixed farming will, year by year, be found to yield the most satisfactory results to the farmer.

Value of
wheat per
acre in
United
States and
Ontario.

382. According to the returns of the United States Department of Agriculture the average value of wheat per acre in that country in 1889 was \$8.98, and the average for eleven years was \$9.91; and according to the Ontario reports for the same year the value per acre in that Province of fall wheat was \$13.98, and of spring wheat \$12.59, while the average of eight years was \$15.52.

Imports of
wheat into
the United
Kingdom,
1888 and
1889.

383. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888 and 1889 and the countries from whence supplied.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888 AND 1889.

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	
	1888.	1889.
United States	56,638,161	59,872,616
Russia	40,583,248	40,440,328
British India	15,243,674	17,207,314
Germany	8,700,981	7,968,386
Austrian Territories	4,778,011	6,020,897
Australasia	4,441,670	2,717,781
Canada	3,865,760	5,456,643
Chile	2,773,607	1,069,512
Roumania	2,646,379	5,301,514
Egypt	1,375,845	608,089
Bulgaria	547,249	1,184,312
Denmark	448,801	316,639
Turkey	300,487	1,247,449
France	268,288	489,737
Sweden	816	.....
Spain	93	.....
Other countries	3,732,502	477,476
Total	146,345,572	150,378,684

Wheat
crop of the
world 1889
and 1891.

384. The figures given below of the wheat crop of the world in 1889 and 1890 are, with the exception of those for Canada, from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture,* and are partly official and partly estimated.

* March, 1890; April, 1891.

EAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889 AND 1890.

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	
	1889.	1890.
ates	490,560,000	399,262,000
.....	30,871,656	40,527,562
Republic.	11,350,000	41,703,683
.....	12,768,750	18,567,360
.....	42,000,000	51,440,667
.....	94,020,333	165,345,000
.....	19,000,000	19,573,075
.....	5,000,000	5,776,512
.....	316,268,369	338,902,124
.....	82,000,000	94,899,840
ain.	75,576,383	75,666,617
.....	2,680,838	2,639,399
.....	5,000,000	12,378,240
.....	103,832,354	126,640,746
ds.	5,675,000	6,189,120
.....	8,512,500	8,252,160
.....	44,784,853	63,954,240
clusive of Finland.	188,535,989	+197,739,200
.....	5,000,000	22,343,125
.....	75,622,213	10,315,200
.....	3,708,045	70,143,360
.....	283,750	3,056,043
.....	2,270,000	412,608
d	39,725,000	2,475,648
.....	243,076,549	37,134,720
or.	36,887,500	22,500,000
.....	12,768,750	22,693,440
.....	22,500,000	12,378,240
.....	7,945,000	22,693,440
od Hope.	3,800,000	8,252,160
.....	26,205,957	3,713,472
.....		4,256,250
.....		42,480,131
otal	2,040,729,789	2,205,185,702

+ Exclusive of Poland.

will be remembered that in the spring of 1890 the it purchased a certain quantity of Carter's Prize rley (two-rowed), with the view of ascertaining with ss this kind of barley could be grown in Canada for h market. This barley was distributed among far- ying for the same, at cost price, and 2,606 applica-

Experi-
ment with
two-rowed
barley.

tions for 3,200 bags of 112 lbs. each were received at the Central Experimental Farm, and the following results have so far been reported. The season was unfavourable for barley in Ontario, Quebec and the Eastern Provinces, but the crop was more successful in Manitoba, British Columbia and The Territories:—

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH CARTER'S PRIZE PROLIFIC
BARLEY (TWO-ROWED) DURING 1890.

PROVINCE.	Number of Reports.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield from 112 lbs.	WEIGHT PER BUSHEL.	
				As Received.	After Cleaning.
		Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario	872	25½	28½	50½	51½
Quebec	48	20½	22½	48½	50½
Nova Scotia	13	26½	26½	47½	48
New Brunswick	23	22½	24½	47½	49½
Manitoba	62	30	43½	48	50½
British Columbia	1	45½	45½	50½	53
Prince Edward Island	11	26½	27½	48	49
The Territories	22	27½	32½	46½	50½

With such results as the foregoing, after an unfavourable season, and when in many cases the samples were late in being sown, it seems fair to infer that, circumstances being equal, two-rowed barley can be grown in many parts of Canada up to the English standard, which is 52 lbs. per bushel and upwards.

English
opinion of
Canadian
two-rowed
barley.

386. Twelve samples of the barley thus produced were sent over to the Brewers' Exhibition held in London, in October, 1890, and were specially reported on by the judges of the malting barley competition. The report was, on the whole, very satisfactory, the judges considering that the samples compared very favourably with French, Saale, Danish and other European barleys, and that, if sent in good condition, a large quantity could be consumed in that country, with great satisfaction both to the brewers and the consumers of the beer, and

they concluded by speaking in high terms of many of the samples, and in very high terms indeed of two or three of the best.

387. The quantity of barley produced annually in Canada is probably about 28,000,000 bushels, almost the whole of which is of the kind known as six-rowed, and the principal market for this barley has, up to the present time, been the United States, where Canadian barley is largely used by the maltsters as being much superior to anything grown on that side of the border. The total quantity of barley exported from Canada in 1890 was 9,975,508 bushels, of which 9,939,745 bushels went to the United States. According to United States returns, the quantity of barley imported from Canada in 1890 was 11,327,052 bushels. The inhabitants of that country, however, are not only paying more attention to the production of barley, but are also using to a large extent substitutes for malt in the manufacture of beer, and the demand for Canadian barley is said to be falling off. In view of this fact, and of the extremely heavy duty which the Government of the United States has placed on barley, the importance of the success of the experiments with two-rowed barley cannot be under-estimated.

Barley
crop of
Canada.

388. Apart from other considerations, one point of importance is, that if barley can be raised in sufficient quantities and of sufficient quality to satisfy the English maltsters, the profit to the farmer will be very considerably more than what he makes now on his six-rowed barley sold to the United States. The export value of barley shipped to the United States was 46 cents per bushel, according to Canadian returns, and the import value of the same grain was 50 cents per bushels, according to United States returns. The import value of barley received into Great Britain in 1889 was 59 cents per bushel, but this includes a large quantity of very inferior barley imported for feeding purposes only; the price of malting

Advantages to
the farmer
in growing
two-rowed
barley.

barley, which would be the kind exported from Canada, ranging from 90 cents to \$1.25 per bushel. According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, the average yield of six-rowed barley in that Province in 1890 was 22.2 per acre, and according to the figures already given the average yield last year of two-rowed barley was 25.5 bushels, a gain of 3.3 bushels per acre. There were 701,326 acres sown with barley in the Province in 1890, and if the whole area had been sown with two-rowed barley there would, according to the above figures, have been a gain to the farmers of 2,314,375 bushels of grain, and at 50 cents a bushel (the United States import value of six-rowed barley), of \$1,157,188.

Barley
production
of the
world.

389. The total production of barley in the world is, it has been stated,* about 825,000,000 bushels, of which Europe contributes about 640,000,000 bushels; and the following table shows the average production of the principal barley-growing countries:—

AVERAGE BARLEY PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Bushels.
Russia	129,250,000	Canada	25,000,000
Germany	93,500,000	Norway and Sweden	22,000,000
Great Britain	90,750,000	Denmark	20,650,000
Austria-Hungary	88,500,000	Roumania	19,250,000
Spain	77,000,000	Bulgaria	15,125,000
Algeria	60,500,000	Turkey	13,750,000
United States	55,750,000	Holland	4,400,000
France	49,500,000	Belgium	3,665,700
Egypt	27,500,000		

Imports of
stock from
Europe.

390. The importation of stock from Europe for breeding purposes was, with the exception of sheep, much less than in 1889, as shown by the following figures:—

*.Journal of the Society of Arts (London).

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE,
1884-1890.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884.....	1,607	473	26
1885.....	1,356	255	37
1886.....	601	328	16
1887.....	162	488	10
1888.....	229	2,016	86
1889.....	150	609	70
1890.....	15	1,902	68

391. Of the above number, 2 head of cattle, 1,002 sheep and 4 pigs were for the United States, and all others for Canada. The particulars of the breeds are as follows:—

Particulars of breeds imported

CATTLE.

Polled Angus..... 4 Holstein 2

Particulars of 9 not given.

SHEEP.

Shropshire..... 1,621 Cotswold..... 38
Leicester..... 6 Southdown 34
Hampshire Down..... 68 Dorset.. . . . 10
Oxford Down..... 125

PIGS.

Berkshire..... 16 Tamworth 2
Yorkshire 42 Suffolk. 4

Particulars of 4 not given.

No disease of a contagious nature appeared in any of them

392. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock into Canada during 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 show that there has been a considerable increase, especially of horses and cattle, almost all of which were imported into the Territories:—

Imports of stock 1887 to 1890.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Horses.....	412	846	2,041	1,694
Cattle	549	454	3,984	1,386
Sheep.....	6,539	30,626	34,036	30,551
Pigs	262	2,468	2,132	1,324

Out of the above numbers in 1890, 26,245 sheep and 885 hogs were imported into British Columbia from the United States.

Horses,
cattle and
sheep
exported,
1874-1890.

393. There was a falling off in the number of horses, cattle and sheep exported from Canada in the fiscal year ended 30th June 1890, as appears by the following table, which gives particulars of the export trade of Canadian live stock since 1874 :-

EXPORTS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, 1874 TO 1890.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$	
1874.....	5,339	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,364
1875.....	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,361
1876.....	4,299	442,838	25,357	601,148	141,187	367,538
1877.....	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878.....	14,179	1,273,728	29,025	1,152,334	242,989	669,387
1879.....	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	888,045
1880.....	21,303	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,890
1881.....	21,993	2,094,037	62,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882.....	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	3,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,656
1884.....	11,505	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,605
1885.....	11,978	1,554,629	143,003	7,377,777	335,043	1,261,071
1886.....	16,525	2,147,584	91,866	5,825,188	359,407	1,182,241
1887.....	18,779	2,268,833	116,274	6,486,718	443,495	1,592,167
1888.....	20,397	2,458,231	100,747	5,012,713	395,074	1,276,946
1889.....	17,767	2,170,722	102,919	5,708,126	369,131	1,263,125
1890.....	16,550	1,936,073	81,454	6,949,417	315,931	1,274,347
Total.....	244,050	26,991,543	1,174,347	62,765,496	5,283,215	18,923,637

Total
value ex-
ported du-
ring 17
years.

394. Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep exported during the last 17 years has reached the enormous sum of \$108,680,586, and, as the above table shows, the dimensions of the trade are, subject to fluctuation, continually increasing.

Export
trade of
live cattle
to Great
Britain.

395 Previous to 1872 no meat, either live or dead, was exported from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be

have commenced in that year—the first shipment made through the United States, owing to there being no trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since 1874, however, vessels have been built, specially fitted for the export of live stock; and this circumstance, by reducing the cost of freight, has contributed largely towards keeping the trade a fairly remunerative one.

The following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great Britain has increased since its inception, and the great increase in the value of the exports to that country and to the United States shows how much more important is the trade with the former country. This difference in value is, of course, explained by the fact that only first-class beasts, well fed, are as a rule shipped to England, while all sorts and conditions of animals are sent across the line.

OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1890.

YEAR.	CATTLE EXPORTED TO			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
1874	63	142,280	36,671	724,254
1875	455	33,471	34,651	672,060
1876	638	83,250	20,809	404,381
1877	4,007	315,230	13,851	268,317
1878	7,433	686,700	17,657	330,562
1879	20,587	1,571,211	21,316	402,799
1880	32,680	2,292,161	16,044	287,057
1881	49,405	3,157,009	7,323	154,851
1882	41,519	2,706,051	15,914	423,807
1883	37,894	3,209,176	23,280	516,585
1884	53,962	4,631,767	30,593	893,759
1885	69,446	5,752,248	67,758	1,411,642
1886	60,549	4,998,327	25,338	633,094
1887	63,622	5,344,375	45,765	887,756
1888	54,248	4,123,873	40,047	648,178
1889	60,000	4,992,161	37,360	488,266
1890	66,965	6,565,315	7,840	104,623
Total	623,477	50,604,605	462,217	9,251,991

Exports of
sheep to
Great
Britain
and
United
States,
1874-1890.

397. As regards value, the same remarks apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of sheep exported to the United Kingdom and United States during the same period :—

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES—1874-1890.

YEAR.	SHEEP EXPORTED TO			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£		\$
1874.....			248,208	689,888
1875.....			236,808	617,532
1876.....			135,514	487,000
1877.....	3,170	21,968	198,820	536,648
1878.....	11,985	68,402	223,822	609,108
1879.....	54,421	333,531	246,573	630,174
1880.....	109,506	625,232	279,202	771,128
1881.....	80,222	594,596	264,812	748,946
1882.....	71,556	510,152	233,602	790,564
1883.....	72,038	632,386	228,541	723,656
1884.....	105,661	919,495	192,244	506,724
1885.....	51,355	456,136	274,962	773,491
1886.....	36,411	317,987	313,201	829,884
1887.....	68,545	568,433	363,046	974,482
1888.....	30,421	211,881	353,999	1,027,410
1889.....	43,477	303,009	307,775	918,334
1890.....	57,006	486,299	251,640	761,565
Total.....	795,774	6,049,507	4,352,769	12,396,627

Exports of
cattle and
sheep to
Great
Britain.
(calendar
year.)

398. The figures in the three preceding tables are taken, in order to show, comparatively, the trade with Great Britain and the United States, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and are for the fiscal year ended 30th June; but the returns made to the Department of Agriculture of exports to Great Britain, as well as those kept in that country, are for the calendar year, and the following figures show the exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain in each calendar year since 1882 :—

EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM CANADA TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-1890 (CALENDAR YEAR).

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	No.	No.
1882	35,378	75,905
1883	55,625	114,352
1884	61,843	67,197
1885	69,158	38,534
1886	64,555	94,297
1887	64,621	35,473
1888	60,828	46,167
1889	85,053	58,983
1890	122,182	43,780

1890. Large as the increase in 1889 over 1888 was in the number of cattle exported, the increase in 1890 was far ahead of all previous records, the number shipped being actually more than double the number sent away in 1888. The increase in this trade is, no doubt, largely due to the special privileges enjoyed by shippers of Canadian cattle in being allowed to send their cattle, after landing, to any part of Great Britain, whereas all cattle coming from other countries have to be slaughtered at the port of landing. These privileges are the consequence of the freedom from disease of a contagious nature of live stock throughout the entire Dominion, which freedom, it is to be hoped, will long continue. In consequence of these privileges, a considerable trade has sprung up in store cattle, which are shipped over in an immature condition and then fattened for the English market. Large numbers of this class of cattle are shipped to Scotland, the pastures of which country seem to be particularly suited to them, but it is very questionable whether this trade is really beneficial to this country; on the contrary, it is argued by many that it is actually detrimental, "as it not only depletes the farm of manure producers, but also deprives the farmer of the profits to be derived from the consumption of waste grain and other feed grown upon the land."* It

Increase in export of cattle to Great Britain.

Export of store cattle undesirable.

* Report of Minister of Agriculture, 1890.

seems only reasonable to infer that the shipment of fat cattle, just about ready for the butcher, would be infinitely more remunerative, both to the farmer and the country.

Imports of live animals for food into Great Britain in 1889 and 1890.

400. The following table of the number of live animals for food imported into the United Kingdom in 1889 and 1890 shows what a large market that country offers to the farmer :—

IMPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS, FOR FOOD, INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1889 AND 1890.

ANIMALS.	1889.	1890.
Oxen and bulls	441,811	506,518
Cows.....	60,366	43,146
Calves.....	53,044	56,729
Sheep and lambs.....	678,058	354,68
Swine	25,324	4,06
Total.....	1,258,603	1,004,867

Shipment of cattle from Alberta.

401. The shipment of cattle bred on the ranches of Alberta to Great Britain continues to increase, and the superior quality of these animals has excited the most favourable comments of buyers on the other side.

Transportation of cattle across the Atlantic.

402. Owing to the unusually severe weather in the North Atlantic during the latter part of the autumn of 1890 the losses on some of the cattle ships were very considerable, and, consequently, some very exaggerated stories of ill-treatment of the animals on board this class of ships were spread about; in order to contradict which, an inquiry was held at Montreal into the treatment and accommodation of cattle at sea, and it was clearly proved that the stories were generally without foundation. It is probable, however, that some steps will shortly be taken to still further ameliorate the condition both of the animals and the men in charge of them while on the voyage across the Atlantic.

403. There was a decrease in the export of sheep during 1890, but if care is taken to send over animals that will make a good quality of mutton, a ready market will always be found and a steady expansion of this branch of the trade should be looked for. There was a decrease of 319,600 in the number of sheep and lambs imported into Great Britain during the year. Canada, in this branch of the meat trade, has a formidable rival in the Australasian colonies, the shipments of mutton from which are increasing in quantity every year, and the trade has assumed proportions of great magnitude with astonishing rapidity. In 1882 the total quantity of frozen meat exported from New Zealand was 15,244 cwt., valued at \$94,117, while in 1889 there were exported 874,102 carcasses of sheep, 132,645 carcasses of lambs and 7,941,657 lbs. of beef, the whole being valued at \$3,582,481, and in addition \$721,332 worth of preserved and salted meat were exported. The total quantity of dead meat imported into the United Kingdom from Australasia in 1889 was 710,595 cwt., while in 1890 the carcasses imported from the same countries were 1,773,478 in number. In 1880 the total number imported was only 400.

Exports of
sheep.

Exports of
dead meat
from Aus-
tralasia.

404. Successful as the live and dead meat export trade has proved, there are other articles of food for which there is an enormous demand from Great Britain, which, though this country is well adapted to produce them, the following tables, giving the quantities and values of provisions exported from Canada in each year since 1873, and the principal countries to which they were sent, show that, with one or two exceptions, articles which could be produced here in large quantities are only being exported to a small extent.

Export of
provisions
from
Canada,
1874-1890.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF
CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE
YEARS 1874-1890.

YEAR.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Doz.
1874...	33,607,465	6,610,016	... + ...	24,050,982	12,233,046	4,467,304
1875...	13,344,384	2,066,400	... + ...	32,342,030	9,268,044	3,527,668
1876...	12,598,381	1,761,984	... + ...	35,024,090	12,250,066	3,880,813
1877...	19,297,586	5,420,800	... + ...	35,930,524	14,691,789	5,025,653
1878...	6,867,841	5,134,244	1,643,937	38,054,294	13,000,626	5,262,221
1879...	5,457,887	2,050,672	712,519	46,414,035	14,307,977	5,449,822
1880...	11,352,413	692,842	1,337,146	40,368,678	18,335,362	6,432,566
1881...	12,142,534	1,372,869	1,290,317	49,255,523	17,649,491	9,029,113
1882...	11,100,201	749,742	1,701,209	50,807,049	15,161,839	10,429,682
1883...	5,112,406	628,728	2,212,175	58,041,387	8,106,447	13,451,406
1884...	8,963,712	423,915	1,978,250	69,755,423	8,075,537	11,496,830
1885...	8,771,082	542,209	961,061	79,655,367	7,390,788	11,542,763
1886...	9,008,385	533,353	1,431,710	78,112,927	4,668,741	12,758,332
1887...	12,202,325	450,706	1,790,022	73,604,448	5,485,509	12,945,326
1888...	7,389,128	550,630	3,868,274	84,173,267	4,418,381	14,179,839
1889...	4,443,381	449,158	1,554,504	88,534,837	1,780,765	14,028,866
1890...	7,813,415	251,934	2,187,617	94,260,187	1,951,585	12,839,660

*Mutton included. †Not given.

VALUE.

YEAR.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	2,120,770	270,308	3,868	3,523,201	2,620,305	587,399
1875.....	1,114,967	133,747	3,760	3,886,226	2,337,324	434,273
1876.....	1,133,686	140,108	99,855	3,751,268	2,540,894	568,699
1877.....	1,535,475	375,974	185,328	3,748,573	3,073,409	594,891
1878.....	564,879	451,876	246,685	3,997,521	2,382,237	646,174
1879.....	332,462	148,587	106,393	3,790,300	2,101,897	574,663
1880.....	632,543	41,948	134,549	3,893,366	3,058,069	740,669
1881.....	891,910	93,738	117,232	5,510,443	3,573,034	1,168,812
1882.....	1,179,348	49,798	150,145	5,500,868	2,936,156	1,643,709
1883.....	575,082	49,722	205,355	6,451,870	1,805,817	2,256,586
1884.....	850,745	27,469	171,728	7,251,989	1,612,481	1,960,197
1885.....	758,015	34,517	67,104	8,265,240	1,430,905	1,899,632
1886.....	679,485	28,745	121,570	6,754,626	832,455	1,728,682
1887.....	955,362	22,146	129,002	7,108,978	979,126	1,825,650
1888.....	686,661	24,065	335,984	8,928,242	798,673	2,122,283
1889.....	407,884	27,970	103,145	8,915,684	331,958	2,159,540
1890.....	651,432	15,128	185,949	9,372,212	340,131	1,795,214

OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE COUNTRY DURING THE YEARS 1874-1890, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED.

TOTAL.		VALUE EXPORTED TO			
Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	New-foundland.	Other Countries.
lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
26,412	9,126,051	7,084,349	1,741,948	246,273	53,481
22,469	7,910,237	6,299,786	1,186,121	344,278	80,112
25,740	8,174,236	6,685,036	1,111,428	313,548	64,224
19,628	9,453,652	7,493,805	1,524,770	338,205	96,872
11,322	8,289,772	7,036,345	984,901	218,886	49,640
14,323	7,053,732	6,019,827	811,011	180,180	42,714
35,311	8,501,140	7,270,871	903,665	204,156	32,448
45,876	11,280,169	9,839,842	1,196,205	203,730	40,392
58,633	11,460,024	9,023,552	2,153,527	233,949	48,996
78,258	11,235,432	8,432,643	2,536,264	222,657	43,868
83,119	11,883,609	9,558,004	2,638,230	223,662	23,713
74,561	12,386,413	10,164,414	1,941,736	233,866	46,397
82,414	10,144,863	8,086,742	1,836,834	194,647	26,640
90,929	11,020,173	8,739,001	1,943,973	244,439	32,760
22,969	12,895,938	10,380,015	2,284,300	197,700	33,923
85,984	11,946,151	9,480,580	2,253,680	178,634	33,257
24,228	12,300,066	10,312,902	1,845,460	163,829	37,875

quantity of provisions exported in 1890 was greater than in the previous year, but the value had been exceeded in 1885 and 1885. It will be seen that almost the whole of the exports to Great Britain; out of a total value exported of \$175,121,718, the exports to the United States were represented by \$142,007,724, being 81 per cent. of the total. In 1890 was 83 per cent.

Exports principally to Great Britain.

Although there was a slight increase in the quantity of exports of hams and lard exported in 1890, as compared with the previous year, there has been a great falling off since the commencement of the period, when the quantity was 33,607,465 lbs. more than in 1890, and it remains to be seen what effect the additional duty imposed upon pork exports in the session of 1890 will have in increasing the supply.

Supply of pork in Canada.

When Canadian bacon does reach England it is preferred to almost any other kind in the market, and it is nothing but the indifference of the Canadian farmer that has kept such a profitable industry within such small dimensions.

Butter,

407. The butter exported was very little more than in 1889, reaching only the total of 1,951,585 lbs. a sad falling off as compared with the exports of 1880. The decrease is attributable almost entirely to carelessness on the part of the farmers in allowing deterioration in quality, in not paying sufficient attention to the preferences of foreign consumers and in not providing sufficient protection against damage in transit. "If a foreign market for fine butter is desired, the butter must be preserved by refrigeration, and not by salt. The English market requires an article almost destitute of salt. A failure to consult the tastes, even the whims, of consumers, as to quality and form of package, defeats the introduction of fine butter." * It has been said that the decrease in the manufacture of butter is largely due to the establishment of cheese factories which absorb the new milk; but it is certain there must be other reasons, for while the exports of butter have, since 1880, decreased no less than 89 per cent., the exports of cheese have only increased 133 per cent. There is abundance of room in Canada for the production for export of both first-class butter and cheese in large quantities, with profit to the exporter, and the attention of agricultural societies throughout the Dominion is called to the subject. The Dominion Government, recognising the importance of these industries, recently appointed a Dairy Commissioner, whose duty it is to travel through the country lecturing to the farmers and giving them practical lessons in butter and cheese-making.

Manufacture of butter in Ontario.

408. According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries Report, 33 creameries in operation in the Province in 1889 made

*Statistician. U.S. Department of Agriculture Report, December, 1890.

576,003 lbs. of butter and 219,808 lbs. of cheese. The average price of butter per lb. was 21 cents.

409. There are a large number of creameries in Quebec, but no returns of their product are available. Creameries in Quebec.

410. The total quantity of butter imported into Great Britain in 1889, according to British Customs returns, was 215,918,304 lbs., and of this quantity only 2,545,984 lbs. came from Canada. The Australasian Colonies, particularly New Zealand, are turning attention to shipping butter and cheese to England, and are meeting with considerable success, and it is evident that if these colonies can make this trade remunerative, much more so can Canada, when the gain in distance and consequently in freight charges are considered, as well as the cooler temperature on the voyage. Imports of butter into Great Britain.

411. The exports of cheese have steadily increased, and in 1890 were 292 per cent. more than in 1874. It almost all goes to the United Kingdom, and when the British returns for 1890 are published it will probably be found that more cheese was imported into that country from Canada than from anywhere else. According to British Trade Returns 92,475,040 lbs. were imported from the United States in 1889 and 75,667,200 lbs. from Canada, while according to Canadian figures the exports of cheese to Great Britain amounted to 88,109,021, and according to United States returns, similar exports from that country only amounted to 72,304,393 lbs., and there is every reason to believe that the last two sets of figures are the most correct, as it is certain that a quantity of Canadian cheese is shipped from United States ports and sold in England as American cheese. Exports of cheese.

412. There were 577 cheese factories that made returns to the Ontario Government in 1889, showing the manufacture of 3,426,113 lbs. of cheese, from 559,444,427 lbs. of milk, given Cheese factories in Ontario.

by 201,090 cows. The value of the cheese made was \$4,995,480. A large quantity of cheese is made in the Province of Quebec, where there are upwards of 670 factories, but no statistics are available.

The egg
trade.

413. Hitherto the eggs exported have gone almost entirely to the United States, and it remains to be seen what effect the high duty now imposed by the United States tariff will have on this particular trade. In anticipation of a falling off in the demand from over the border, efforts are being made to direct the trade to Great Britain, which annually imports an enormous number of eggs, the quantity in 1889 having been 94,325,000 dozen. The British demand is increasing every year, and as a result of enquiries made by a commissioner sent over to England by the Dominion Government concerning the capabilities of the trade, it was reported that Canadian eggs were thought of very favourably on the market, and that there was every reason to believe that there was ample room for the development of the trade to a large extent. Fine fresh eggs, properly packed, exported from Canada, will generally fetch a higher price in British than in United States markets. A few experimental shipments have been made with satisfactory results.

Beet sugar

414. Considerable attention has been attracted of late to the cultivation of the sugar-beet, with a view to ascertaining with what success it could be grown in Canada. A sugar factory has been in operation for some time at Farnham, Que., but without much success, owing principally to lack of capital. Some experiments were made in Ontario in 1890, under the direction of the Provincial Experimental Farm, the results showing an average of nearly 14 per cent. of sugar, which would have been much higher had the printed instructions been carefully followed and the roots grown in larger areas. The analyses of the samples generally pointed to the conclusion that the yield per acre would be higher in Ontario than

Europe and the percentage of sugar quite as high. Analyses of beets grown in British Columbia have given results ranging from 9.2 per cent. to 16.31 per cent. of sugar. The production of beet sugar is steadily increasing, as the following figures show:—

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

	1881.	1890.
Cane sugar.....	2,006,000 tons.	2,246,000 tons.
Beet sugar.....	1,774,000 "	3,300,000 "

415. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports and exports of farm produce into and from Canada in 1890, showing the total amounts imported and exported, and also the trade in the same articles between Canada and Great Britain and the United States.

Imports of agricultural produce into Canada in 1890.

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN 1890.

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.						
ARTICLES.	Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Horses.....No.	1,922	83,192	56	1,752	1,866	83,440
Cattle....."	2,916	52,675			2,916	52,675
Sheep....."	48,844	107,674			48,844	107,674
Swine....."		82,984		20		82,964
Other animals.....		15,506		793		14,668
Mutton.....Lbs.	246,363	17,798			246,363	17,798
Pork....."	17,470,108	847,154	23,702	2,320	17,445,726	844,816
Bacon & hams....."	4,353,653	324,946	9,805	1,398	4,344,200	323,513
Beef....."	6,460,427	259,559	17,062	1,072	6,443,365	258,473
Meats, all other....."	1,548,506	144,891	27,866	4,067	1,505,529	139,161
Lard....."	4,885,506	301,286	2,675	258	4,882,831	301,028
Tallow....."	727,179	36,229	24,436	1,511	702,743	34,718
Hides....."		1,703,093		30,177		1,660,553
Wool....."	8,905,261	1,729,056	3,177,752	678,897	3,824,114	691,599
Butter....."	381,329	62,212	4,287	1,139	376,890	61,027
Cheese....."	127,556	22,597	23,678	4,570	91,946	16,201

* Shoulders and sides included.

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.					
	Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Poultry.....		16,286		3,619		11,880
Eggs..... Doz.	659,051	91,773	326	69	625,168	89,44
Wheat..... Bush.	188,934	150,128	16	111	188,908	149,994
Barley..... "	12,550	4,963	333	367	12,217	4,396
Oats..... "	352,786	98,535	821	565	351,965	97,359
Pease..... "	5,910	7,842	972	1,472	4,875	6,817
Beans..... "	9,801	13,525	69	156	9,698	14,891
Rye..... "	526	277	3	6	523	271
Corn..... "	3,242,391	1,170,022			3,242,391	1,170,022
Cornmeal..... Brls.	188,308	381,532	5	21	188,303	381,511
Oatmeal..... Lbs.	306,633	9,193	112,727	3,050	193,906	6,16
Flour, wheat, Brls.	169,869	612,953	2,820	15,561	167,039	597,339
Bran, millfeed &c.		123,898				123,898
Potatoes..... Bush.	132,112	54,266	17	40	132,023	54,132
Hay..... Tons	5,093	28,180			5,093	28,180
Hops..... Lbs.	1,092,781	198,675	190,594	34,915	595,016	105,26
Seeds, clover						
and grass..... "	4,117,951	200,812	8,059	1,121	4,109,306	199,662
Seeds, other..... "		277,675		54,309		186,499
Hemp, un-						
dressed..... Cwt.	97,004	774,587	77,257	626,932	18,812	143,009
Trees and plants,						
all kinds.....		136,218		3,538		131,681
Tobacco, raw, Lbs.	11,376,263	1,344,780			11,226,944	1,316,718
Fruits, viz. :—						
Apples dried, Lbs.	84,531	7,192	61	9	84,470	7,183
Apples, green or						
ripe..... Brls.	123,593	243,332			123,593	243,332
Currants..... Qts.	8,952	492			8,952	492
Cherries..... "	58,673	9,033			58,673	9,033
Grapes..... Lbs.	1,135,266	79,008	418,641	31,339	714,685	47,566
Peaches..... "	1,956,540	107,636			1,956,540	107,636
Plums..... Bush.	10,755	24,581			10,755	24,581
Berries, all						
kinds..... Lbs.	1,048,392	72,627			1,048,392	72,627
All other articles.		641,080		52,082		543,332
Total.....		12,659,720		1,557,156		10,548,534

NOTE—Animals for improvement of stock not included.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1890 OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Exports of agricultural produce from Canada in 1890.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.					
	Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Horses.....No.	16,550	1,936,073	125	17,925	16,118	1,887,895
Cattle.....	81,454	6,949,417	66,965	6,565,315	7,840	104,623
Sheep.....	315,931	1,274,347	57,006	486,299	251,640	761,565
Pigs.....	670	3,152			422	1,776
Other animals and poultry.....		111,904		1,623		105,612
Wool.....Lbs.	62,276	4,190			25,382	2,261
Wheat.....	238,899	14,281	9,800	506	2,499	195
Rye.....	7,235,336	607,405	7,224,021	606,251	643	81
Barley.....	256,746	23,584	246,065	22,364	150	25
Oats.....	251,934	15,128	16,410	961	24,359	1,843
Beans, canned.....	1,156,948	108,022	1,155,848	107,817	400	108
Lard.....	82,434	6,072	82,300	6,061	20	1
Tallow.....	43,608	1,808	36,654	1,416		
Bills, horns and skins.....		409,209		28,082		470,466
Wool.....Lbs.	1,047,754	235,669			1,046,894	235,466
Butter.....	1,951,585	340,131	1,029,346	184,105	27,067	5,059
Cheese.....	94,200,187	9,372,212	94,037,860	9,349,731	67,318	6,425
Poultry.....		49,320				49,233
Eggs.....Doz.	12,839,660	1,795,214	3,000	820	12,825,735	1,793,104
Wheat.....Bush.	422,274	388,861	410,796	379,893	6,723	6,589
Barley.....	9,975,908	4,600,409	27,132	12,017	9,939,745	4,582,562
Oats.....	757,792	256,156	454,090	138,371	27,530	8,527
Pease.....	2,728,113	1,884,912	2,006,930	1,286,045	528,052	445,547
Beans.....	189,995	250,044			183,638	240,323
Rye.....	436,693	220,761	34,387	19,277	237,042	113,320
Corn.....	507	329			27	21
Guano.....	292	859			30	82
Guano.....Brls.						
Guano.....	70,238	254,657	54,684	201,518	13,605	44,839
Flour (wheat).....	115,009	521,383	87,071	387,309	7,472	32,055
Flour.....Cwt.	106,348	86,225	70,727	68,340	31,493	14,103
Flax.....	21,207	175,563			21,207	175,563
Potatoes.....Bush.	1,458,797	495,745			1,053,230	308,915
Hay.....Tons.	115,162	1,068,554	10,408	109,634	101,713	922,797
Seeds, clover and grass.....		176,212		140,884		30,066
Apples, dried.....Lbs.	88,229	4,759	331	22	86,475	4,626
Apples, green or ripe.....Brls.	378,475	993,163	313,684	835,545	61,927	149,479
Berries, all kinds.....		36,192		45		36,117
Fruits, canned or preserved.....		30,851		6,612		24,022
Fruits, all other.....		8,925		86		8,523
All other articles.....		640,622		121,247		490,903
Total.....		35,442,500		21,086,121		13,073,717

* Including split pease.

Analysis
of trade
with
United
States.

416. Out of \$13,073,717 worth of produce exported to the States, \$9,186,358 represented the export of horses, eggs, barley and hay. The demand for horses has been largely for street cars, and is falling off rapidly, owing to the increasing adoption of electric railways; and if the farmers would only pay a little more attention to breeding, a more remunerative market is waiting for them in Great Britain. Canadian barley the United States malsters must have at any price, and would no doubt buy the two-rowed just as, if not more, readily than the six-rowed variety. It would be well if the export of hay could be stopped altogether; it is part of the capital of the farm, and every ton exported represents so much dead loss to the country. The principal articles imported from the United States were corn (for producing which in large quantities this country is not generally adapted), cornmeal, flour, tobacco and the products of swine, these articles representing 47 per cent. of the imports. Hides and wool, which represented 22 per cent., were principally the products of foreign countries bought at second-hand in the States, or shipped through that country by agents direct from the place of production. Our imports of agricultural produce from Great Britain are necessarily very small, while with the exception of the four articles specially mentioned above, that country takes practically the whole of our agricultural exports.

Exports of
agricul-
tural pro-
duce from
Canada
and the
United
States in
1890.

417. The following table gives the exports of agricultural produce from Canada and the United States, respectively, in 1890:—

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (DOMESTIC) FROM
CANADA AND UNITED STATES, 1890.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS FROM	
	Canada.	United States.
	\$	\$
Horses.....	1,936,073	680,410
Cattle.....	6,949,417	31,261,131
Sheep.....	1,274,347	243,077
Swine.....	3,152	909,042
Other animals, and poultry.....	111,904	544,468
Mutton.....	4,190	21,793
Pork.....	14,281	4,768,894
Bacon.....	607,495	39,149,635
Hams.....	23,584	7,907,125
Beef.....	15,128	18,121,675
Meats, canned.....	108,022	6,787,193
Lard.....	6,072	33,455,520
Tallow.....	1,808	5,242,158
Hides, horns and skins.....	499,299	1,828,635
Wool.....	235,669	33,543
Butter.....	340,131	4,187,489
Cheese.....	9,372,212	8,591,042
Poultry.....	49,320	23,365
Eggs.....	1,795,214	58,675
Wheat.....	388,861	45,275,906
Barley.....	4,600,409	754,605
Oats.....	256,156	4,510,055
Pease.....	1,884,912	558,317
Beans.....	250,044	1,279,814
Rye.....	220,761	42,658,015
Corn.....	329	896,879
Cornmeal.....	859	784,879
Oatmeal.....	254,657	57,036,168
Flour (wheat).....	521,383	Not specified.
Bran.....	86,225	do
Flax.....	175,563	269,693
Potatoes.....	495,745	567,558
Hay.....	1,068,554	2,235,804
Seeds, clover and grass.....	176,212	
Fruits, viz. :—		
Apples, dried.....	4,759	1,038,682
do green or ripe.....	993,163	1,231,436
Berries, all kinds.....	36,192	*
Fruits, canned or preserved.....	30,851	757,722
do all other.....	8,925	1,031,707
All other articles.....	640,622	+25,558,229
Total.....	35,442,500	350,260,339

* Included in all other fruits. +\$21,149,869 tobacco leaf included.

Average
imports of
agricul-
tural pro-
duce into
Great Bri-
tain.

418. In previous issues of this work tables have been given, showing the quantities of certain articles of food and agricultural produce imported annually into Great Britain, the figures in which were taken correctly from the British returns; but it has been found that these returns do not accurately represent the true facts, inasmuch as articles are credited to the country in which the port of shipment is situated, *e. g.*, articles of United States produce, shipped at the port of Montreal, are credited in the British Customs returns to British North America. As the British returns are for the calendar year, and the Canadian and the United States returns are for the fiscal year, it was decided to take a period of 3 years and strike an average, which has accordingly been done in the following table, the figures for Canada and the United States being taken from the returns of each country, and those of British possessions and other foreign countries from British returns. It must not be forgotten that in some cases, such, for instance, as cattle and sheep, the Canadian exports are rapidly increasing, the number of cattle exported in 1890 having been more than double the average of the three preceding years, and that therefore these average figures do not fairly represent the extent of the present trade in those articles :—

AGRICULTURE.

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ARTICLES.	TOTAL.	IMPORTED FROM					PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS FROM	
		United States.	Canada.	Other British Possessions.	Other Foreign Countries.	Canada.	United States.	
Horses, No.	12,456	236	946		11,902	1-97	1-89	
Cattle, " "	359,180	138,220	59,290	2,484	159,176	16-51	38-48	
Sheep, " "	870,287	6,464	47,481	1,043	815,299	5-45	0-74	
Mutton, " "	111,644,254	290,300	2,274	60,304,048	51,137,632		0-18	
Pork, " "	45,284,658	17,249,768	51,655	12,096	27,971,739	0-11	38-69	
Bacon and hams, " "	427,358,151	334,411,085	7,481,695	7,352	85,457,419	1-75	78-25	
Beef, salted, " "	26,413,676	26,284,428		22,251	106,907		99-51	
Beef, fresh, " "	110,447,975	104,220,306	16,889	5,288,669	922,721	0-01	94-36	
Meats, canned, " "	56,268,832	32,080,982	687,122	13,470,688	9,021,047	1-24	58-06	
Meats, all other, " "	6,565,643	107,244	401,028	147,280	3,910,691	6-11	1-63	
Lard, " "	106,871,632	105,271	105,271	31,509	1,463,693	0-10	98-50	
Tallow and stearine, " "	117,248,769	35,077,011	58,809	53,581,920	28,531,629	0-05	29-93	
Butter, " "	180,326,499	5,694,018	2,740,684	1,494,907	179,496,800	1-45	2-69	
Cheese, " "	293,765,508	74,187,456	81,539,460	1,668,651	46,369,941	40-02	36-40	
Poultry, " "	2,696,231	12,413	1,500	685	2,681,633	0-07	0-59	
Eggs, Doz.	93,222,383	186	1,500	169,733	93,060,427		39-04	
Wheat, " "	108,646,763	42,417,917	2,291,851	19,336,304	44,600,691	2-11	2-37	
Barley, " "	41,543,229	987,170	6,147	108,856	40,441,636	0-01	0-03	
Oats, " "	54,217,997	17,877	602,464	187,261	53,410,395	1-11	0-63	
Pease, " "	4,622,515	4,32,156	2,227,565	990,330	1,371,864	49-20	0-03	
Flour, " "	8,940,611	6,901,302	218,269	19,457	1,711,643	2-41	78-20	
Potatoes, " "	4,364,114	724	1,063	2,325,170	2,036,567	0-02	0-01	
Onions, " "	3,663,621	4,987		101,606	3,557,928		0-11	
Apples, " "	4,640,559	2,541,168	944,305	33,898	1,121,188	20-35	54-76	
Flax seed, " "	18,933,297		325	11,579,797	7,352,085			
Flax, dressed and undressed, " "	168,840,336			1,969,819	166,870,517			
Wool, " "	653,750,634	60	60,411	531,624,459	102,065,674	0-01		

* * Value only. + Beans included.

Principal
articles
imported
from
Canada.

419. The principal articles of food, it will be seen, that are imported from Canada, are cattle, meats, cheese, pease and apples, but as all the articles in the table are capable of being produced in this country in large quantities there is no reason why our share of the imports should not be much larger than it is at present.

Imports of
articles of
food into
Great Britain,
1889.

420. The following table gives the total quantities of the same articles imported into Great Britain in 1889, without reference to the countries from whence they came:—

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.
Horses.....	No. 13,832
Cattle.....	" 553,222
Sheep.....	" 677,958
Mutton.....	Lbs. 137,264,426
Pork.....	" 48,316,400
Bacon and hams.....	" 502,220,000
Beef, salted.....	" 20,588,416
" fresh.....	" 155,264,224
Meats, canned.....	" 71,870,000
" all other.....	" 9,280,544
Lard.....	" 133,577,248
Tallow and stearine.....	" 139,331,472
Butter.....	" 213,918,304
Cheese.....	" 213,635,888
*Poultry.....	" 2,302,872
Eggs.....	Doz. 94,325,000
Wheat.....	Bush. 160,236,800
Barley.....	" 40,692,128
Oats.....	" 52,674,800
Pease.....	" 3,164,336
Flour.....	Bbls. 8,216,288
Potatoes.....	Bush. 3,480,282
Onions.....	" 3,834,400
Apples.....	" 3,612,304
Flax seed.....	" 18,135,960
Flax, dressed and undressed.....	Lbs. 177,790,264
Wool.....	" 626,011,456

*Value only.

Export of
horses
from

421. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 316,464, of which

4,479 have gone to the United States, 5,478 to Great Britain Canada since 1867.
 15,507 to other countries. The total number imported
 during the same period, principally for the improvement of
 stock, is 38,760.

22. Horse-breeding prevails more or less generally in Horse-breeding.
 Canada, but it is made a special industry in Alberta, N.W.T.,
 where it is rapidly becoming of importance, and it is expected
 that in a few years a large number of serviceable horses will
 be available. Though, owing to the jealousy of British agri-
 culturalists, the Imperial Government has discontinued, for the
 present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, there
 is not much doubt that the demand will be ultimately revived,
 and it is to be hoped that Canadian farmers will employ the
 opportunity in profiting by the advice and remarks of the officers
 sent out to purchase, with reference to the style of animal
 required, so that when the time does come again, as it
 inevitably will, a far larger supply will be found available than
 was the case in the first instance; and even if the animals thus
 produced are not required for the army, they will be found
 greatly improved for general purposes. The market is sure
 to come, and there is likely to be much money made out of
 the trade. The largest number of horses have hitherto gone
 to the United States, simply because they were of too inferior
 quality to be saleable in England. This only needs attention
 on the part of the farmers to be remedied.

23. The number of ranches in operation was 126, comprising Ranches.
 288,347 acres, and the quantity of stock in the grazing N. W. T.
 districts of Alberta and Assiniboia was, as far as returns were
 available, 117,659 cattle, 16,519 horses and 44,762 sheep. The
 actual numbers are undoubtedly larger. No information is
 available as to the quantity of stock in the other portions of
 the Territories. The cattle industry is in a flourishing con-
 dition, and the severity of the winter of 1889-90 was largely

compensated for by the favourable season that followed. Beef and store cattle were exported with satisfactory results, and the export of horses is expected to commence next year.

The Experimental Farms.

424 There is no space to go into any details of all the work that was done on the several Experimental Farms during the year; they must be obtained, if required, from the Director's Report, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. However, much useful work was done at all the stations in testing new varieties of agricultural products, fruit and forest trees, and in making numerous experiments of various kinds with a view of benefiting the position of the farmers generally. As evidence of the amount of work done and of the interest taken by the farmers, it may be stated that during the year 12,360 bags of grain, 1,316 packages of seedling forest trees and small fruit, and 563 bags of tree seed were distributed; 2,152 samples of grain were received for report, the total number of bulletins and reports sent out was 218,129, and the farmers who have, by request, been placed on the list to receive bulletins, etc., now number, 24,609. The expenditure during the year on the several farms was as follows:—

Central Farm, Ottawa.....	844,802
Farm, Nappan, N.S.....	6,994
do Brandon, Man.....	10,479
do Indian Head, N.W.T.....	7,666
do Agassiz, B.C.....	9,207
Total.....	<u>879,148</u>

CHAPTER VII.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

425. There is hardly a mineral of value, with the exception of tin, that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part of the Dominion, but its mineral wealth is to all intents at present an unknown quantity, many parts of the country where minerals are known to exist being, as yet, practically unexplored. Some idea, however, of the rich and varied resources of the country may be gathered from the following classified list of the economic minerals of Canada, as arranged in the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where specimens of all of them are exhibited :—

Classified
list of the
Minerals
of Canada.

(1.) *Metals and their Ores.*—Native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphides of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, and sulphide of bismuth.

(2.) *Materials used in the Production of Heat and Light.*—Anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat.

(3.) *Materials applicable to certain Chemical Manufactures, and their Products.*—Iron pyrites, sulphuric acid, &c., pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese.

(4.) *Mineral Manures.*—Gypsum, shell-marl.

(5.) *Mineral Pigments and Detergents.*—Iron ochres, &c., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.

(6.) *Salt, Brines and Mineral Waters.*—Salt and brine, mineral waters.

(7.) *Minerals applicable to Common and Decorative Construction.*—Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, Labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime and brick clays.

(8.) *Refractory Materials, Pottery Clays and Pottery.*—Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestos, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), and pottery clay.

(9.) *Materials for Grinding and Polishing.*—Stone for manufacturing whetstones, hones, bath-brick, Tripoli, grindstones and millstones.

(10.) *Minerals applicable to the Fine Arts and to Jewellery.*—Lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, Canadian precious stones.

(11.) *Miscellaneous.*—Sandstone for glass-making, moulding sand and clay, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone.

Draw-
backs to
mineral
develop-
ment.

426. The principal drawbacks to mining development hitherto have been want of capital, and the fact that a number of the enterprises that have been started have been purely of a speculative character, which has thrown suspicion on genuine undertakings, and driven investors to place their funds elsewhere; but as the explorations of the Government Geological Survey are making better known the extent and locality of minerals, and the fiscal policy of the Government is calculated to stimulate production, public attention is becoming more attracted to our mining resources.

Proposed
mining
manual.

427. It is now proposed, under the co-operation of the Geological Survey and the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture, to publish, in connection with the census now being taken, a mining compendium or manual illustrating the practical and economic conditions of the mining and metallur-

ical industries in Canada, and, by means of maps and appropriate signs, the distribution and points of occurrence of the eposits of useful minerals, both worked and undeveloped.

428. A large number of members of the British Iron and Steel Association visited the United States in the autumn of 1890, and many of them inspected the copper and nickel mines of Sudbury, and expressed themselves as being astonished at the evidence of great mineral wealth they met with. It is hoped that as a means of calling attention to the mineral resources of this country their visit will have a beneficial result.

Visit of
the British
Iron and
Steel As-
sociation.

429. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed a commission to enquire into the mineral resources of that Province and the best modes of developing them. In 1890 the commission published an exhaustive report, from which has been gathered the following description of the mineral wealth of Ontario :—In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematite iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. In the Sudbury district copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste. Marie, gold and silver-bearing mines, iron, copper, galena and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James' Bay prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior localities of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district, which, judging from the explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of great

Mineral
resources
of Ontario.

richness. Beyond this district, to the north-west, are found veins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the south-west is believed to be a continuation of the Vermillion iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will, in time, be developed an iron region of great value. In the region adjacent to the Lake of the Woods gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. No reference has been made in the foregoing enumeration to the oil and salt deposits in Western Ontario, which are of great value.

Mining districts of the Dominion.

430. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, the north and west portions of Ontario, and some parts of the North-West Territories, are essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found in Manitoba, but no metalliferous ores have at present been discovered there, and though a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, none of them have yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island.

Sources of information.

431. The figures relating to Canada used in this chapter have been taken almost entirely from the statistical report on the minerals of Canada for 1889 published by the Geological Survey. The figures relating to the United States and foreign countries have been taken partly from official and partly from other sources, notably the publications of the American Iron and Steel Association.

Mineral production of Canada 1888 and 1889.

432. The following statement of the mineral production of Canada in 1888 and 1889, the latest years for which complete returns are available, will give some idea of the present value of an industry which is still in its infancy :—

MINERAL STATISTICS.

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MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1888 AND 1889.

PRODUCT.	1888.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Pyrite..... Tons.	345	8	55	\$ 1,100
..... "	30	1,200	.....	.....
..... "	4,404	255,007	6,113	426,554
..... "	1,100	3,850	.....	.....
..... 1,000	165,818	1,036,746	200,561	1,273,884
g stone..... Cub. yds.	411,570	641,712	341,337	913,691
..... Brls.	50,668	35,593	90,474	69,790
l..... Bush.	1,500,000	87,000	1,593,300	93,463
..... Tons.	2,658,134	5,259,832	2,719,478	5,584,182
..... "	45,373	134,181	54,539	155,043
..... Lbs.	5,562,864	667,543	6,809,752	885,424
rs..... Tons.	548	21,600	775	26,606
v..... "	.....	.....	400	4,800
one..... Sq. ft.	64,800	6,580	14,000	1,400
nd glassware..... Oz.	.....	375,000	.....	150,000
..... Tons.	61,310	1,098,610	72,328	1,295,159
..... "	21,352	147,305	10,197	79,624
..... "	150	1,200	242	3,160
ones..... "	5,764	51,129	3,404	30,863
..... "	175,887	179,393	213,273	205,108
..... "	44,949	1,592,931	73,231	2,763,062
..... "	78,587	132,063	84,181	151,640
ne, contained in ore) Lbs.	674,500	27,472	165,100	6,604
..... Bush.	2,216,764	339,951	2,948,249	362,848
ne for iron flux... Tons.	16,857	16,533	22,122	21,901
ese..... "	1,801	47,944	1,455	32,737
and serpentine... "	191	3,100	980	980
..... Lbs.	29,025	30,207	36,529	28,718
paint..... Tons.	397	7,900	794	15,280
aneous clay products.....	.....	.....	.....	239,385
l water..... (Galls.	124,850	11,456	424,600	37,360
ing sand..... Tons.	169	845	170	850
nn. (Brls. of 35 Imp. gal.)	733,564	755,571	639,991	612,101
ite..... Tons.	22,485	242,285	30,988	316,662
..... "	21,799	313,235	25,921	499,872
m..... Oz.	1,500	6,000	1,000	3,500
s' ware.....	.....	27,750	.....	.....
..... Tons.	63,479	285,656	72,225	307,292
..... "	59,070	185,460	32,832	129,547
nd gravels (exports) "	260,929	38,398	283,044	52,647
ipes and tiles.....	.....	266,320	.....	.....
..... Ozs.	.....	395,377	383,318	348,848
..... Tons.	5,314	90,689	6,935	119,160
ne..... "	140	280	195	1,170
..... "	9,553	472,611	27,873	973,282
ic acid..... Lbs.	8,727,220	121,515	10,998,713	152,592
otta.....	.....	49,800	.....	.....
otta..... 1,000	7,518	114,057	10,526	134,265
..... Tons.	30	240	.....	.....
ed value of mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....
sts not returned.....	.....	897,172	.....	992,838
Total.....	.....	16,500,000	.....	19,500,000

Incomplete.

21½

It would appear from the foregoing table that there had been an increase of \$3,000,000 in the value of mineral production in Canada in 1889 as compared with 1888, but it is difficult yet to determine what amount is due to actual increased production, and what to more complete and reliable returns, as it is admitted by the officers of the Geological Survey that their information is by no means as full as it ought to be.

Mineral
production
1890.

433. An unrevised estimate of the Geological Survey places the value of the mineral production in Canada in 1890 at \$19,000,000.

Exports of
minerals
1888 and
1889.

434. The total value of the exports of minerals and mineral products mined or manufactured in Canada in 1889 was \$5,038,149, being \$299,339 more than in 1888. The values of the principal articles exported in the two years were as follow :—

	1888.	1889.
Asbestos	\$ 277,742	\$ 360,144
Coal	1,974,731	2,334,905
Copper ore	237,287	168,457
Gold	628,158	609,250
Gypsum	121,389	195,176
Iron and steel (about)	350,000	310,000
Phosphates	298,609	394,768
Silver	219,098	212,163
Stone and marble	78,119	* 49,678
Iron ore	55,177	39,887
Other articles	478,590	363,821
Total	<u>84,738,810</u>	<u>85,038,149</u>

* Stone only

And the countries to which they were principally exported were :—

United States	83,341,398	\$ 3,753,351
United Kingdom	478,260	422,355
Other British possessions	159,763	158,143
Germany	46,053	15,856
Japan	40,180	4,000
St. Pierre	16,312	16,564
China	12,950	.....
Mexico	10,570	10,118
Other countries	14,541	38,783
Total	<u>84,110,937</u>	<u>\$4,419,176</u>

The difference in amounts is owing to the total values being given for the calendar year and the export values for the fiscal year. It will be seen that, in 1889, 84 per cent. of the exports went to the United States, and 13 per cent. to the United Kingdom and British possessions, as compared with 81 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively in 1888.

435. The total value of imports of minerals and products chiefly manufactured therefrom, in 1889, was \$25,652,667, of which amount \$8,109,308 was for coal, and \$9,650,653 for iron and steel, the two forming 69 per cent. of the whole sum.

Value of
imports
1889.

436. The most important mineral, in point of value, produced in Canada in 1889, was coal, the quantity being 2,719,478 tons, valued at the point of production at \$5,584,182, being an increase over 1888 of 61,344 tons. In the former year the quantity produced was 2,658,134 tons.

Production
of
coal 1889.

437. Almost all the coal at present is produced in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but the coal deposits in the North-West Territories are capable of extensive development, and the output can be very materially increased. These deposits are apparently inexhaustible, the coal-bearing area being estimated at 65,000 square miles, and the quantity of fuel known to underlie some portions of this area at from 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal varies from lignite to bituminous coal, and in the Rocky Mountains large deposits of anthracite have been found, beds of which are being worked near Banff, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the North-West Coal and Navigation Company and the Canadian Anthracite Company. All the coal supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon and points west is now exclusively the product of Canada, and the Canadian Anthracite Company are finding a constant demand for their coal in the San Francisco market; and as the Banff mines are nearer to that city than any of the United States anthracite coal fields

Coal pro-
ducing
portions of
Canada.

it is possible they will become the principal source of supply for that class of fuel. The importance, from an Imperial point of view, of having large deposits of smokeless coal within two days' journey of the principal naval stations on the Pacific coast can hardly be over-estimated. Anthracite has been found cropping out in Queen Charlotte Island, B.C., but though a considerable sum has been spent prospecting and mining, no good results have as yet been accomplished.

Coal fields
of Nova-
Scotia.

438. The coal fields of Nova Scotia are estimated to occupy an area of 685 square miles and, as at present known, are five in number, viz., three in Cape Breton and two in the Province proper. The coal is bituminous, and for gas, cooking and steam purposes equals any in the world.

The placing of an import duty upon bituminous coal in 1879 has had the effect of very largely increasing the production of coal in this Province, as is apparent from the figures in a subsequent table, and has also been the means of developing a large and increasing interprovincial trade between Nova Scotia and Quebec, particulars of which are here given :—

SALES OF NOVA SCOTIAN COAL TO QUEBEC.

YEAR.	Tons.	YEAR.	Tons.
1877	95,118	1884	336,782
1878	83,710	1885	493,917
1879	154,118	1886	538,762
1880	239,091	1887	650,838
1881	268,628	1888	678,321
1882	383,031	1889	631,796
1883	410,605	1890	751,931

Production
of coal in
Canada
1888 and
1889.

439. The following table shows the production of coal by Provinces in 1888 and 1889.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1888 AND 1889.

Provinces.	1888.		1889.	
	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Value.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Value.
		\$		\$
Nova Scotia	1,989,263	3,108,224	1,967,032	3,073,489
British Columbia	548,017	1,957,204	649,409	2,319,320
North-West Territories	115,124	183,354	97,364	179,640
New Brunswick	5,730	11,050	5,673	11,733
Total	2,658,134	5,259,832	2,719,478	5,584,182

440. The next table shows the production of coal in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874:—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA,
1874 TO 1889.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	977,446	81,000	1,058,446
1875	874,905	110,000	984,905
1876	794,803	139,000	933,803
1877	848,395	154,000	1,002,395
1878	863,081	171,000	1,034,081
1879	882,863	241,000	1,123,863
1880	1,156,635	268,000	1,424,635
1881	1,259,182	226,000	1,485,182
1882	1,529,708	282,000	1,811,708
1883	1,593,259	213,000	1,806,259
1884	1,556,010	394,070	1,950,080
1885	1,514,470	365,000	1,879,470
1886	1,682,924	326,636	2,009,560
1887	1,871,338	413,360	2,284,698
1888	1,989,263	548,017	2,537,280
1889	1,967,032	649,409	2,616,441
Total	21,361,314	4,583,492	25,944,806

The above figures, with the addition of about 230,000 tons, the production of the North-West Territories to all intent, represent the production of the Dominion to the close of 1889, though a small quantity of coal has been mined in New Brunswick in each year, of which particulars are not available.

Exports of
coal from
Canada,
1874-1889.

441. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1874 to 1889, inclusive :—

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874-1889.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874.....	252,124	51,001	7,606	310,731
1875.....	179,626	65,842	4,527	249,995
1876.....	126,520	116,910	4,946	248,376
1877.....	173,389	118,252	9,669	301,310
1878.....	154,114	165,734	7,969	327,817
1879.....	113,742	186,094	6,622	306,458
1880.....	199,552	219,878	12,350	431,780
1881.....	193,081	187,791	14,219	395,091
1882.....	216,954	179,552	15,696	412,112
1883.....	192,795	271,214	15,641	479,650
1884.....	222,709	245,478	1,767	469,954
1885.....	176,287	250,191	1,200	427,738
1886.....	240,459	274,406	17	514,942
1887.....	207,491	356,657	1,341	565,489
1888.....	165,863	405,071	3	570,937
1889.....	186,608	470,683	710	658,001
Total.....	3,001,314	3,564,814	104,253	6,670,381

Coal produced in the North-West Territories and exported to the United States would be included in British Columbia exports. Newfoundland, the United States and the West Indies are the principal markets for Nova Scotian coal.

British
Columbia
coal.

442. The coal exported from British Columbia may be considered to have almost all gone to the United States, principally to San Francisco. The coal of this Province is of a very high quality and commands a better price at San Francisco than any American coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California, in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbian and Washington Territory coal were given as: Wellington, 1,407; Nanaimo, 1,335; and Seattle, 1,330. (Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 344).

The imports of coal into the Dominion during 1886, 1888 and 1889 were as follow :—

Imports of
coal 1886-
1889.

PROVINCES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....	1,587,372	2,180,356	2,006,512	1,983,592
.....	343,150	413,370	431,017	431,046
.....	20,046	23,040	24,346	37,451
.....	43,767	36,435	55,789	48,291
.....	3,497	1,834	2,816	11,005
.....	615	777	355	884
.....	1,783	2,673	2,518	4,269
Total	2,000,230	2,658,485	2,613,353	2,506,538

The following table shows the coal produced by the coal countries of the world according to the latest available figures :—

Coal pro-
duction of
the world.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Quantity.
		Tons.
.....	1889	176,916,724
.....	1889	132,419,342
.....	1889	84,892,748
.....	1889	24,588,880
.....	1888	24,000,000
.....	1889	19,810,000
.....	1887	4,464,174
.....	1888	4,178,901
.....	1889	2,719,478
.....	1889	1,000,000
.....	1887	327,665
.....	1889	300,000
.....	1889	10,000,000
Total .....	.....	485,617,912

tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Britain, the United States, Australasia, Canada and and the metric ton of 2,204 pounds for continental coun-

Gold mining in Canada.

445. Next in importance, as regards value, among the minerals now being worked in Canada, is gold, the production of which is at present confined almost entirely to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, though a small quantity is annually produced in Quebec, and it has also been obtained from some parts of Ontario. It may be that when the country north and west of Lake Superior is fully explored, valuable deposits of gold may be discovered, as it is known to exist in many localities, and has been found in several places in small quantities. A small amount of gold is also obtained each year from the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1857 in the Thompson River, near Nicoamen, and in Nova Scotia in 1860, near Tangier Harbour, since which date the value of the production in the latter Province has been \$9,402,703. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced \$52,188,880, as near as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away in private hands, the actual amount is probably larger.

Production of gold in Canada 1888 and 1889.

446. The following table gives the value of the gold production in the Dominion in 1888 and 1889.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, 1888 AND 1889.

PROVINCES.	Value.	
	1888.	1889.
	\$	\$
British Columbia	616,731	588,325
Nova Scotia	456,939	510,025
North-West Territories, including Yukon District	41,200	193,996
Quebec	3,740	1,267
Total	1,098,610	1,293,613

Value of gold per ounce.

447. The total number of ounces produced was 72,328, at an average value of \$17.90 per ounce. The produce in 1888 was 61,310 ounces, valued at \$1,098,610, or an average value of

7.92 per ounce. This is below what is generally taken as average value per ounce, viz., \$19.50, or £4 sterling. It will be seen that there was an increase in value of \$196,549 and in quantity of 11,018 ounces as compared with 1888—the increase being chiefly in Nova Scotia, and in the Yukon District.

48. The value of the gold production in the three principal gold-producing Provinces since 1862 is shown below :—

Production of
gold in
Canada
1862-1889.

Year.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	4,246,266	141,871	.....	4,660,585
.....	3,735,850	272,448	.....	4,126,199
.....	3,491,205	390,349	.....	3,987,562
.....	2,662,106	496,357	.....	3,153,597
.....	2,480,868	491,491	.....	3,013,431
.....	2,372,972	532,563	.....	2,773,527
.....	1,774,978	400,555	.....	2,123,405
.....	1,336,956	348,427	.....	1,724,348
.....	1,799,440	387,392	.....	2,174,412
.....	1,610,972	374,972	.....	1,866,321
.....	1,305,749	255,349	.....	1,536,871
.....	1,844,618	231,122	.....	2,022,862
.....	2,474,904	178,244	.....	2,693,533
.....	1,786,648	218,629	.....	2,020,233
.....	1,608,182	233,585	.....	1,949,444
.....	1,275,204	329,205	12,057	1,538,304
.....	1,290,058	245,253	17,937	1,591,358
.....	1,013,827	268,328	32,972	1,304,824
.....	1,046,737	257,823	33,174	1,313,153
.....	954,085	209,755	56,661	1,246,268
.....	794,252	275,090	17,093	1,113,246
.....	736,165	301,207	17,787	1,058,439
.....	713,738	313,554	8,720	1,148,829
.....	903,651	432,971	2,120	1,363,196
.....	694,559	455,564	3,981	1,109,794
.....	616,731	413,631	1,604	1,057,419
.....	588,923	436,939	3,740	1,100,159
.....	588,923	510,029	1,207	1,100,159
Total	45,159,644	9,402,703	200,053	54,771,400

The production of gold in the Province of Quebec has been regular since 1862, but figures were not available before 1877. The total quantity of quartz crushed in Nova Scotia since 1862 has been 660,407 tons, which has yielded an average of \$14.24 per ton.

Gold production and supply of the world.

449. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. For 1889, the Director of the United States Mint gives it at \$121,162,000, and the Almanach de Gotha, 1891, at \$139,624,666. The total monetary stock of gold in the world is now estimated at \$3,627,613,000; and the average annual consumption of gold used in arts and manufactures is placed at about \$64,200,000.

Production of gold in Australasia and the United States.

450. The gold produce in Australasia in 1888 was 1,449,556 oz. (Victorian Year Book, 1888-89, Part II, p. 292), which, if valued at £4 per ounce, would represent a total value in our currency of \$28,218,023. The gold produce in the United States in 1889 was 1,594,775 ounces, valued at \$32,967,000. According to Mr. Hayter, the total quantity of gold raised in the Australasian Colonies from 1851 (the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1888 has been 84,008,685 ounces, which may be valued at \$1,635,369,068, and according to the Director of the Mint, the total coining value of the gold produce of the United States since 1792 has been \$1,838,361,769. From 1792 to 1848, however, the amount is only placed at \$24,536,769.

Iron ore.

451. Iron ore is to be found in great abundance and variety in all the Provinces of the Dominion except Manitoba, particularly in Nova Scotia and Ontario; but owing, presumably, both to lack of enterprise and capital, it has nowhere been mined to any great extent. Even in Nova Scotia, which possesses ore of extreme purity, and which is the only Province in the Dominion where fuel and ore are to be found in close proximity, the production is practically limited to the Acadia Mines, at Londonderry.

The total production in Canada in 1889 was 84,181 tons, valued at the mines at \$151,640, and was produced as follows, the figures for 1888 being given for comparison:—

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN CANADA, 1888 AND 1889.

PROVINCES.	1888.		1889.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		\$		\$
Ontario.....	42,611	74,509	54,161	97,807
Quebec.....	16,894	37,710	14,533	33,091
Manitoba.....	10,710	24,809	15,487	20,742
Columbia.....	8,372	14,950		
Total.....	78,587	132,068	84,181	151,640

There was an increase, as compared with 1888, of 5,594 tons in quantity, but a decrease of \$428 in value, the decrease in value being due to the fact that none of the higher-priced ores were included, and that some of the other returns were at a lower price for their ores.

The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since 1867:—

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE FROM CANADA, 1867-1889.

Exports of
iron ore
from
Canada.
1867-1889.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1867.....	4,194	12,798	1880.....	48,682	124,180
1868.....	25,312	54,723	1881.....	42,227	122,622
1869.....	27,848	60,298	1882.....	56,648	177,689
1870.....	15,232	34,927	1883.....	25,591	71,279
1871.....	26,825	58,068	1884.....	52,811	122,408
1872.....	26,175	64,904	1885.....	15,628	46,307
1873.....	56,447	130,583	1886.....	19,164	58,410
1874.....	37,388	86,417	1887.....	13,692	42,634
1875.....	13,338	28,565	1888.....	20,471	55,177
1876.....	9,455	18,397	1889.....	17,443	39,887
1877.....	3,785	10,328			
1878.....	4,315	8,846	Total.....	572,138	1,450,621
1879.....	9,467	20,974			

Furnaces
in blast.

454. There were four furnaces in blast during the year—one at Londonderry, N.S., two at Drummondville, Que., and the Radnor furnaces near Three Rivers, Que., and the amount of pig iron produced was 25,921 tons. The quantity of pig iron imported was 89,359 tons, and, as none was exported, the quantity consumed was about 115,280 tons, valued at \$1,619,918.

Value of
iron and
steel man-
ufactured
1889.

455. As far as returns are available, the value of iron made in Canada in 1889 was \$2,763,062, and of steel \$973,282; but these figures are known to be under the mark.

Imports of
iron and
steel 1888
and 1889.

456. The following is a comparative statement of the imports of iron and steel into Canada in the years 1888 and 1889, showing also the duty collected :—

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL INTO CANADA, 1888 AND 1889.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1889.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pig iron	840,605	273,326	1,120,046	357,358
Slabs, blooms, &c.	80,252	46,479	28,142	13,068
Scrap iron and steel.	337,738	54,138	509,662	78,423
Ferro manganese, &c.	44,275	7,006	48,141	6,367
Iron, manufactures of.	1,305,081	516,924	1,339,010	392,322
Steel do	973,971	222,487	765,063	154,522
Iron and steel, manufactures of	2,359,042	452,051	2,876,409	651,222
Castings and forgings	549,661	227,050	357,721	201,210
Railroad iron and steel.	1,586,003	49,327	2,606,459	54,354
Highly finished articles, about.	3,700,000	1,150,000	.....	.....
Total.....	11,776,528	2,998,878	9,650,653	1,908,906

World's
production
of iron
and steel.

457. The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and steel, principally in 1889. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and "Other Countries," and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries :—

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

COUNTRIES.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
	Tons.	Tons.
.....	8,322,824	3,669,960
.....	7,603,642	3,385,732
d Luxemburg	4,524,759	2,046,147
.....	1,722,480	529,021
.....	847,288	248,641
gary.....	816,156	398,156
.....	532,649	222,025
.....	457,052	114,537
.....	232,000	28,645
.....	12,265	73,262
ries (estimated).....	100,000	30,000
Total	25,171,115	10,746,126

world's production of iron ore principally in 1889 was 54 tons.

Great Britain and the United States combined produced 65 per cent. of the total quantity of pig iron, and 65½ per cent. of the total quantity of steel, produced in the world. Britain still maintains her supremacy as the largest producer of iron and steel, but the United States have recently increased their production during the last twelve years. In 1878 Great Britain produced 45 per cent. and 36 per cent. of the total production of iron and steel respectively, the United States 16 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively. The following table, showing the proportionate production of the two countries in the last three years to the total production, will give some idea of the progress made by the country:—

YEAR.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Pig Iron	Steel.	Pig Iron	Steel.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
.....	34	33	29	35
.....	34	35	28	30
.....	33	34	30	31

Production of iron and steel in the United Kingdom and United States.

Increase in
the use of
steel.

459. The world's production of pig iron has increased from 14,119,263 tons in 1878 to 25,171,095 tons in 1889, an increase of 78 per cent., and the production of steel from 3,021,093 tons to 10,746,126 tons in the same time, an increase of 255 per cent. These figures are very significant, as showing how rapidly the use of steel has grown, in spite of the increased use of manufactured iron.

Copper.

460. Copper constitutes one of the most important of the mineral treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to occupy a very important rank amongst its resources. Its ores are distributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, and in New Brunswick. There have hitherto been no copper smelting works in operation in Canada, and consequently all the ores have been exported for treatment abroad, but smelting works have been established at Sudbury, in Ontario, in which neighbourhood what are perhaps the largest deposits of copper ore in the world have been recently discovered. Two furnaces are in operation and others are being built.

Production of
copper
1889

461. The production in 1889 was 111,774 tons of ore, containing 6,809,752 lbs. of fine copper, valued at \$885,424. This was an increase of 1,246,888 lbs., as compared with 1888.

Exports of
copper
1879-1889.

462. During the years 1860 to 1869, inclusive, copper ore to the value of \$1,593,978 was exported from Quebec, and of \$2,498,008 from Ontario, but since that year, until 1886, there was no export from Ontario. The total value exported from the two Provinces since 1860 has been \$8,194,828. The exports from the other Provinces have been too small to be worth notice. It is said that the Customs returns of quantity and value have been low, and the amount actually exported has been considerably larger than the above figures. The following table gives the exports of copper for the eleven years, 1879-1889 :—

EXPORTS OF COPPER FROM CANADA, 1879 TO 1889.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value
	Lbs.	\$		Lbs.	\$
1879	408,860	47,817	1885.....	2,626,000	262,600
1880.....	1,434,700	192,171	1886.....	2,403,040	249,259
1881.....	1,244,780	125,753	1887.....	2,589,660	137,966
1882.....	1,864,170	182,502	1888.....		257,260
1883.....	1,400,300	148,709	1889.....		168,457
1884.....	2,714,400	273,422			

In 1886 copper to the value of \$16,404, and in 1887 of \$3,416 was exported from Ontario. With that exception, the whole quantity during the period went from the Province of Quebec.

463. The following table gives the estimated total production of copper in 1888 :—

The world's production of copper, 1888.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER, 1888.

COUNTRY.	Quantity.	COUNTRY.	Quantity.
	Long Tons.		Long Tons.
United States	101,054	Canada	2,250
Spain and Portugal.....	63,800	Venezuela	1,000
Chili	31,240	Mexico	2,766
Germany	13,380	Newfoundland.....	2,050
Japan	11,000	Other countries.....	13,288
Australia	7,450		
Cape Colony.....	7,500	Total	259,778

The product of copper in Canada is, it will be seen, very small, but there are indications that the output will soon be materially increased; the copper is there, and considerable capital has lately been attracted to its development.

464. There are no particulars available of the quantity or value of nickel produced at the Sudbury mines in 1889, but

large quantities of the ore were smelted at the works of the Canadian Copper Company. The ore is a nickeliferous pyrrhotite containing, on an average, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent. of nickel, which is smelted into a copper nickel matte, and in this form is ready for shipment. This matte, when ready for export, contains about 25 per cent. of copper and 20 per cent. of nickel, or 45 per cent. of metal. It is believed that by means of a Bessemer furnace now being erected the matte can be refined so as to contain 85 per cent. of metal. The deposits are very extensive, but the mines have not been sufficiently developed to judge of their precise character. New discoveries of ore are being made from time to time, and it is believed that the Sudbury district contains the largest deposits of nickel ore in the world. Even as far as discovery has yet gone, these mines must prove sources of great wealth, for the world's supply of nickel, apart from these mines, is limited, while efforts are being made to extend the consumption in every possible direction. Among the proposed uses none have attracted so much interest as the use of nickel in alloy with steel to increase the latter's strength. Experiments have been made in France and Germany, which have all been successful, and recently some very important experiments have been made at Annapolis, U.S., more particularly with reference to the use of nickel steel for cannon and armour plate, which seem to have successfully established the superiority of nickel steel for these purposes. Further tests made at Pittsburg showed that the elasticity and tensile strength of nickel steel were almost double the limits reached in the best grades of boiler plate steel, and the new metal seems likely to be used not only for armour plate but for hulls and engines of ships, and indeed for all purposes where a high grade of steel is now used. It is also said to be much freer from both corrosion and fouling, for hulls of ships. This being the case there opens up the possibility of an almost limitless demand for nickel.

465. Though petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and particularly in the North-West Territories, where it seems certain there is an immense unexplored oil region, it is in the County of Lambton, Ontario, whence the most of the oil has been and is obtained. Oil Springs and Petrolia, in the township of Enniskillen, being the largest oil-producing districts, the oil being obtained at a depth of from 370 to 500 feet. The first flowing well was struck on the 19th of February, 1862, and before October in the same year there were no less than thirty-five flowing wells. As there was no accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow, there was a frightful amount of waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than five million barrels of oil floated off upon the water of a neighbouring creek. Means were taken after a time to stop this waste, and, though no exact particulars are available, the annual output for some years has been about 600,000 barrels.

466. There were 13 refineries in operation in Ontario in 1889, employing about 260 men, and it was estimated that there were 3,500 wells pumped. Number of refineries.

467. Exact figures of the total production of oil cannot be obtained, but, as far as returns are available, it would appear that in 1889 the amount approximated very closely to 639,991 barrels, of a calculated value of \$612,101, while the value of the production of 11 out of the 13 refineries was \$1,414,184. Production of petroleum in Canada in 1889.

468. The following table contains the only reliable statistics of Canadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do not give the total production, since the quantity of crude oil used as such is not included:— Production of oil in Canada, 1881-1889.

CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA INSPECTED AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1889.

YEAR.	Refined Oils.	Crude Equivalent Cal- culated.
	Imp. galls.	Imp. galls.
1881.....	5,380,081	10,760,162
1882.....	5,111,893	11,359,762
1883.....	6,204,544	13,787,875
1884.....	6,730,068	16,825,170
1885.....	5,853,290	14,633,225
1886.....	6,469,667	17,025,439
1887.....	7,905,666	20,804,384
1888.....	9,246,176	24,332,105
1889.....	9,472,476	24,664,114

Production of
refineries in
Canada in 1888 and
1889.

469. According to returns from refiners the production of all kinds by Canadian oil refineries in 1888 and 1889 was as follows :—

PRODUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1888 AND 1889.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	£	Galls.	£
Illuminating oils.....	9,833,228	1,059,614	9,479,917	1,084,829
Benzine and naphtha.....	492,886	29,354	469,135	34,861
Paraffine oils.....	690,729	82,238	703,025	87,936
Gas oils.....	3,107,306	68,477	2,917,346	65,954
Lubricating oils and tar.....	3,284,273	132,601	2,191,881	96,407
Total gallons.....	17,408,422	1,372,284	15,701,304	1,369,987
Paraffine wax (lbs.).....	585,651	29,175	561,820	44,197
Total value.....		1,401,459		1,414,184

Average
price of oil

470. The average price of crude oil on the Petrolia Oil Exchange in the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 was 86½ cents, 78 cents, \$1.02½ and 95½ cents per barrel, respectively.

Exports of
oil from
Canada,
1881-1889.

471. The following table shows the exports of Canadian petroleum since 1881 :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM, 1881-1889.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	8
1881.....	501	99
1882.....	1,119	286
1883.....	1,328	710
1884.....	1,098,090	30,168
1885.....	337,967	10,562
1886.....	241,716	9,855
1887.....	473,559	13,831
1888.....	196,602	74,542
1889.....	235,855	10,777

472. The following table, principally taken from the *Petroleum Advertiser*, gives the figures of domestic inspected and foreign imported oil since 1882, showing the total quantity of refined oil consumed in Canada during the period, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption, which would appear to indicate a proportionate increase in population and improvement in condition :—

Consumption of oil in Canada 1882-1890.

YEAR.	Canadian Oil.	American Oil.	Total.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1882.....	6,169,353	3,026,186	9,195,539
1883.....	7,135,580	3,088,414	10,223,994
1884.....	7,836,949	3,148,920	10,985,869
1885.....	7,843,033	3,813,379	11,656,412
1886.....	8,341,203	3,803,724	12,144,927
1887.....	8,436,938	4,309,397	12,746,335
1888.....	9,769,265	4,493,924	14,263,189
1889.....	9,684,336	4,723,698	14,408,034
1890.....	9,236,621	5,075,650	14,312,271

473. Petroleum is found in several other countries in the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. Important deposits of oil are said to have been recently discovered in Peru. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production

Petroleum in United States.

of crude oil since then has amounted to 373,189,106 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the States of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 346,797,111 barrels out of the above quantity. The very unexpected discovery of crude petroleum in enormous quantities in the Trenton limestone of north-eastern Ohio in 1886, has had an important effect on the output of that State, the production having increased from 650,000 barrels in 1885 to 10,010,868 barrels in 1888. The total production in the United States in 1888 was 27,615,929 barrels and notwithstanding the competition of Russian petroleum, American production has steadily gone on increasing, the exports in 1888 having been 570,631,917 gallons, in 1889, 614,551,892 gallons, and in 1890, 661,745,698 gallons.

**Petroleum
in Russia.**

474. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia commence in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of years before. The Baku oil fields at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus Mountains are the most important. The total shipments of petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1889, have been :—

	Galls.
1883.....	145,180,705
1884.....	262,621,710
1885.....	300,149,775
1886.....	377,006,120
1887.....	389,816,630
1888.....	609,428,571
1889.....	806,399,999

The above figures are as nearly accurate as can be obtained. According to Russian official statistics, the shipments in the first quarter of 1890 showed an increase of 30 per cent. over those of the corresponding period in 1889.

**Petroleum
in Burmah**

475. Accounts of the productiveness of the petroleum beds of Upper Burmah have always varied considerably, but a recent survey estimates the yield at about 450,000 gallons a month, which is nothing to what it might be with proper appliances, as at present about 100 feet of the richest portion

the oil-bearing stone is left untouched, and it is said that the production might be increased to 1,500,000 gallons a month. The industry is not, however, at present, in a flourishing condition. Petroleum has also been found in New Zealand and Japan; in the latter country it is said to have been discovered, A.D. 668.

476. Natural gas has been known to exist in Canada for many years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until July, 1885, when a well was sunk at Port Colborne, Ont., from which gas was utilized in the following August. Since then numerous wells have been sunk, but the two most productive gas fields so far discovered are situated in Ontario, one in Essex County and one in Welland, the daily flow of each being 10,000,000 and 15,050,000 cubic feet respectively. The first well is at present closed, but the second is being developed, and preparations are being made to supply the neighbouring towns. Gas has also been found in small quantities in Quebec and the North-West Territories. The estimated available flow of natural gas in Canada in December, 1889, was—

	Cubic feet per day.
Ontario	25,070,000
Quebec	55,000
North-West Territories	75,000
Total	25,200,000

477. Natural gas has been found in very large quantities in the United States, and has been very largely utilized. It is impossible for many reasons to give any exact figures of its consumption, but measured by the displacement of coal it appears that in 1888 the consumption of natural gas in the United States was 14,063,830 tons, representing a value of \$2,629,875, being an increase in consumption as compared with 1887 of 4,204,830 tons or 42½ per cent.

478. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured in Ontario, the largest number of wells being

situated in the County of Huron, while a few are being operated in the Counties of Lambton on the south, Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west.

Production of salt
1886-1889.

479. The total production in 1889 was 32,832 tons of the value of \$128,547, exclusive of the packages, which valued at \$44,000, would make the total value \$172,547. This was a decrease as compared with 1888, of 26,238 tons in quantity and of \$59,913 in value. The production of salt has been steadily decreasing, as shown by the following figures :—

YEAR.	Tons.	Value.
		\$
1886	62,359	227,195
1887	60,173	166,394
1888	59,070	185,490
1889	32,832	128,547

There were 13 producers in 1889 employing 210 hands, as compared with 17 producers employing 260 hands in 1888.

Exports of salt. 1875-1889.

480. The exports, of Canadian salt, almost all of which was manufactured in Ontario, have been since 1875 as follow :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SALT, 1875-1889.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.	Value.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	\$
1875	541,669	1,089	42	542,800	68,834
1876	905,522	3,833	.....	909,355	84,154
1877	702,494	2,150	.....	704,644	60,677
1878	403,798	3,297	.....	407,095	37,027
1879	587,805	2,616	345	590,766	49,367
1880	464,661	1,887	1,093	467,641	46,211
1881	336,608	6,600	.....	343,208	44,627
1882	181,007	751	.....	181,758	18,350
1883	199,733	.....	.....	199,733	19,492
1884	167,029	.....	.....	167,029	15,201
1885	246,584	210	.....	246,794	18,756
1886	224,395	.....	348	224,943	16,896
1887	153,475	.....	570	154,045	11,526
1888	14,968	133	150	15,251	3,987
1889	8,350	75	132	8,557	2,380

481. The total output of salt in the United States in 1888, ^{Salt in United States.} was 8,055,881 barrels valued at \$1,374,203.

482. The total production of silver in Canada in 1889 was ^{Production of silver in Canada, 1889.} 383,318 ounces, valued at \$343,848, the quantity being produced from the argentiferous Provinces in the following proportions :—

	Ozs.	Value.
Ontario.....	181,609	\$162,309
Quebec.....	148,517	133,666
British Columbia.....	53,192	47,873

These figures show a falling off, as compared with 1888, of \$51,529, which, owing to a difference in the making up of the figures in the two years, may not be the exact sum, but it is near enough to show that there has been a considerable decrease in production, which occurred both in Ontario and Quebec, there having been an increase in British Columbia. The silver produce of Quebec is calculated as usual from the known percentage of the metal contained in the copper ore exported from the Capelton mines.

483. The following table gives the exports of silver ore ^{Exports of silver, 1873-1889.} during the years 1873 to 1889, exclusive of the production of the Capelton mines :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SILVER ORE, 1873 TO 1889.

YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.
	\$		\$
1873.....	1,243,758	1883.....	8,620
1874.....	493,463	1884.....	13,300
1875.....	472,992	1885.....	29,176
1876.....	354,178	1886.....	25,957
1877.....	42,848	1887.....	206,284
1878.....	665,715	1888.....	219,008
1879.....	154,273	1889.....	212,163
1880.....	68,205		
1881.....	15,115	Total.....	4,231,760
1882.....	6,705		

Silver in United States. 484. The total value of the production of silver in the United States since 1848 has been \$949,668,247. In 1889 the estimated value was \$64,768,730.

World's production of silver, 1889. 485. The world's production of silver in 1889 was \$161,314,000. The present monetary stock of silver in the world is placed at \$3,705,480,000.

Phosphate 486. The total quantity of phosphate (apatite) mined in Canada during 1889 was 30,988 tons, according to the statistics of the Geological Survey, while according to other figures the amount produced was 33,198 tons, being the largest quantity yet recorded. The latter amount includes the estimated quantity held over at the mines, which, it is possible, is not contained in the Geological Survey figures. According to the official figures there was an increase in production of 8,503 tons in quantity and of \$74,377 in value. A certain number of tons, which cannot be estimated, should be added to the above quantity, representing the results of desultory operations by farmers on their own lots, particularly in Ontario. The only two places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa County, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two districts in the following proportions :—Ottawa County mines, 27,522 tons; and Ontario mines, 3,436 tons.

Export of phosphate, 1889. 487. The quantity exported was 29,987 tons, valued at \$394,768, being an increase over 1888 of 11,211 tons in quantity and of \$96,159 in value. It is evident that almost the entire production is sent out of the country, by far the greater proportion going to Great Britain.

Exports of phosphate 1878-1889. 488. The following table of exports since 1878 shows the progress that this industry has made during the last 12 years. It must not be forgotten that the figures of exports from Quebec include a certain amount of material produced in Ontario.

at shipped to Montreal for export, and at that port credited to the Province of Quebec.

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE, 1878-1889.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
73.....	824	12,278	9,919	195,831	10,743	208,109
74.....	1,842	20,565	6,604	101,470	8,446	122,035
75.....	1,387	14,422	11,673	175,664	13,060	190,086
76.....	2,471	36,117	9,497	182,339	11,968	218,456
77.....	568	6,338	16,585	302,019	17,153	308,357
78.....	50	500	19,666	427,168	19,716	427,668
79.....	763	8,890	20,946	415,350	21,709	424,240
80.....	434	5,962	28,535	490,331	28,969	496,293
81.....	644	5,816	19,796	337,191	20,440	343,007
82.....	705	8,277	22,447	424,940	23,152	433,217
83.....	2,643	30,247	16,133	268,362	18,776	298,609
84.....	3,547	38,833	26,440	355,935	29,987	394,768
Total.....	15,878	188,245	208,241	3,676,600	224,119	3,864,845

489. The shipments of phosphates from Montreal during the season of 1890 amounted to 21,762 tons, of which quantity 18,457 tons went to the United Kingdom and 2,805 tons to Germany.

Shipment
of phos-
phate 1890

490. There is always a good demand for high-class phosphates in the English and Continental markets, and the prices ruled fairly high for the season of 1890, showing a great improvement over the preceding year. These were as follow:—

Prices of
phosphate,
1890.

PRICES OF CANADIAN PHOSPHATE F.O.B. IN MONTREAL FOR THE SEASON 1890.

85 per cent.....	\$24.70 per ton.	70 to 75 per cent....	\$14.37 per ton.
80 to 85 per cent ..	22.41 do	65 to 70 per cent....	11.19 do
75 to 80 per cent. . .	17.82 do	60 to 65 per cent. . .	7.74 do

491. That there is plenty of room in England for all the phosphate Canada is likely to produce is shown by the following table, the figures in which are taken from British returns, except the percentages, which are calculated in this office:—

Imports of
phosphate
into Great
Britain,
1882-1888.

IMPORTS OF PHOSPHATE INTO GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-1888.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM CANADA.		TOTAL IMPORTS.		Percent- age of Imports from Canada.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	
		\$		\$	
1882	9,139	193,942	223,394	2,084,230	4.1
1883	18,514	324,674	276,578	3,960,615	6.7
1884	17,603	254,867	245,532	3,133,498	7.1
1885	21,062	370,847	272,200	3,056,397	8.1
1886	20,237	308,985	249,884	2,564,173	8.1
1887	21,497	321,073	317,424	2,988,563	6.7
1888	13,913	205,817	288,832	2,651,939	4.9

Phosphate
in United
States.

492. The production of phosphate in the United States in 1888, principally in the Carolinas, was 448,567 tons of 2,240 lbs., valued at \$2,018,552.

Increasing
value of
phosphate.

493. Phosphate is a comparatively scarce mineral, and the demand for it is steadily increasing; and in view of these facts and of the approaching exhaustion of the guano beds of Chili and Peru the outlook for this industry in Canada is most encouraging. Though the fact has not yet been thoroughly established, the results of experiments so far go to show that phosphate does not need to be necessarily treated with sulphuric acid in order to make it available as plant food, but that crude phosphate finely pulverized has an excellent effect as a fertilizer. This fact must necessarily enhance the value of the mineral and will also bring its use well within the power of small farmers who cannot afford to buy the high-priced fertilizers.

Fertilizers.

494. There are at present only three manufactories of fertilizers in Canada; in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario respectively, and the amount of material returned as manufactured in 1888 was 775 tons valued at \$26,606. The value of manufactured fertilizers imported during the year was \$47,706.

Asbestos.

495. The mineral which is produced in Canada under the name of asbestos is in reality a form of serpentine called chrysotile.

and is found in certain portions of the serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Though its existence was known for a number of years, no attempt to work the mineral was made until 1878, when 50 tons were taken out, since which time the industry has developed rapidly, and in 1889 6,113 tons were taken out, the value of which was \$426,554. The mining is practically confined to two sections, one at Thetford and the other at Black Lake, the two sections being about four miles apart. The mineral, while not suitable for millboard and steam-packing, answers admirably for cements, paints, &c.

496. The following table, made up from returns furnished by the producers, gives the quantity and value of shipments since 1879. It is believed, however, that the output was sometimes given instead of the quantity shipped, and according to returns of shipments made by the Quebec Central Railway the aggregate quantity is too high :—

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS FROM CANADIAN MINES, 1879 TO 1889.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1879	300	19,500	1885	2,440	142,441
1880	360	24,700	1886	3,458	206,251
1881	540	35,100	1887	4,510	226,976
1882	810	52,650	1888	3,936	277,742
1883	955	68,750	1889	5,588	360,144
1884	1,141	75,007	Total	24,167	1,489,351

Shipments
of asbestos
1879-1889.

497. The above figures show how rapidly the production has increased. Returns were received from 13 producers, employing 675 hands. Number of producers, 1889.

498. There were 14 companies at work in 1890, employing 965 hands, and the shipments were estimated on 1st November, 1890, at 7,000 tons. Companies at work, 1890.

499. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all of the minor mineral productions in detail. The table, at the commencement of the chapter, of mineral production in 1888 and 88.9 will be some guide to their annual value. Minor minerals.

CHAPTER VIII.

MERCANTILE MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PART I.—MERCANTILE MARINE.

The
Marine
Depart-
ment.

500. The special object of the Marine Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our coasts; it is therefore of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and no pains be spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced of countries.

Number of
light-
houses, &c.,
1868-1890.

501. An examination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light-stations, lighthouses, fog-whistles and fog horns in every year from 1868 to 1890, inclusive. The light-stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures:—

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, &c., IN CANADA, 1868-1890

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER	Light Stations.	Lighthouses	Fog- Whistles.	Automatic Fog-Horns.
1868.....	198	227	2	1
1869.....	219	233	2	1
1870.....	240	278	4	1
1871.....	264	297	8	1
1872.....	280	314	13	1
1873.....	316	363	17	1
1874.....	342	384	18	1
1875.....	377	444	22	1
1876.....	407	488	24	1
1877.....	416	509	25	1
1878.....	427	518	25	1
1879.....	443	542	23	1
1880.....	452	551	22	1
1881.....	462	553	23	1
1882.....	470	562	23	1
1883.....	484	578	23	1
1884.....	507	597	23	1
1885.....	526	617	23	1
1886.....	534	625	23	1
1887.....	561	658	23	1
1888.....	569	664	23	1
1889.....	579	675	24	1
1890.....	599	705	23	1

502. It will be seen that there were no less than 401 light stations, 478 lighthouses, 21 fog-whistles and 32 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then. Increase in number.

503. The total number of light stations in the Dominion on 1st December, 1890, was 599; of lights shown, 705; of steam fog-whistles and automatic fog-horns, 55; and of lightkeepers, engineers of fog-whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 750; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,438. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as follow:— Number of lights, etc. 1890.

504. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 200 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 420 buoys and 20 beacons. Ten new lights and several buoys and beacons were added during the year. The lights were supplied by the SS. "Celtic," chartered for the purpose. The total cost of maintenance for the year was \$84,036, and of construction, \$10,366. Ontario division.

505. The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising, as it does, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 151 lights, 10 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 11 steam fog-whistles, 8 fog-guns, 116 buoys, of which 8 were gas buoys, 59 beacons and 9 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Druid" and "Napoleon III." The latter vessel was wrecked on the 18th October, 1890, in Little Glace Bay, N.S. The expenditure for maintenance was \$106,751, and for construction, \$5,326. Quebec division.

506. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 170 lighthouses, showing 177 lights, 1 lightship, 18 steam fog-alarms, 13 hand fog-alarms, 2 fog-bells, 3 signal- Nova Scotia division.

gun stations, 10 automatic signal-buoys, 7 bell-buoys, 105 iron can-buoys, 650 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 15 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 3 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Newfield" and "Lansdowne." Two new lighthouses, two range lights and one pole light were completed and put into operation during the year. The amount expended for maintenance was \$139,400, and for construction, \$2,926.

New
Brunswick
division.

507. In the New Brunswick division there were 112 lighthouses, 1 lightship and 3 fog-alarms, and 480 other buoys. Four new lights were established during 1890. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Lansdowne." The expenditure for maintenance was \$61,609, and for construction, \$3,499.

Prince
Edward
Island
division.

508. Prince Edward Island division contained 52 lights and 1 fog-alarm. Two new lights were established during the year. The expenditure for maintenance was \$16,969, and for construction, \$2,219. The schooner "Prince Edward," which was built for the purpose, delivered the annual supplies.

British
Columbia
division.

509. British Columbia division contained 11 lighthouses and 3 fog-alarms, besides a number of buoys and beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Sir James Douglas." The expenditure for maintenance was \$14,345, and for construction, \$4,461.

Light
house at
Cape Race.

510. On the 1st July, 1886, the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, and the sum of \$100,151, being the balance of light dues collected by the Board of Trade, was paid to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that the lighthouse and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion, free of dues. The expenditure since the transfer has amounted to \$21,234, which sum, however, includes expenditure for several important improvements.

and repairs. The lighthouse is indispensable to the safety of all vessels navigating the North Atlantic to and from Canada, and the transfer has relieved the Dominion of dues which amounted to about \$1,200 annually.

511. The Department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the small steam launch "Dolphin" employed at Quebec in connection with the river police force. A new steamer for the British Columbia service is now being built on the Clyde. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1890 was \$114,959. Government steamers.

512. The new steel steamer "Stanley," built expressly for the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the main land, kept up communication, with scarcely an exception, during the whole winter of 1889-90, and the service has never been so successfully conducted before. Communication with Prince Edward Island.

513. A police force was established for a number of years at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure for which a tax of 3 cents per ton was levied on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The Montreal Board of Trade, however, having, in the interest of trade, on several occasions urged the abolition of dues in connection with the above, it was decided that the Harbour Police Force should no longer be maintained, and it was accordingly permanently disbanded on 30th November, 1889. The force at Quebec is still to be maintained, but in a reduced condition, and in 1890 consisted of 20 men. The number of arrests made was 73. There was an excess of receipts over expenditure of \$1,632, but during the past 21 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by \$214,514. Harbour Police.

Provision
for sick
and dis-
tressed
mariners.

514. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. Any vessel not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing is exempt from the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant of \$500 is made to each of the General Hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre Dame Hospitals, at Quebec at the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, and Marine Hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrews, Miramichi, Richibucto, Bathurst and Sackville, in New Brunswick, and at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenburg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia. Seamen are also cared for at the Provincial and City Hospital, Halifax, and the Charlottetown Hospital, Prince Edward Island. The total amount received from dues in 1890 was \$47,882, being an increase of \$8,576 as compared with 1889. The total expenditure was \$41,729, being \$6,153 less than the receipts. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-two years has been \$15,345. The Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec, was closed on 31st December, 1890, the Government having found the building to be too large and expensive to maintain, but sick mariners are now cared for at the Jeffery Hale and Hotel Dieu Hospitals.

Steamers
and
Steamboat
Inspection
Fund.

515. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion was 1,103, with a gross tonnage of 195,419 tons; 80 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 12,207 tons. The expenditure on account of the Steamboat Inspection Fund during the last 21 years has exceeded the receipts by \$24,225. During the year 1890 the receipts

amounted to \$19,859, and the expenditure to \$20,990, being an excess of expenditure of \$1,131.

516. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,739 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 1,154 certificates as mates; of certificates of service, 947 have been issued for masters and 380 for mates. The receipts from fees amounted to \$2,186, and the expenditure to \$4,118. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by \$42,626.

Masters
and mates
certificates

517. During the calendar year, 68 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service, and 21 mates' certificates of service, while 101 obtained masters' and 47 obtained mates' certificates of competency.

Inland and
coasting
certificates

518. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in other waters, during the eleven months ended 31st October, 1890, as reported to the Department, was 229; the tonnage involved was 74,402, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, \$1,134,966. The number of lives lost was 57. The disasters to all vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters were 13, involving 3,941 tons, and causing loss to the extent of \$59,550. The number of lives lost was 7. It is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for 1890 with those of previous years, as the Department does not receive particulars of all disasters in time to include them in its annual report, which will explain the difference in the figures for 1889 in the following table as compared with the figures given for the same year in last year's Year Book.

Wrecks
and casual-
ties, 1890.

519. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table:—

Number of
wrecks etc.
1870-1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.
1870 TO 1890.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
				\$
1870	335	82,808	210	901,000
1871	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
1872	290	99,109	237	2,567,500
1873	350	99,523	*813	2,844,100
1874	308	106,682	169	2,629,000
1875	286	99,427	78	2,468,300
1876	452	153,368	404	2,942,000
1877	468	177,896	153	3,992,000
1878	414	161,760	187	3,445,000
1879	533	198,364	339	4,119,000
1880	445	179,993	217	3,829,000
1881	440	210,719	399	4,562,000
1882	451	193,655	271	3,138,000
1883	366	158,826	259	2,628,700
1884	324	119,741	253	2,965,300
1885	346	144,726	198	2,753,000
1886	377	159,277	54	1,569,700
1887	335	149,395	91	1,692,000
1888	319	105,069	52	1,126,700
1889—11 months ended 30th Nov.....	268	110,716	163	1,594,000
1890 do 31st Oct.....	242	78,343	64	1,194,500
Total	7,623	2,861,423	4,632	54,500,200

* 545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star SS. "Atlantic."

Reduction
in number
of casual-
ties.

520. In view of the largely increased and increasing efficiency of the Marine Protective Service it would be disheartening if the figures in the above table did not show some reduction in latter years over those earlier in the period, and it is pleasant to note that the figures of late years are markedly smaller than they used to be, while it must be remembered that the volume of shipping is constantly on the increase.

Meteoro-
logical Ser-
vice.

521. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, which have such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors and our ships, are given on pp. 18 and 19.

Expendi-
ture of
Marine
Depart-
ment, 1889
and 1890.

522. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this Department during the years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890. The expenditure in 1889 amounted to \$1,023,801; there was, therefore, a decrease of \$216,383.

EXPENDITURE OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

	1889.	1890.
Departmental salaries.....	\$ 34,549	\$ 42,836
Maintenance of lights.....	478,514	437,235
Construction of	31,753	23,863
Dominion steamers.....	270,225	114,959
Examination of masters and mates.....	4,381	4,118
Marine hospitals	52,332	41,729
Meteorological service	59,477	68,452
Signal service	5,092	4,977
Rewards for saving life	5,503	8,151
Georgian Bay survey.....	17,808	17,969
Water police	31,647	21,788
Steamboat inspection.....	22,313	20,990
Winter mail service, Prince Edward Island..	1,842	2,753
Miscellaneous	13,433	7,598
Total.....	<u>\$1,023,801</u>	<u>\$807,418</u>

523. The revenue for the same year amounted to \$115,507, made up of the following items:—

REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

	1889.	1890.
Earnings of Dominion steamers	\$ 16,367	\$ 10,560
Examination of masters and mates.....	2,582	2,186
Fines and Forfeitures.....	250	—
Harbours and piers.....	5,598	8,798
Harbour police.....	19,688	17,817
Improvements of harbours.....	10	4
Sick mariners fund.....	39,306	47,882
Steamboat inspection.....	12,624	19,289
Marine hospitals	2,124	355
Casual revenue	1,391	6,849
Miscellaneous	—	1,767
	<u>\$96,940</u>	<u>\$115,507</u>

Revenue of Marine Department, 1889 and 1890.

524. The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine since Confederation:—

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure	YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	\$	\$		\$	\$
.....	71,811	371,071	1881.....	108,304	761,731
.....	75,351	360,900	1882.....	109,125	774,832
.....	71,490	367,129	1883.....	104,383	824,911
.....	70,254	389,537	1884.....	118,080	927,242
.....	79,324	518,958	1885.....	101,268	1,029,901
.....	144,756	706,818	1886.....	91,885	973,360
.....	108,350	845,159	1887.....	102,238	917,557
.....	91,235	844,586	1888.....	99,920	883,251
.....	107,984	979,146	1889.....	99,940	1,023,801
.....	105,907	820,054	1890.....	115,507	807,418
.....	100,850	786,156			
.....	84,144	755,359	Total.....	2,254,048	17,392,238
.....	91,942	723,361			

Revenue and expenditure of Marine Department, 1868-1890.

Excess of
expendi-
ture.

525. There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of \$15,138,190, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of light-houses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, besides which \$141,875 has been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay, and \$71,000 on the taking of observations in Hudson's Bay.

Number of
vessels on
register,
1890.

526. The following table gives the number of vessels and number of tons on the registry books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1890. All sailing vessels, steamers and barges are included :—

NUMBER OF VESSELS, &c., ON THE REGISTRY BOOKS OF CANADA
ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

PROVINCES.	Number of		Gross Tonnage, Steamers.	Total.	
	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels and Steamers.	Net Tonnage.
New Brunswick	888	93	9,450	981	20,460
Nova Scotia	2,689	104	10,371	2,793	46,194
Quebec	1,129	270	71,962	1,399	164,003
Ontario	603	769	88,032	1,312	138,538
Prince Edward Island	213	18	3,678	231	26,080
British Columbia	76	120	17,397	196	16,924
Manitoba	29	50	5,365	79	6,470
Total	5,627	1,364	206,855	6,991	1,024,974

Increases
and
decreases.

527. There was a decrease, as compared with 1889, of 178 in the total number of vessels, and a decrease of 15,507 tons in the total tonnage, and assuming the average value to be \$30 a ton, the value of the total tonnage would be \$30,749,220, being a decrease in value of \$465,210. There was an increase of 10 in the number of steamers, and an increase of 1,233 tons in steamer's tonnage.

Number of
vessels on
register,
1873-1890.

528. The next statement shows the number of vessels and of tons on the register in each year from 1873:—

YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.	YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	6,783	1,073,718	1882	7,312	1,260,777
.....	6,930	1,138,363	1883	7,374	1,276,440
.....	6,952	1,205,565	1884	7,234	1,253,747
.....	7,192	1,260,893	1885	7,315	1,231,856
.....	7,362	1,310,468	1886	7,294	1,217,766
.....	7,469	1,333,015	1887	7,178	1,130,247
.....	7,471	1,332,094	1888	7,142	1,089,642
.....	7,377	1,311,218	1889	7,153	1,040,481
.....	7,394	1,310,896	1890	6,991	1,024,974

The following is a list of new vessels built and registered in each Province in 1890 :—

New vessels built, 1890.

PROVINCES.	Number.	Tonnage.
Nova Scotia	150	33,907
.....	41	4,917
New Brunswick	35	5,572
.....	25	4,880
Columbia	15	876
Edward Island	12	2,008
.....	7	218
Total	285	52,378

There was an increase of 5 in number and of 18,032 in tonnage compared with the preceding year. Assuming the value of the new vessels to be \$45 per ton, the total value would be \$2,357,010.

Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in the construction of ships, that the demand for wooden ships is reduced to an extreme limit, in consequence of which the ship-building industry in the Maritime Provinces, which used to be a flourishing one, has almost died away, and it does not seem probable that it can ever be revived, the decline having been caused by a cessation of demand owing to a change of material, and not through depression of trade or causes consequent on the policy of the Government of

Decrease in demand for wooden ships.

the day or within their control. There does not, however, appear to be any reason why ship-building should not again become a profitable industry, at any rate in Nova Scotia, the material used being, not wood, but iron and steel. That Province is favoured with large deposits of high class iron ore, excellent coal and adjacent flux, and it may safely be said that capital and enterprise alone are wanting to make the iron ships of Nova Scotia almost as eagerly sought after in the present market as were her wooden vessels in olden days.

Shipping
of Canada
1889 and
1890.

531. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1889 and 1890 :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1889 AND 1890.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement.	
1889.					
British	3,305	3,333,079	1,304,650	586,196	103,069
Canadian	34,564	6,636,032	2,147,859	1,476,032	303,337
Foreign	27,188	6,085,110	1,596,950	1,233,337	281,680
Total.	65,057	16,054,221	5,049,459	3,295,565	690,086
1890.					
British	3,671	3,617,013	1,429,608	780,315	109,737
Canadian	38,222	7,709,133	2,200,020	1,366,381	353,975
Foreign	30,532	7,119,954	1,807,984	1,426,035	310,289
Total.	72,425	18,446,100	5,437,612	3,572,731	774,021

Increase in
shipping.

532. Every year the shipping of Canada continues to grow, for there was an increase in 1889 over 1888 of 754 in the number of vessels, of 836,913 tons in the number of tons register, of 229,702 tons in the number of tons of freight, and of 49,175 in the number of men employed, while in 1890, as compared

with 1889, the increase was, in the number of vessels 7,868, of tons register 2,391,879 tons, of tons of freight 388,153 tons, and in the number of men employed 83,935.

533. The next table gives comparative particulars of all sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1889 and 1890:—

Sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 1889 and 1890.

SEA-GOING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1889 AND 1890.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1889.					
British.....	3,305	3,333,079	1,304,650	586,196	105,069
Canadian.....	13,021	1,599,594	800,915	847,805	90,897
Foreign.....	12,218	4,363,928	946,341	945,126	188,286
Total.....	28,544	9,296,601	3,051,906	2,379,211	384,252
1890.					
British.....	3,671	3,617,013	1,429,608	780,315	109,757
Canadian.....	13,695	1,708,939	783,803	794,324	86,097
Foreign.....	13,758	5,002,333	982,536	1,121,240	220,905
Total.....	31,124	10,328,285	3,195,947	2,695,879	416,759

534. There was an increase of 2,580 in the number of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1890, as compared with 1889, and of 1,031,684 tons in the number of tons register, of 144,041 tons in the weight of freight, of 316,668 tons in measurement, and of 32,507 in the number of men. Of the total sea-borne trade of the country, 44.73 per cent. was carried in English bottoms, 24.52 per cent. in Canadian, and 30.75 per cent. in Foreign bottoms.

535. For a statement of sea-going vessels in each year since Confederation, see folding table, which shows to what extent large vessels, particularly steamers, are taking the place of the

Shipping at the port of Montreal.

smaller vessels of a few years ago. In connection with this, it may be interesting to state that the first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived, of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived, of a tonnage of 57,752 tons. In the next year, 1854, six steamers, of 5,545 tons aggregate, 252 ocean-going sailing vessels of 65,365 tons, and 4,251 inland vessels of 323,578 tons arrived at the port, making an aggregate tonnage of 394,488 tons, and the average tonnage of sea-going vessels 274 tons. In 1890, 36 years after, the total tonnage that arrived in Montreal was 1,897,291 tons, of which 930,332 tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 624 of which were steamers and 122 sailing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,247 tons. In 1880, 354 steamers, 42 ships and 143 barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1890 the numbers respectively were 624, 9 and 33. As evidence of the increase in the coasting trade, the number of vessels that arrived at Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378. In 1890 the number of vessels was 295 and the tonnage 239,606.

Shipping
at principal
ports,
1891.

536. The next table gives the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of the Dominion in 1890.

PORTS.	VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
N.S.	1,945	1,127,129	393	213,619	2,338	1,340,748
B.C.	134	45,221	1,252	1,241,178	1,386	1,286,399
Que.	681	1,156,161	89	97,804	770	1,253,965
Que.	437	658,604	443	397,998	880	1,056,602
N.B.	2,711	464,753	846	540,382	3,557	1,005,135
B.C.	64	77,807	749	581,981	813	659,788
g, B.C.	117	119,486	530	446,940	647	566,426
N.S.	624	245,042	30	18,473	654	263,515
ows, N.B.	573	28,390	2,437	217,013	3,010	245,403
h, N.S.	522	174,981	122	8,991	644	183,972
N.B.	75	64,283	143	85,952	218	150,235
dney, N.S.	601	120,547	74	21,875	675	142,422
N.S.	276	78,770	121	59,887	397	138,657
s, N.S.	94	18,809	108	92,808	202	111,617
S.	66	7,039	111	91,326	177	98,365
N.S.	233	55,901	61	41,330	294	97,231
N.B.	68	41,389	68	35,833	136	77,222
N.S.	81	10,101	805	65,122	886	75,223
S.	53	19,608	59	48,641	112	68,249
town, P.E.I.	124	23,747	66	44,473	190	68,219
y, N.S.	282	51,110	16	4,663	298	55,773
ckesbury, N.S.	57	7,679	90	44,353	147	52,032
g, N.S.	507	51,185	5	546	512	51,731
N.S.	86	10,797	510	39,588	596	50,385
anan, N.B.	497	44,662	255	5,145	752	49,807
ni, Que.	14	8,902	53	34,586	67	43,488
N.S.	140	39,353	15	3,204	155	42,557
N.B.	128	21,486	99	19,836	227	41,322

The following is a statement of British and colonial Shipping in British Possessions, 1889. The figures are all taken from official

—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1880.

COLONY.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	COLONY.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
United Kingdom.....	71,889,895	Tasmania.....	912,246
Hong Kong.....	8,971,990	Mauritius.....	654,335
Malta.....	10,407,116	British Guiana.....	634,779
Gibraltar.....	12,515,850	Newfoundland.....	656,556
Canada.....	10,328,285	Gold Coast.....	569,646
Straits Settlement.....	9,685,800	Western Australia.....	1,004,818
India.....	6,983,332	Lagos.....	506,517
New South Wales.....	5,321,179	Sierra Leone.....	589,171
Ceylon.....	4,831,965	Natal.....	1,013,108
Victoria.....	4,599,178	Bermuda.....	231,755
Queensland.....	1,001,009	Honduras.....	338,743
Windward Islands.....	2,799,702	Turk's Island.....	215,574
South Australia.....	1,959,342	Bahamas.....	207,326
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,783,177	Gambia.....	198,911
Leeward Islands.....	1,387,197	St. Helena.....	94,668
Trinidad.....	1,198,778	Fiji.....	98,323
New Zealand.....	1,195,896	Falkland Islands.....	60,284
Jamaica.....	1,074,889	Labuan.....	54,880

Gibraltar and Malta being merely ports of call, it will be seen that no British possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the Australasian Colonies considerably exceeds that of this country.

Registered
tonnage of
the world.

538. The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from official sources, and partly from the Statesman's Year Book :—

RED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tons to each Vessel.
United Kingdom.....	21,779	7,759,008	356
Norway.....	11,077	2,034,550	184
Empire.....	3,635	1,233,894	339
.....	6,991	1,024,974	146
.....	1,451	928,062	638
.....	15,278	961,073	63
.....	6,810	853,093	125
.....	2,983	492,030	165
.....	1,698	598,321	352
.....	2,919	367,577	126
.....	609	245,416	403
Hungary.....	367	218,041	594
.....	3,344	270,941	81
.....	5,157	258,846	50
.....	459	60,214	132
.....	59	77,655	1,316
.....	907	229,777	253

* Licensed and enrolled vessels not included.

Canada, it will be seen, stands fourth in the list, but if ^{United States} licensed and enrolled vessels belonging to the United States shipping employed in the river and home trade were included, the country would take second place, its total tonnage amounting to 424,497 tons. To such an extent has the American marine declined that, whereas in 1856, 75·2 per cent. of the United States imports and exports were carried in its bottoms, in 1890 the proportion was only 12·29 per cent. The value carried having increased from \$641,604,850 to \$1,678,830.

PART II—FISHERIES.

The sea fisheries of Canada, which are situated off the coast of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, are among the richest and most important in the world, while the fresh water fisheries of the lakes and rivers of the country are nowhere to be sur- Fisheries
of Canada.

Yield and
value of
the fish-
eries, 1889
and 1890.

541. The following are summary comparative statements of the total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and also of the value of the same by Provinces, in 1889 and 1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE
FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1889-1890.

KINDS OF FISH.	1889.		1890.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$	
Cod	Cwt.	904,560	3,618,240	857,734	3,433,580
Herring, pickled	Brls.	286,678	1,165,724	274,274	1,097,096
" smoked	Boxes	2,685,170	666,342	1,354,161	346,290
" frozen and fresh	Lbs.	32,895,881	666,291	15,621,786	521,106
Lobsters, preserved, in c'ns	"	10,637,233	1,276,468	11,559,984	1,387,120
" in shell, alive, &c.	Tons.	5,247	208,020	6,748	261,146
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	6,704	84,740	5,140½	79,652
" fresh in ice	Lbs.	4,267,173	634,734	3,686,998	563,535
" preserved, in cans	"	20,141,152	2,417,508	19,910,304	2,389,666
" smoked	"	24,714	4,943	63,592	12,718
Mackerel, preserv'd, in cans	"	196,212	23,545	283,474	35,033
" fresh	"	542,500	32,550	770,090	46,254
" pickled	Brls.	62,237	874,302	96,246	1,413,690
Haddock	Cwt.	125,662	532,948	133,017	532,068
Hake	"	118,714	474,856	94,335	377,440
Pollock	"	77,196	308,784	68,387	273,548
Trout	Lbs.	5,125,493	512,549	5,829,466	584,166
" pickled	Brls.	4,082	40,820	4,112	41,120
Whitefish	Lbs.	9,806,422	685,096	11,176,582	767,608
Smelts	"	5,011,058	298,952	4,735,517	283,444
Sardines	Hbds.	23,804	71,412		115,732
Oysters	Brls.	63,049	189,897	66,676	171,777
Hake sounds	Lbs.	79,489½	79,490	67,554	62,624
Cod tongues and sounds	"	307,247	19,254	321,290	16,900
Alewives	Brls.	37,470	166,441	42,766	192,452
Shad	Lbs.	170,330	10,220	108,103	6,487
" pickled	Brls.	4,868	48,145	6,728	66,524
Eels	"	7,100	71,000	7,389	73,890
"	Lbs.	1,378,473	82,708	1,425,051	89,503
Halibut	"	1,903,115	160,059	1,525,130	129,673
Sturgeon	"	1,773,685	102,128	2,047,170	116,392
Maskinonge	"	755,203	45,312	769,846	46,191
Bass	"	1,153,487	55,725	977,470	58,649
Pickarel	"	3,264,501	182,382	3,142,189	173,420
Pike	"	1,743,444	69,288	1,691,792	62,263
Winnish	"	100,000	6,000	100,000	6,000
Tom Cod or Frost-fish	"		26,580		34,245
Flounders	"	84,300	8,430	79,000	7,900

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE
FISHERIES OF CANADA—1889-1890—*Concluded.*

KINDS OF FISH.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Squid..... Brls.	11,649	46,596	13,138	52,452
Oolachans.....Lbs.	165,200	13,390	114,600	7,780
Clams.....		19,950		16,180
Fur seal skins in B. C.... No.	33,570	335,700	44,751	492,261
Hair.....	33,333	31,583	27,245	24,695
Sea otter skins.....	115	11,500	102	10,200
Porpoise.....	777	3,151	549	2,271
Fish oils.....Galls.	984,183	467,815	727,020	315,034
Coarse and mixed fish.... Brls.	27,275	147,853	40,278	187,942
Fish used as bait.....	217,609	261,347	165,590	248,986
" manure. "	60,563	30,281	122,484	61,242
Guano.....Tons.	984	24,600	602	17,080
Crabs.....No.			504,800	25,240
Fish, mixed, B.C.....		63,236		46,911
" for home consumption, not included in Returns....		336,371		327,809
Total.....		17,655,256		17,714,902
Increase.....				59,646

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES
OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

PROVINCES.	VALUE.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	7,817,031	6,346,722	6,636,445
New Brunswick.....	2,941,863	3,067,039	2,699,055
Quebec.....	1,860,013	1,876,194	1,615,120
Prince Edward Island... ..	876,862	886,431	1,041,109
British Columbia.....	1,902,195	3,348,068	3,481,432
Ontario.....	1,839,869	1,963,123	2,009,637
Manitoba and North-West Territories... ..	180,677	167,679	232,104
Total.....	17,418,510	17,655,256	17,714,902

Particulars of the
yield, 1890.

542. There was an increase, as compared with 1889 of \$59,646, and with 1888 of \$296,392, the decrease in New Brunswick and Quebec being more than counterbalanced by increases in the other Provinces. The largest decrease was in New Brunswick, and was principally due to the failure in the large herring and salmon fisheries, ascribed to several causes, more particularly, as regards herring, to the practice of leaving nets in the water all day, thereby frightening the fish, and to the recent enormous catches of sardine herring; and as regards salmon, to the stormy season. The falling off amounted to \$367,984. In Quebec there was a decrease of \$261,074, principally in the catch of cod, herring and seal, attributable to the stormy season. British Columbia not only maintained but increased the high figures of 1889 by \$133,365, the increase being principally in the yield of fur-seals. There was a small decrease in the output of salmon in this Province, caused, however, not by a decline in the fishery, but by the low prices that prevailed. The output was 19,895,992 one pound cans as compared with 20,122,128 in 1889. The run of fish on the Fraser River was as good as in 1889, but it did not last so long. On the Skeena and Naas Rivers it was also large. There were 34 canneries in operation, viz.: 17 on the Fraser River and 17 on the coast, principally Skeena and Naas Rivers, the pack on the Fraser having been 11,742,600 1 pound cans, and on the coast 8,153,392 cans. The value of the fish consumed by the Indians of this Province during the year was placed at 3,257,500.

Salmon in
British
Columbia.

Value of
catch of
principal
fish, 1889
and 1890.

543. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the increase or decrease in value of the principal kinds of fish in 1890 as compared with the catch of 1889 :—

AND CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH IN 1890,
COMPARED WITH 1889.

FISH.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
.....	3,433,580	.....	184,660
.....	3,036,569	.....	105,356
.....	1,958,492	.....	539,865
.....	1,648,344	163,856	.....
.....	1,524,976	594,580	.....
.....	767,657	82,561	.....
.....	625,286	71,917	.....
.....	532,068	.....	880
.....	516,956	149,673	.....
.....	377,440	.....	97,416
.....	315,034	.....	92,781
.....	283,443	.....	15,508
.....	273,548	.....	35,236
.....	192,452	26,011	.....
.....	173,420	.....	8,961
.....	171,778	.....	18,119
.....	159,393	5,685	.....
.....	120,672	.....	39,387
.....	116,991	14,864	.....
.....	115,732	44,340	.....

The following table gives the number and value of fish, etc., and the number of men employed in the fish-Number and value of fishing vessels, etc., 1890.
the several Provinces in 1890, according to returns
d by the Fisheries Department. The value of much
ishing material has necessarily to be estimated only,
he basis of the figures given below the total amount of
tal invested in 1890 reached the sum of \$7,372,641:—

VESSELS, MEN, NETS, &c., EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1890.

PROVINCES.	Vessels and Bonts.		Men, Number	Nets.		Other Fishing Material.
	Number	Value.		Fathoms.	Value.	
		\$			\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	14,290	1,733,071	27,684	3,130,394	763,160	747,680
New Brunswick.	5,542	243,941	11,139	376,868	251,245	689,539
Prince Edward Island.	1,615	101,105	2,267	114,919	57,229	180,386
Quebec.	6,249	241,725	11,367	247,867	157,743	122,076
British Columbia.	1,838	540,163	8,223	273,945	296,007	765,169
Ontario.	1,338	217,131	3,045	1,397,292	259,974	86,338
Total.	30,872	3,077,136	63,725	5,541,285	1,695,358	2,600,147

Seal fish-
ery in
British
Columbia.

545. British Columbia employed 678 men and 29 vessels of 2,042 tons aggregate in the seal fishery. The total number of seals caught by Canadian vessels in 1890 was 54,853, valued at \$510,111, while 3768 seals caught by foreign vessels were disposed of in Victoria, B.C.

Number of
hands
employed.

546. It will be seen that upwards of 63,500 men are employed in the fisheries proper, while no account can be given of the number of men, women and children employed on shore in connection with them.

Fisheries
Protection
Service.

547. Four steamers and three schooners were employed in the Fisheries Protection Service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic Coast during the season of 1890, but only one seizure was made, viz., that of the U. S. schooner "Davy Crockett," for fishing within the territorial waters of the Dominion. The vessel was afterwards released on giving bail for \$2,500, pending the decision of the Admiralty Court. The *modus vivendi*, which had been in force for three years, pending

a settlement of the fisheries question, was continued for another year. By this arrangement United States fishing vessels are admitted to Canadian fisheries on payment of a license fee of \$1.50 per ton, and the privilege was largely taken advantage of during the past year, being evidently highly appreciated by United States fishermen. This is shown by the fact that 119 licenses were issued, as compared with 78 in 1889, and \$14,461 collected in fees, as against \$9,589 in the previous year.

548. The United States mackerel fleet, fishing in Canadian waters in 1890, comprised 64 vessels, and the take amounted to 8,443 barrels, as compared with 62 vessels in 1889 and a take of 6,775 barrels. U. S.
mackerel
fleet.

549. A Fishery Intelligence Bureau was inaugurated on a small scale in 1889, and continued in an extended form during 1890, at a cost of \$1,330. The service was generally appreciated by those interested in the fishing business. Fishery
Intelli-
gence
Bureau.

550. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage the development of sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, the sum of \$150,000 has been annually distributed among fishermen and fishing vessels entitled to the same. The number of claims paid during the year 1889 was 17,078, and the amount paid \$158,527. The bounty was paid on the basis of \$1.50 per ton to vessels and \$3 per man to boat fishermen, and the number of vessels which received bounty was 833, of 32,716 tons, the number of boats 16,230, and the number of fishermen 31,525. The total amount of bounty paid since 1882 has been \$1,253,262. Fishing
bounties.

Fish
hatcheries.

551. There were 12 Government fish hatcheries in operation in 1890, situated at Fraser River, B.C.; Sydney and Bedford, N.S.; St. John River and Miramichi, N.B.; Restigouche, Gaspé, Tadousac and Magog, Que.; and Ottawa, Newcastle and Sandwich, Ont. The gross output of young fish of all kinds during the year amounted to 90,213,000, of the following species, viz.: Salmon (Atlantic and Pacific), salmon and brook trout, whitefish, pickerel and black bass. The number of eggs collected in the autumn of the year for subsequent hatching was 144,613,000. A fish hatchery has been recently established at Ottawa, and the one at Dunk River, P.E.I. will probably be in operation next summer. The great benefit of these hatcheries to the fisheries generally is universally acknowledged, and it is the almost unanimous opinion of those interested that the heavy runs of salmon in recent years on the Fraser River were largely due to the operations of the hatchery there.

Expendi-
ture, Fish-
eries De-
partment,
1889 and
1890.

552. The total expenditure by the Fisheries Department during the fiscal years ended 30th June, 1889 and 1890, were:

	1889.	1890.
Fishery officers	\$ 83,684	\$ 65,873
Fish-breeding	41,315	39,127
Fisheries protection service	69,694	64,436
Fishing bounty	149,991	150,000
Miscellaneous	10,912	9,314
Total	<u>\$ 355,596</u>	<u>\$ 328,749</u>

Value of
yield and
exports of
fisheries,
1868-1890.

553. The following table, showing the value of the yield and of the exports of the fisheries since Confederation, will give some idea of the great importance of this industry:—

THE YIELD AND OF THE EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES
IN CANADA, 1868-1890.

YEAR.	Total Value of the Yield of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada.	Value Exported.
	\$	\$
	4,376,526	3,357,510
	6,577,391	3,242,710
	7,573,199	3,608,549
	9,570,116	3,994,275
	10,754,997	4,386,214
	11,681,886	4,779,277
	10,350,385	5,292,368
	11,147,590	5,380,527
	12,029,957	5,500,989
	13,215,678	5,874,360
	13,529,254	6,853,975
	14,499,979	6,928,871
	15,817,162	6,579,656
	16,824,092	6,867,715
	16,958,192	7,682,079
	17,766,404	8,800,118
	17,722,973	8,591,654
	18,679,288	7,960,001
	18,386,103	6,843,388
	17,418,510	6,875,810
	17,655,256	7,793,183
	17,714,902	7,212,208
		8,461,906
Total.....	300,249,840	142,866,343

ld of the fisheries in 1890 was four times as much as 1869, but the exports were not very much more than the value of 1868, showing that a very much larger proportionately is now taken for home consumption, presumably to greater facilities of transportation and ease in interprovincial trade.

In addition to the above, large quantities of fish are consumed by the Indians, particularly in the North-Indian consumption of fish.
1 British Columbia, of which no account can be

obtained. For the eleven years, 1879-1890, the value of the fish consumed by Indians in British Columbia has been estimated at \$48,857,500.

Value of
fisheries by
Provinces,
1869-1890.

555. The next table gives the value of the yield by Provinces in each year since 1869. The Province of Nova Scotia has produced during the period 47 per cent., or nearly one-half of the total yield; New Brunswick 19 per cent., and Quebec 13 per cent., the three Provinces having yielded 80 per cent. of the total.

VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869-1890.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	190,203	1,046,240	2,501,507	638,575
1870.....	264,982	1,161,551	4,019,425	1,131,433
1871.....	193,524	1,093,612	5,101,030	1,185,033
1872.....	267,633	1,320,189	6,016,835	1,965,459
1873.....	293,091	1,391,564	6,577,086	2,285,661
1874.....	446,267	1,608,661	6,652,303	2,685,792
1875.....	453,194	1,596,759	5,573,851	2,427,654
1876.....	457,229	2,097,668	6,029,050	1,953,389
1877.....	438,223	2,560,147	5,527,858	2,133,257
1878.....	348,122	2,664,055	6,131,600	2,305,790
1879.....	367,133	2,820,395	5,752,937	2,554,722
1880.....	444,491	2,631,556	6,291,061	2,744,447
1881.....	509,903	2,751,962	6,214,782	2,930,904
1882.....	825,457	1,976,516	7,131,418	3,192,339
1883.....	1,027,033	2,138,997	7,689,373	3,185,675
1884.....	1,133,724	1,694,561	8,763,779	3,730,454
1885.....	1,342,692	1,719,460	8,283,922	4,065,431
1886.....	1,435,998	1,741,382	8,415,362	4,180,227
1887.....	1,531,850	1,773,567	8,379,782	3,559,507
1888.....	1,839,869	1,860,013	7,817,031	2,941,863
1889.....	1,963,123	1,876,194	6,346,722	3,067,039
1890.....	2,009,637	1,615,120	6,636,445	2,699,055
Total.....	17,763,378	41,140,169	141,833,159	57,503,687

MERCANTILE MARINE AND FISHERIES.

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VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES,
1869-1890.—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	Manitoba and Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Ed- ward Island.	Total of Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....				4,376,526
.....				6,577,391
.....				7,573,199
.....				9,570,116
.....			207,595	10,734,997
.....			288,863	11,681,886
.....			298,927	10,350,385
.....	30,390	104,637	494,967	11,147,560
.....	24,023	583,433	763,936	12,029,957
.....		925,767	840,344	13,215,678
.....		631,766	1,402,301	13,529,254
.....		713,335	1,675,089	14,499,979
.....		1,454,321	1,955,290	15,817,162
.....		1,842,675	1,855,687	16,824,092
.....		1,644,646	1,272,468	16,958,192
.....		1,358,267	1,085,619	17,766,404
.....		1,078,038	1,293,430	17,722,973
.....	186,980	1,577,348	1,141,991	18,679,288
.....	129,084	1,974,887	1,037,426	18,386,103
.....	180,677	1,902,195	876,862	17,418,510
.....	167,679	3,348,068	886,431	17,655,256
.....	232,104	3,481,432	1,041,109	17,714,902
Total	951,137	22,620,875	18,417,435	300,249,840

CANADIAN **QUANTITIES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL**

YEAR.	Cod and Ling.	Haddock.	MACKEREL.		HERRING.	
			Pickled.	Fresh and in Cans.	Pickled.	Smoked.
	Cwt.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Boxes.
1869.....	513,358	483,000	51,011	.....	301,976	169,879
1870.....	578,423	351,800	92,183	.....	249,180	99,345
1871.....	674,602	537,500	240,305	24,228	385,700	12,435
1872.....	824,438	227,600	119,439	84,180	284,932	606,705
1873.....	880,842	1,940,626	150,404	31,892	314,392	521,086
1874.....	797,891	4,128,632	161,096	139,460	406,068	454,209
1875.....	748,788	4,708,528	123,654	61,380	309,658	642,000
1876.....	830,860	15,107,800	104,356	32,620	429,367	549,150
1877.....	815,068	11,488,114	163,916	191,036	327,249	553,205
1878.....	902,496	11,251,804	183,919	121,025	318,036	622,487
1879.....	1,067,484	14,183,550	191,449	93,514	349,925	720,960
1880.....	1,092,514	11,104,266	233,669	113,707	342,763	544,922
1881.....	1,075,582	11,798,063	106,772	390,666	362,354	1,060,416
1882.....	903,030	17,903,050	110,352	594,061	423,042	1,247,231
1883.....	1,075,121	17,334,200	124,093	702,743	443,611	1,247,660
1884.....	1,022,389	21,654,400	180,170	190,457	493,241	1,938,194
1885.....	1,077,393	19,318,200	145,752	539,734	477,262	1,461,854
1886.....	1,081,416	21,347,400	148,429	772,592	374,784	1,129,305
1887.....	1,078,355	21,600,300	129,610	508,641	349,909	1,580,558
1888.....	1,053,847	23,718,300	62,756	604,163	341,077	1,497,890
1889.....	904,560	12,566,200	62,237	738,712	286,678	2,685,170
1890.....	857,734	13,301,700	96,246	1,053,564	274,274	1,354,161
Total.....	19,856,191	256,055,030	2,980,818	6,988,285	7,845,478	20,698,822

FISHERIES.

KINDS OF FISH CAUGHT DURING THE YEARS 1869-1890.

RING.		SALMON.		Lobsters.	Smelts.	Fish Oils.
Fresh.	Frozen.	Pickled.	Smoked, Fresh and in Cans.			
Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.
		7,663	984,164	61,000	124,000	192,691
		12,613	1,490,392	591,500	16,400	534,729
		7,676	2,119,825	1,130,000	555,100	616,364
		8,205	2,104,302	3,565,863	584,000	696,791
		7,722	3,997,238	4,864,998	810,399	674,155
		7,383	4,578,572	8,117,221	1,156,350	518,234
		5,026	2,419,300	6,514,380	1,451,580	629,752
		5,649	2,274,706	5,373,088	1,990,825	702,017
		7,130	5,772,896	8,086,819	2,266,202	915,667
		9,440	8,465,143	10,714,611	2,718,207	969,179
25,000		4,340	5,717,182	10,244,329	1,787,378	1,060,860
		4,157	4,693,640	13,105,072	2,942,628	1,064,746
	16,050,000	6,038	11,149,373	18,576,523	2,324,715	1,278,247
	20,527,200	6,840	14,213,336	20,813,730	3,241,924	1,077,005
7,968	20,875,000	603	12,593,966	17,084,020	4,180,943	1,149,598
1,049,550	14,851,500	10,094	10,926,903	22,063,283	6,177,410	783,765
304,640	15,800,150	7,826	10,101,648	27,299,038	5,982,358	818,152
5,767,554	21,023,300	6,511	10,729,081	33,758,421	7,209,888	901,163
7,354,497	21,986,700	9,042	14,465,365	19,485,687	5,952,418	995,509
9,653,308	22,306,500	8,464	13,549,392	22,173,773	3,723,772	960,541
10,648,021	22,247,860	6,704	24,433,039	21,131,233	5,011,058	984,183
*15,621,786		5,140	23,660,894	25,055,984	4,735,517	727,020
50,492,324	175,667,210	154,266	190,380,357	299,810,583	64,023,072	18,250,368

* Including frozen herring.

The figures in the foregoing table will probably be found interesting, as giving some idea of the enormous quantities of some kinds of fish that are taken annually, though they are almost too large to convey any really correct impression.

Quantities and values of certain kinds of fish, 1869-1890.

556. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of the same fish, taken during the period :—

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1890.

KINDS OF FISH.		Quantity.	Value.
		\$	\$
Cod and ling..	Cwt.	19,856,191	83,052,048
Haddock.....	Lbs.	250,055,030	10,187,333
Mackerel, pickled.....	Brls.	2,980,818	30,803,951
“ fresh, in cans.....	Lbs.	6,988,285	
Herring, pickled.....	Brls.	7,845,478	39,927,616
“ smoked.....	Boxes.	20,698,822	
“ fresh.....	Lbs.	50,492,324	
“ frozen.....	No.	*175,667,210	26,388,094
Salmon, pickled.....	Brls.	154,2664	
“ smoked and fresh and in cans..	Lbs.	190,380,357	
Lobsters.....	“	209,810,583	35,449,561
Smelts.....	“	64,923,072	3,663,120
Fish oils.....	Galls.	18,250,368	9,941,357

* The quantity of frozen herring for 1890 is included in “ herring fresh.”

The fish-ery laws of the Domi-nion.

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.
TABLE of Close Seasons in force 31st December, 1890.

KINDS OF FISH.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.-W. T.
Salmon (net fish-ing).....	Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1.	.....	.....
Salmon (angling).....	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Oct. 1.	Aug. 15 to Oct. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
Speckled Trout (Salvelinus Fontinalis).....	Sep. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 15 to May 1.	.....	.....
Large Grey Trout, Lunge and Land-locked Salmon..	.....	Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 15 to May 1.	.....	.....

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

The fishing laws of the Dominion.

KINDS OF FISH.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P.E. Island.	Manitoba and N.W. T.
Pickereil (Doré)...	April 15 to May 15.	April 15 to May 15.				April 15 to May 15.
Bass and Maskinongies.	April 15 to June 15.	April 15 to June 15.				
Salmon Trout...	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.					
Whitefish...	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	Nov. 10 to Dec. 1.		Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.		Oct. 5 to Nov. 30.
Sea Bass...			March 1 to Oct. 1.	March 1 to Oct. 1.		
Stimts...		April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	
		Bag-net fishing prohibited, except under license.				
Lobsters...		July 15 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 15 to Dec. 1.	
			On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.			
Sturgeon...				Aug. 31 to May 1.		May 1 to June 15.
Oysters...		June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	

NOTE.—The following Regulations are applicable to the Province of British Columbia:—

1. Net fishing allowed only under licenses.
2. Salmon nets to have meshes of at least 5½ inches extension measure.
3. Drift nets confined to tidal waters. No nets to bar more than one-third of any river. Fishing to be discontinued from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 p.m. Sunday.
4. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries to determine number of boats, seines or nets to be used on each stream.
5. The close season for trout is fixed from the 15th October to 15th March.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under lease or license.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set, or seines used, so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided, in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances, for catching or killing fish, is illegal.

Mill-dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

CHAPTER IX.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

PART I.—RAILWAYS.

Government aid to public railways.

557. In India and in all the principal British Colonies, with the exception of Canada, the railways have been chiefly and in some cases entirely, built by the Government with public money, and large portions of the public debts have been incurred for that purpose, but in this country the Government have only built or acquired such lines as were required by public policy, those being the Intercolonial and connections and the Prince Edward Island Railways—the first being built in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the second having been partly assumed and finally completed in accordance with the agreement made with Prince Edward Island when that Province entered Confederation. The Dominion Government, however, has always been active in encouraging private enterprise, and in that way has expended no less a sum than \$139,745,691 in the shape of bonuses at different times to different railways, which sum represents a considerable portion of the public debt, and which, as previously mentioned, though directly productive to the country at large, brings in no immediate return to the Government. In addition to the above, the Government has at various times made loans to railways, the amount of such loans at present outstanding being \$21,201,314. The Provincial Government have also contributed aid to the extent of \$25,048,785, and various municipalities to the extent of \$13,709,624.

Lands subsidies to Railways.

558. In addition to the sums above mentioned as having been paid by the Dominion Government, subsidies of Dominion lands, principally to lines in Manitoba and the North-West

Territories, have been granted at various times, amounting altogether to 46,499,433 acres. If these lands are placed at the lowest estimate, viz., \$2 per acre, they represent a sum of money amounting to \$93,998,866; if valued at the present valuation placed on their unsold lands by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, based on an average of the sales of the last two years, viz., \$3.57 per acre, they would represent a sum of \$166,002,965. The Provincial Government of Quebec also, in addition to money payments of \$10,559,758, have granted lands to the extent of 7,990,500 acres. Some of the other Provinces have also made land grants, but not to the same extent. Details, however, are not available.

559. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress was made in railway development, that when the first sod of the Northern Railway was turned by Lady Elgin in 1850, there were but 71 miles in operation in the whole of what is now the Dominion of Canada. But this country, though undoubtedly backward at one time in the matter of railway construction, has of late years made very considerable progress. In 1867 there were 2,258 miles in operation, and on 30th June, 1890, 13,256 miles, with a total of 14,004 miles completed, being an increase in the 23 years since Confederation of 10,998 miles in operation. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to \$160,471,190, and in 1890 to \$786,447,812. The progress of railroad construction is briefly shown by the following figures: 1840, 16 miles in operation; 1850, 71 miles; 1860, 2,087; 1870, 2,497; 1880, 6,891, and in 1890, 13,256 miles.

Railway
develop-
ment in
Canada.

Progress
of railroad
construc-
tion.

560. The following table gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid, the amount derived from each source, and the amount of each per mile of completed railway:—

Particu-
lars of
capital
paid.

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1889 AND 1890.

SOURCE OF CAPITAL.	1889.		1890.	
	Amount.	Amount per Mile.	Amount.	Amount per Mile.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary share capital.....	236,689,181	17,735	238,176,486	17,023
Preference ".....	95,870,491	7,184	100,000,400	7,117
Bonded debt.....	251,675,226	18,859	266,885,797	19,061
Aid from Dominion Government.....	135,894,304	10,183	139,745,691	9,381
" Ontario ".....	5,947,008	446	5,977,008	42
" Quebec ".....	9,986,667	748	10,599,788	75
" New Brunswick ".....	4,230,636	317	4,273,374	30
" Nova Scotia ".....	1,853,496	139	1,977,396	14
" Manitoba ".....	1,981,000	148	2,221,250	15
" British Columbia Gov't.....	37,500	3	37,500	3
" Municipalities.....	13,461,224	1,008	13,709,624	97
Capital from other sources.....	2,949,713	221	2,843,119	20
Total.....	760,576,446	56,991	786,447,812	56,111

Proportion of capital to total.

561. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows:—

	1889. Per cent.	1890. Per cent.
Ordinary share capital.....	31	30
Bonded debt.....	33	34
Dominion Government aid.....	18	18
Preference share capital.....	12	12
Provincial Government aid.....	3	3
Municipal aid.....	2	2
Other sources.....	0.4	0.4

Nearly 25 per cent. of the total capital has thus, it will be seen, been contributed by State and Municipal aid.

Railway statistics 1875-1890.

562. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, more or less incomplete, and only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874:—

	Miles in Opera- tion.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passen- gers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Propor- tion of Ex- penses to Re- ceipts.
						8	
4,826	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532	81	
5,157	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721	82	
5,574	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091	82	
6,143	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102	78	
6,484	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102	81	
6,891	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,838	23,561,447	16,840,705	71	
7,260	27,391,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418	72	
7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709	77	
8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667	74	
9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341	77	
10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351	75	
10,697	30,481,088	9,861,024	15,670,460	33,389,382	23,177,582	69	
11,691	33,638,748	10,698,638	16,356,335	38,842,010	27,624,683	71	
12,163	37,391,206	11,416,791	17,173,759	42,151,153	30,652,048	73	
12,628	38,819,380	12,151,651	17,928,626	42,149,615	31,038,045	74	
13,256	41,849,329	12,821,262	20,787,469	46,843,826	32,913,350	70	

The total receipts were, in 1890, \$4,694,211 more than while the working expenses only showed an increase of \$5,305; consequently there was a marked reduction in the proportion of expenses to receipts, viz., from 74 per cent. in 1880 to 70 per cent., the lowest proportion, with the exception of 1889, in any year in the table. The earnings per mile in 1880 were \$3,418; in 1884, \$3,490; in 1885, \$3,175; in 1886, \$3,534; in 1887, \$3,332; in 1888, \$3,465; in 1889, \$3,338; in 1890, \$3,534, being the largest amount in any of the years, and being \$196 per mile more than in the preceding year. There was an increase in the average amount of working expenses per mile of \$25, as compared with 1889, the average amounts for the last five years having been: In 1886, \$2,166 per mile; in 1887, \$2,363; in 1888, \$2,520; in 1889, \$2,458; and in 1890, \$2,483. The proportion of net receipts to capital cost showed a marked improvement, it having been 1.77 per cent., as compared with 1.58 per cent. in 1889, 1.64 per cent. in 1888, 1.58 per cent. in 1887, 1.58 per cent. in 1886, and 1.58 per cent. in 1885.

1887, and 1.41 per cent. in 1886. The increase in the number of tons of freight carried was larger than in any other year in the table, having been 2,858,843 tons. The total quantity carried was nearly four times that carried in 1875. There were also increases of 3,029,949 miles in the train mileage and of 670,211 in the number of passengers carried.

Business
of Canadian rail-
ways, 1889
1890.

564. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years 1889 and 1890, particulars of the principal lines being given separately:—

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

RAILWAYS.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight Handled.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
			\$	\$	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic....	138	138	3,372,355	3,522,167	131,177	124,401	407,500	534,481
Canada Southern....	378	379	34,493,959	34,576,159	582,301	652,755	2,563,304	2,004,836
Canadian Pacific system....	4,973	5,085	248,835,433	255,854,948	2,457,396	2,685,730	2,636,121	3,006,684
Central Ontario....	104	104	970,000	970,000	66,518	56,388	60,735	70,351
Grand Trunk system....	3,114	3,122	318,048,144	318,126,450	5,917,742	5,872,878	7,128,973	7,909,208
Manitoba and North Western....	233	233	10,494,040	10,494,040	22,697	21,161	50,084	41,026
New Brunswick system....	415	415	13,063,368	13,424,496	296,277	319,662	295,919	366,715
Quebec Central....	154	154	8,627,882	8,627,882	113,632	119,492	125,924	121,561
South Eastern system....	200	200	3,230,854	3,230,854	182,548	206,812	219,067	381,177
Windsor and Annapolis....	116	116	3,434,607	3,446,389	122,481	133,342	68,137	81,850
Other lines.....	1,559	2,066	56,258,700	69,327,599	969,320	1,216,419	3,101,303	3,949,158
Total.....	11,444	12,072	708,329,402	726,099,984	10,861,999	11,469,030	16,654,067	19,367,046
Government railways.....	1,184	1,184	52,247,044	57,347,828	1,289,652	1,352,332	1,274,559	1,420,423
Total for Canada.....	12,628	13,256	760,576,446	786,447,812	12,151,651	12,821,262	17,928,626	20,787,469

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

RAILWAYS.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Canada Atlantic	370,835	433,921	\$ 515,372	\$ 567,235	\$ 307,170	\$ 342,087	59.	60.
Canada Southern	3,068,307	3,151,404	4,153,967	4,651,041	2,890,434	2,969,439	69.	64.
Canadian Pacific system	10,631,977	11,189,496	13,016,612	15,572,986	8,997,312	9,424,166	69.	60.
Central Ontario	163,712	167,006	100,307	93,816	94,925	91,845	94.	98.
Grand Trunk system	15,608,034	16,984,102	17,326,809	18,300,607	12,193,253	12,842,646	70.	70.
Manitoba and North Western	112,318	107,307	167,048	139,076	183,630	166,869	109.	120.
New Brunswick system	891,886	980,136	899,787	963,661	610,092	663,560	67.	69.
Quebec Central	259,104	316,057	264,007	285,637	187,998	198,571	71.	75.
South Eastern system	513,468	528,979	529,072	589,530	509,658	479,566	96.	81.
Windsor and Annapolis	185,275	184,660	253,504	271,862	173,806	178,466	68.	66.
Other lines	2,080,370	2,795,253	1,783,201	2,254,643	1,388,960	1,728,673	77.	77.
Total	33,885,286	36,840,515	39,010,446	43,670,114	27,545,838	29,086,288	70.	67.
Government Railways	4,934,094	5,008,814	3,139,169	3,173,712	3,492,207	3,827,062	111.	121.
Total for Canada	38,819,380	41,849,329	42,149,615	46,843,826	31,038,045	32,913,350	74.	70.

565. Though, as previously noted, there was an increase of working expenses per mile in operation, there was a decrease of 3 per cent. in the proportion of expenses to receipts, the receipts having increased in a faster proportion than the mileage and expenditure. The Canada Atlantic and the Canadian Pacific showed the smallest proportion of working expenses (the expenses of the latter road having decreased no less than 9 per cent. during the year), and the Manitoba and North-Western the largest. There was an increase of 10 per cent. on Government railways, and the expenses are likely to be for some time in excess of the receipts, for reasons which are alluded to further on. The aggregate proportion of expenses to receipts is higher in Canada than in many other countries. In the United Kingdom in 1889 it was 52 per cent., and in India 41 per cent.; in the Australasian Colonies in 1888 it was 65 per cent., in the United States in 1890 67 per cent., and in most European countries it ranges from 50 to 55 per cent.

566. The Canadian Pacific system has the greatest number of miles in operation, but the traffic on the Grand Trunk system is considerably the largest, running as it does through the most populous and best-settled portion of the Dominion. In proportion to the number of miles in operation the freight traffic on the Canada Southern exceeded that of any other line, being at the rate of 7,664 tons per mile, that on the Grand Trunk system having been 2,533 tons, and on the Canadian Pacific 591 tons per mile. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were: on the Grand Trunk 1,881, on the Canada Southern 1,722, and on the Canadian Pacific 528. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was: on the Canada Southern 8,316 miles, on the Grand Trunk 5,441 miles, and on the Canadian Pacific 2,200 miles.

Principal sources of receipts and expenditures.

567. The following table gives the principal sources of receipts and expenditures on the most important railroads, as well as the earnings and expenses per mile :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1890.

RAILWAYS.	EARNINGS FROM			Total.	Earnings per Mile.
	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails, Express and other Sources.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Atlantic	101,062	397,861	68,312	567,235	4.119
Canada Southern	1,285,892	3,213,193	151,956	4,651,041	12.572
Canadian Pacific system	4,526,292	9,354,489	1,692,214	15,572,986	3.963
Grand Trunk system	5,421,363	12,154,016	725,228	18,300,607	3.862
Intercolonial	854,794	1,926,927	146,360	2,928,081	3.573
New Brunswick system	315,393	566,043	82,225	963,661	2.322
Manitoba and North Western	39,179	88,602	11,295	139,076	.567
South Eastern system	187,197	364,965	36,368	589,530	2.237
Other lines	1,000,597	1,855,701	266,611	†3,131,609	1.147
Total	13,731,769	29,921,788	3,181,569	46,843,826	3.534

† \$8,700 included, of which no details are given.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1890.

RAILWAYS.	Maintenance of Line, Buildings, etc.	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Mile.
	\$	\$	\$		
Canada Atlantic	52,481	133,533	166,073	342,087	2.679
Canada Southern	465,256	860,614	1,643,569	2,969,439	7.865
Canadian Pacific system	2,006,237	3,314,817	4,103,112	9,424,166	1.922
Grand Trunk system	2,506,372	4,373,980	5,962,294	12,842,646	4.111
Intercolonial	998,613	1,144,372	1,303,957	*3,481,473	3.891
New Brunswick system	201,125	224,976	237,459	663,560	1.596
Manitoba and Northwestern	64,760	40,623	61,486	166,869	.711
South Eastern system	121,053	156,673	201,840	479,566	1.841
Other lines	780,838	753,378	962,554	†2,543,544	.932
Total	7,196,735	11,002,966	14,632,344	32,913,350	2.932

* Including car mileage, \$34,531.

† \$46,674 included, of which no details are given.

568. The receipts from freight traffic formed 63·87 per cent., and from passenger traffic 29·31 per cent. of the total, while of working expenses 44·45 per cent. were for working and repairs, 33·43 per cent for general working expenses, and 21·86 per cent. for maintenance of line, &c. The receipts per mile on the Canada Southern were more than double those of any other of the large roads, and nearly four times as much as the average earnings of all the roads in Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small.

569. The proportion of net revenue to capital cost is at present very small in Canada, having been only 1·77 per cent. in 1890, which proportion is considerably lower than in many other countries and colonies, as seen by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
United Kingdom.....	4·21	Germany.....	4·68
India and Burmah.....	8·25	France.....	4·65
Canada.....	1·77	Belgium.....	4·03
Victoria.....	4·17	Austria-Hungary.....	3·98
New South Wales.....	2·96	Italy (State lines).....	3·70
South Australia.....	3·27	Switzerland.....	3·67
New Zealand.....	2·33	United States.....	3·77
Queensland.....	1·61		
Tasmania.....	0·25		
Western Australia.....	0·87		

The figures for Canada are probably slightly below the true proportion, as the capital cost includes expenditure on lines in progress and completed, but not yet in operation, and consequently unproductive.

Principal
articles of
freight
carried,
1890.

590. The next table gives some particulars of the quantities of the principal articles of freight carried by Canadian Railways in 1890 :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED
ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1890.

RAILWAYS.	Flour.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Lumber of all kinds, except Firewood.
	Brls.	Bush.	No.	Feet.
Canada Atlantic.....	449,260	5,958,300	21,025	138,540,000
Canada Southern.....	1,154,900	25,273,026	714,020	244,262,250
Canadian Pacific system.....	2,247,688	18,231,771	276,902	483,225,000
Grand Trunk Railway system.....	4,837,960	56,922,960	1,610,849	719,023,403
Intercolonial.....	1,094,193	2,597,951	80,065	209,304,671
New Brunswick system.....	171,945	618,753	46,332	83,423,500
Manitoba and North-Western.....	31,763	803,840	7,095	2,713,000
South-Eastern System.....	82,290	1,255,842	6,286	53,740,000
Other lines.....	1,015,896	11,557,239	2,446,980	362,334,456
Total.....	11,085,895	123,219,682	5,209,554	2,303,168,838

RAILWAYS.	Firewood.	Manu- factured Goods.	All other Articles.	Total Weight Carried.
	Cords.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic.....	74,898	13,600	117,932	534,481
Canada Southern.....	49,701	273,072	1,395,716	2,904,835
Canadian Pacific system.....	108,232	882,617	532,141	3,006,684
Grand Trunk Railway system.....	153,509	922,322	3,454,824	7,069,208
Intercolonial.....	20,208	319,601	557,022	1,353,417
New Brunswick system.....	7,635	185,411	22,676	395,715
Manitoba and North-Western.....	292	7,770	1,285	41,026
South-Eastern system.....	19,277	64,416	168,402	381,177
Other lines.....	127,712	1,111,715	1,556,690	4,289,926
Total.....	561,464	3,780,524	7,806,588	20,787,469

Proportion of freight carried by principal lines.

571. The Grand Trunk system carried 38 per cent. of the total freight, a smaller proportion than either in 1889, 1888 or 1887. The Canadian Pacific carried the next largest pro-

portion, viz., 15 per cent., and the Canada Southern the next, viz., 14 per cent., both the same as in 1889.

572. There was an increase of 1,540,505 barrels in the quantity of flour carried, of 18,730,617 bushels in the quantity of grain, of 2,080,653 in the number of live stock, of 356,182,231 feet in the quantity of lumber, of 1,153,140 tons of manufactured articles, and of 607,747 tons of miscellaneous matter. The only decrease was 110,967 cords in the quantity of firewood carried.

573. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic—that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent. of its capital cost. If this standard is applied to Canadian railways their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1889 the gross receipts only amounted to 5.95 per cent. of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been \$468,438,260 and the actual cost \$786,447,812. In the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Belgium, Russia and the United States it is below it.

574. The following table shows the cost and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1890. Rolling stock is in most cases included in the cost:—

Increases
and de-
creases in
freight.

Proportion
of
traffic to
capital
cost.

Actual
and theo-
retical cost
of railways
in Canada.

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN
CANADA, 1890.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Number of Miles.	THEORETICAL COST.		ACTUAL COST.	
		Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.	109	1,815,220	16,653	1,134,240	10,406
Canada Atlantic	138	5,672,350	41,100	6,977,700	50,563
Canada Southern	379	46,510,410	122,720	28,172,498	74,331
Canadian Pacific system	5,085	155,729,860	30,630	257,107,537	50,562
Central Ontario	104	938,160	9,021	1,510,130	14,520
Eastern Extension	80	846,590	10,582	1,962,276	24,528
Erie and Huron	76	1,398,580	18,402	1,292,174	17,002
Esquimalt and Nanaimo	78	1,133,800	14,536	2,972,086	38,104
Grand Trunk system	3,122	183,006,070	58,620	311,039,764	99,628
Intercolonial	894	29,280,810	32,750	48,624,018	54,390
Kingston and Pembroke	113	1,687,950	14,937	4,064,311	35,967
*Manitoba and North-Western	233	1,390,760	5,970	3,711,765	15,930
New Brunswick system	415	9,636,610	23,220	11,046,401	26,618
Northern Pacific and Manitoba	293	1,603,320	6,096	5,972,736	20,367
Pontiac and Pacific Junction	69	368,310	6,242	1,108,130	18,782
Prince Edward Island	211	1,609,720	7,629	3,741,781	17,734
Quebec Central	154	2,656,370	17,250	8,627,882	56,025
Quebec and Lake St. John	191	1,533,610	8,029	10,129,522	53,066
Shore Line	82	303,600	3,702	520,000	6,341
South-Eastern system	260	5,895,300	22,674	8,230,854	31,667
†Windsor and Annapolis	116	2,718,620	23,436	3,947,003	34,026
Total	12,462	455,736,220	36,570	721,002,678	57,850

* Saskatchewan and Western included.

† Windsor Junction included.

Most ex-
pensive
and chea-
pest roads.

575. There are, it will be seen, only three railways in the above list, the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, and those are the Canada Southern, the Erie and Huron and Alberta Railway Companies. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than on any other road, the original outlay on the main line having been very excessive, and the cost of construction of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company has been the lightest, owing probably to the line running through a level prairie country, and to no outlay having been required for the purchase of land. The gauge on this road, also, only 3 feet.

576. The total average cost per completed mile of all the railways in Canada has been \$56,158, which, it will be seen from the following table, compares favourably with the figures in some principal countries :—

Cost of railway construction in principal countries.

COST OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PER MILE IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.	COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.
	\$		\$
United Kingdom.....	216,479	Canada.....	56,158
Prussia.....	177,672	United States.....	54,301
France.....	134,826	Australasia.....	46,336
Germany.....	103,349	Cape Colony.....	44,856
Italy.....	97,333	Tasmania.....	39,328
Austria.....	97,177	New Zealand.....	36,811
Spain.....	66,741	Queensland.....	33,540
Portugal.....	64,970	South Australia.....	29,404
South Wales.....	64,173	Western Australia.....	22,236

577. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 15 years :—

Railway accidents in Canada.

	Killed.	Injured.
1876.....	109	304
1877.....	111	317
1878.....	97	361
1879.....	107	66
1880.....	87	102
1881.....	99	147
1882.....	147	397
1883.....	169	550
1884.....	227	796
1885.....	157	684
1886.....	144	571
1887.....	178	633
1888.....	231	775
1889.....	210	875
1890.....	218	838

578. There was an increase of 8 in the total number of persons killed, but a decrease of 26 in the number of passengers injured, the total number having been 11, of whom 5 fell from cars, 4 were getting off trains in motion, 1 was on the track and 1 was killed in a collision, and it is probable that 10

Causes of accidents.

of the above 11 accidents were preventable by the persons themselves, and were not such as the railway companies could be held responsible for. One hundred and seventeen persons were killed by being on the track; 100, of whom were persons other than passengers and employés. The total number of employés killed was 83, as compared with 89 in the previous year, and of other persons 124.

Persons
injured.

579. The total number of persons injured was 37 less than in 1889, but, with the exception of that year, the number was larger than in any year since the statistics were generally collected. Out of the whole number, 51 were passengers, 688 employés and 99 other persons, 57 of which latter number were injured through being on the track. Rather more than half the number of the employés were injured while coupling trains, the number being 359, and the proportion to the whole number 52 per cent.

Passen-
gers killed
per million
carried in
Canada, in
United
Kingdom
and in
United
States.

580. In calculating the safety of railway travelling the number only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; but even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling:—

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-1890.

YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875.....	2.11	1882.....	0.32
1876.....	0.90	1883.....	4.60
1877.....	0.82	1884.....	0.32
1878.....	1.40	1885.....	0.61
1879.....	1.38	1886.....	1.03
1880.....	1.53	1887.....	1.75
1881.....	0.72	1888.....	2.65
1882.....	1.07	1889.....	0.86

Average for the whole period, 1.43.

These figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1889, which say that only 1 passenger in every 4,236,000 was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and 1 in 423,280 injured, and these figures are very much higher than the corresponding ones for 1888. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1890 are 1 passenger in 1,165,569 killed and 1 in 251,397 injured, a marked improvement on the preceding year. In the United States, in 1889, 310 passengers were killed, being 1 in every 1,523,133, and 2,146 injured, or 1 in every 23,845, the latter being a very much larger proportion than in Canada.

581. The next table gives some particulars concerning the passengers and freight carried relatively to population, and length of line in each year from 1875:—

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION, AND MILES OF LINE OPEN IN CANADA, 1875-1890.

YEAR.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.	
	Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Tons per Head of Population.	Tons per Mile of Line Open.
1875.....	1.34	1,055	1.46	1,175
1876.....	1.40	1,075	1.60	1,228
1877.....	1.51	1,090	1.71	1,231
1878.....	1.58	1,049	1.93	1,283
1879.....	1.57	1,006	2.01	1,288
1880.....	1.53	938	2.36	1,442
1881.....	1.60	956	2.78	1,662
1882.....	2.12	1,242	3.06	1,802
1883.....	2.12	1,098	2.94	1,520
1884.....	2.17	1,043	2.98	1,432
1885.....	2.06	953	3.12	1,444
1886.....	2.06	922	3.27	1,465
1887.....	2.19	914	3.36	1,401
1888.....	2.30	938	3.45	1,412
1889.....	2.39	962	3.53	1,417
1890.....	2.47	967	4.01	1,568

Passengers and freight per head of population and miles of lines.

Freight
and pass-
engers per
head in
various
countries.

582. The following table shows the number of passengers and tons of freight carried per head of population in some of the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from various sources :—

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Number of Passengers per Head.	Tons of Freight per Head.
United Kingdom.	19·8	7
England and Wales.	22·8	8
Ireland.	4·1	0
Scotland.	16·9	9
United States.	5·8	7
Belgium.	11·1	6
German Empire.	5·8	5
France.	5·5	2
Italy.	1·2	0
Russia.	0·4	0
Switzerland.	8·4	—
British India.	0·4	0
Canada.	2·4	4
Australia.	—	3

Railway
receipts
per mile in
various
countries.

583. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile in the United Kingdom and British possessions, and also in those foreign countries for which statistics were available :—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Annual Re- ceipts Per Mile Open.	COUNTRY.	Annual Re- ceipts Per Mile Open.
	\$		\$
United Kingdom.....	17,130	New South Wales.....	5,163
Belgium.....	12,167	Trinidad and Tobago ..	4,957
France.....	11,967	Cape Colony.....	4,163
Russia.....	11,325	Jamaica.....	4,078
Germany.....	10,006	Australia.....	4,024
Austria-Hungary.....	9,198	Australasia.....	3,684
British Guiana.....	7,806	Canada.....	3,534
Natal.....	7,265	New Zealand.....	2,628
India.....	6,648	Barbados.....	2,380
Ceylon.....	6,575	South Australia.....	2,353
United States.....	6,560	Newfoundland.....	2,088
Italy.....	6,424	Queensland.....	2,000
Victoria.....	6,351	Tasmania.....	2,219
Mauritius.....	5,886	Western Australia.....	1,168

584. The receipts per mile in Canada are less than in most of the countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South Wales, are higher than in the Australasian Colonies. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The receipts by Provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be the most correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian Colonies.

Receipts
in Canada
compared
with other
colonies.

585. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; the Lake Temiscamingue Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

Gauge of
Canadian
railways.

586. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1889 and 1890 will be found in the next table:—

Rolling
stock in
use 1889
and 1890.

ROLLING STOCK IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Em- igrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1889.....	1,761	105	795	581	517	31,025	13,925	3,235
1890.....	1,771	83	806	604	525	32,383	13,737	3,236
Increase.....	10	.....	11	23	8	1,358	.....	1
Decrease....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....

Rolling
stock
hired.

587. The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year :—

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Em- igrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.
1889.....	43	17	32	17	33	3,583	326
1890.....	43	21	33	19	31	3,789	288

Rolling
stock on
Grand
Trunk and
Canadian
Pacific
systems
1889 and
1890.

588. Out of the above numbers the following were in use by the two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk :—

	1889.		1890.	
	Canadian Pacific System.	Grand Trunk System.	Canadian Pacific System.	Grand Trunk System.
Engines.....	425	687	435	701
Sleeping and parlour cars.....	86	No returns.	60	No returns.
First-class cars.....	116	366	125	366
Second-class and emigrant cars.....	133	230	146	230
Baggage, mail and express cars.....	124	214	135	214
Cattle and box cars.....	9,454	13,744	9,454	14,864
Platform cars.....	2,788	5,818	2,729	*5,818
Coal and dump cars.....	407	.....	423	.....

589. The following table gives the railway mileage in British possessions, together with the number of persons and of square miles of area to each mile of railway :—

Railway
mileage in
British
Posses-
sions.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom....	19,943	1,917	6
India.....	16,108	16,813	37
Canada.....	14,004	370	247
Australasia (Total).....	11,210	342	282
New South Wales.....	2,263	496	137
New Zealand.....	1,897	349	55
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,785	817	122
Victoria.....	2,341	478	37
Queensland.....	2,064	197	324
South Australia.....	1,774	183	509
Tasmania.....	375	404	69
Natal.....	259	2,047	79
Ceylon.....	181	16,575	136
Western Australia.....	497	88	2,132
Jamaica.....	64	9,904	67
Mauritius.....	92	4,051	9
Newfoundland.....	109	1,881	385
Trinidad.....	54	4,012	34
Barbados.....	24	7,500	7
British Guiana.....	29	14,103	5,450
Malta.....	8	20,481	15

* Including coal cars.

590. Canada, it will be seen, has 2,794 miles of railway more than all the Australasian Colonies combined, and 5,065 miles more than the continent of Australia; but on the assumption that a railway only opens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as on that basis there are only 560,160 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities—just about one-sixth of the total area. In the Australasian Colonies about one-eighth of the area has been thus developed.

Proportion of
railway
develop-
ment to
area.

591. The total railway mileage of the British Empire is 60,123, which on the estimated area of 8,116,226 square miles, gives

Railway
mileage of
British
Empire.

an average of one mile of railway to every 135 square miles, and, on the assumption in the preceding paragraph, allows for rather less than one-third of the area of the whole Empire being within reach of railway accommodation.

Railway
mileage of
the world.

592. The latest available figures place the railway mileage of the world at 364,874 miles, which gives an average of one mile of railway to every 142 square miles, and provides railway accommodation for rather more than one-fourth of the total area.

Railways
in foreign
countries.

593. The next table gives the latest obtainable particulars of the railways in the principal foreign countries:—

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
Europe—			
Austria-Hungary	15,270	2,596	16
Belgium	2,904	2,035	4
Denmark	1,214	1,736	12
France	29,683	1,287	7
German Empire	25,450	1,841	8
Greece	380	5,209	60
Italy	8,060	3,715	14
Netherlands	1,600	2,744	8
Portugal	1,192	3,950	25
Romania	1,534	3,585	32
Russia	19,162	4,794	189
Servia	340	5,607	55
Spain	5,920	2,910	33
Sweden and Norway	5,715	1,179	32
Switzerland	1,860	1,581	9
Turkey	1,261	7,357	99
Asia—			
Japan	900	43,572	162
Africa—			
Egypt	1,109	6,147	10
America—			
Argentine Republic	6,940	731	239
Brazil	5,582	2,568	571
Chile	1,748	1,525	147
Mexico	5,012	2,298	130
Peru	1,625	1,661	265
United States	154,275	421	23
Uruguay	445	1,573	162

be seen that only five of these countries, viz. : Austria, France, the German Empire, Russia, and the United States, have a greater railway mileage than Canada.

The following table gives the dates when railways were opened in various countries, arranged in chronological order.

Dates of openings of railways in various countries.

OF OPENINGS OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Date.
.....	1825	17 September.
.....	1828	30 " "
.....	1828	1 October.
.....	1829	28 December.
.....	1835	3 May.
.....	1835	7 December.
.....	1836	21 July.
.....	1837	
.....	1838	4 April.
.....	1839	— September.
.....	1844	15 July.
.....	1844	18 September.
.....	1845	21 November.
.....	1848	24 October.
Peru.....	1850	8 " "
.....	1851	9 February.
.....	1852	— January.
.....	1853	18 April.
.....	1853	14 July.
.....	1854	9 " "
.....	1854	21 April.
Australia.....	1854	14 September.
.....	1855	20 January.
Wales.....	1855	25 September.
.....	1856	26 January.
Australia.....	1856	16 April.
.....	1860	26 June.
.....	1860	4 October.
.....	1862	13 May.
.....	1862	15 August.
Australia.....	1864	21 January.
.....	1864	1 September.
Republic.....	1864	14 December.
.....	1865	31 July.
.....	1865	1 October.
.....	1869	1 January.
.....	1871	19 February.
.....	1871	25 September.
.....	1873	17 October.
.....	1880	
.....	1883	10 September.

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Government rail-
ways.

595. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch, Eastern Extension and Prince Edward Island Railways, with a total mileage in operation of 1,217 miles, as follows :—

	Miles.
Intercolonial Railway.....	894
Eastern Extension Railway.....	80
Windsor Branch	32
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	211
	<u>1,217</u>

Financial
position of
Government rail-
ways.

596. The following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June, 1890 :—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA.
1889-1890.

RAILWAYS.	Capital Paid Up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Loss.	Percent- age of Expenses to Earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Intercolonial	46,908,234	2,928,081	3,481,473	.....	553,392	118.2
Eastern Extension ..	1,318,731	84,659	79,103	5,556	.....	93.4
Windsor Branch.....	.....	30,162	18,982	11,180	.....	62.7
P. E. Island	3,741,781	160,972	266,486	.....	105,514	165.2
Total	51,968,746	3,203,874	3,846,044	16,736	658,906	120.8

Excess of
expendi-
ture.

597. The expenses exceeded the receipts by \$642,170, being \$296,651 more than the excess of expenditure in 1889. This was brought about principally by the additional cost of operating the Intercolonial Railway, increases in the speed of trains and in the actual train service performed having been rendered necessary, owing to the competition of the alternative route offered by the new direct line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Causes of
excess of
expendi-
ture.

598. The excess of expenses over receipts on Government lines may be attributed principally to two causes, the first being

that the Intercolonial Railway was built from national considerations, and for the advancement of public convenience, and depends largely upon through traffic, since it runs through districts sparsely settled, which will require considerable time for development; while it will probably be many years before the travel on the Prince Edward Island Railway, which was built for the convenience of the inhabitants of the island, will be sufficient to cover expenses; and the other being, that while every effort is made to secure economy and profit, the public interests are first considered, and many things are done which, while advantageous to the public, are, to say the least, unremunerative to the Government, as, for instance, the coal from the Nova Scotia mines is, with a view to developing that industry, carried by the Intercolonial Railway at almost an actual loss. The difficulty also of keeping the track of the Intercolonial free from snow during the winter will always be the source of an expense to which other roads are not liable in the same degree.

599. The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 688 miles, and in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway now forms part of a through route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The extension consists of 206 miles, making a total length of 894 miles.

600. The following are figures of the traffic during the past 13 years:—

Traffic on
the Inter-
colonial,
1878-1890.

TRAFFIC ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1878-1890.

YEAR.	Earnings.	Freight.	Passenger.
	\$	Tons.	No.
1878.....	1,378,947	522,710	618,902
1879.....	1,292,100	510,861	640,101
1880.....	1,506,298	561,924	681,483
1881.....	1,760,394	725,577	631,245
1882.....	2,070,262	838,956	779,394
1883.....	2,370,921	970,961	878,600
1884.....	2,353,647	1,001,163	920,879
1885.....	2,368,154	970,069	914,785
1886.....	2,383,201	1,008,545	880,864
1887.....	2,596,010	1,131,334	940,144
1888.....	2,912,784	1,275,005	996,191
1889.....	2,895,864	1,204,790	1,001,136
1890.....	2,928,081	1,333,417	1,170,249

Chief articles of freight carried, 1889-1890.

601. There was an increase in 1890 as compared with 1889 in the number of passengers of 79,060, in the receipts of \$2,717, and in the quantity of freight of 148,627 tons, principally in grain, lumber and general merchandise, as shown by the following figures:—

QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	1889.	1890.	Increase.
Flour..... Brls.	927,014	1,094,193	167,179
Grain..... Bush.	1,519,865	2,597,951	1,078,086
Lumber..... Feet.	197,545,777	209,904,071	12,358,294
Live stock..... No.	77,061	80,065	3,004
Miscellaneous..... Tons.	814,993	917,039	102,046

Coal carried.

602. The quantity of coal carried was 157,407 tons, being a decrease of 16,325 tons.

Receipts and expenses per mile.

603. The receipts per mile were \$3,275, as compared with \$3,238, in 1889 and the freight carried per mile amounted to 1,514 tons, as against 1,347 tons in 1889. The expenses per

were \$3,894, being a decrease of \$366 per mile, and the mileage was 4,929,770, an increase of 338,683 miles.

14. On the 3rd June, 1889, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company opened their Short Line from Montreal *via* Matta-
Canadian
Pacific
Short line.
 keag, through the State of Maine to St. John, N.B., reducing the distance between that port and Montreal to 480 miles. As was anticipated, this route takes a portion of the business to the Maritime Provinces with the West; particularly the high passengers, and the traffic on the Intercolonial has been proportionately reduced.

15. The Windsor Branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis
Windsor
Branch.
 Railway, who pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1890 the profits amounted to \$11,180. The road runs from Windsor to Windsor Station, a distance of 32 miles.

16. The Eastern Extension Railway is 80 miles in length, extends from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave on the
Eastern
Extension
Railway.
 Strait of Canso, and connects with Cape Breton by means of a

7. It is worked by the officers of the Intercolonial Railway. There was an improvement both in earnings and work-expenses, the road for the first time since its purchase by Government showing an excess of receipts over expenditure. The excess amounted to \$5,556.

17. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole
Prince
Edward
Island
Railway.
 length of the Island, a distance of 154½ miles, and including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. There was a decrease in receipts from passenger traffic during 1890 of \$5,231, and in receipts from freight of \$5,931 caused by a general falling off in the volume of traffic. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very light, and it will probably be several years before the earnings equal the expenditure.

Oxford
Branch.

608. A line of railway between the Oxford station, on the Intercolonial, and Brown's Point, on the Pictou Town Branch, with a branch from Pugwash Junction to Pugwash Harbour, being altogether $72\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, has been built, and is now in operation.

Cape
Breton
Railway

609. A line of railway has also been built by the Government through the island of Cape Breton, a distance of 98½ miles, from Point Tupper, at the Strait of Canso, to Sydney. This road forms part of what is known as the Short Line, in which expression is comprised a scheme for connecting Montreal with Canadian Atlantic ports by the shortest route. Connections have been made by this line with the coal mines of Sydney and North Sydney, which are thus placed in direct communication with the Intercolonial system. The road, which is now in operation, connects with the Eastern Extension Railway by means of a ferry between Point Tupper and Port Mulgrave.

Digby and
Annapolis
Railway.

610. The Government have also assumed the work of constructing the link of $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Digby and Annapolis, and the road is expected to be completed about the middle of 1891.

Harvey
and Salisbury
Branch.

611. About 115 miles of a contemplated link from Harvey, on the New Brunswick Railway, to Salisbury, on the Intercolonial Railway, which will also provide a short route to Canadian Atlantic sea ports, has been surveyed by the Government. This route, if adopted, would be about 32 miles shorter than that *via* St. John.

Chignecto
Marine
Railway.

612. The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway, 17 miles in length, across the Isthmus of Chignecto, separating the Straits of Northumberland from the Bay of Fundy, which is being rapidly built, and which, it is expected, will transfer vessels across in two hours, saving a distance of 500 miles, has

been subsidised by the Government, as has also the St. Clair Frontier Tunnel, which is 3,000 feet in length, and has been built under the River St. Clair, between Sarnia and Port Huron, and connects the Grand Trunk Railway and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway; on this latter work, \$250,795 had been paid up to 31st December, 1890.

613. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways:—

Government expenditure on railways 1886-1890.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

RAILWAYS.	YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pacific.....	818,150	471,795	52,374	87,134	41,376
do subsidy.....	2,890,427	460,087			
Surveys.....	40,763	17,163	9,208	15,992	36,372
Statistics.....	2,985	1,200	116	561	1,904
Intercolonial.....	3,035,378	3,525,418	4,018,827	3,810,267	3,846,719
Windsor Branch.....	19,229	26,042	24,040	20,856	18,983
Prince Edward Island...	221,413	210,037	229,640	247,559	266,486
Eastern Extension.....	94,940	94,254	90,955	124,953	79,103
Carleton Branch.....	85,479	2,300	504		
Subsidies, general.....	2,326,349	1,406,533	1,027,042	846,722	1,678,196
Short Line Railway claims..	124,678	24,157	397		
Annapolis and Digby.....				9,847	381,943
Cape Breton.....		76,502	689,451	1,083,277	1,170,523
Windsor and Annapolis.....		125,937			
Royal Commission.....		13,831	13,575		
Albert Railway.....		11,437	3,112	177	
Fredericton and St. Mary's					
Railway Bridge Co.....			274,947	25,053	
Oxford and New Glasgow...			280,932	841,943	434,529
Special car for His Excellency					
the Governor General.....					12,634
Total on railways...	9,659,791	6,466,633	6,715,120	7,114,343	7,968,768
Pacific Railway Loan Ac-					
count.....	995,800				
Total.....	995,800				

PART II.—CANALS.

St. Lawrence system of Canals.

614. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior; of this distance 71½ miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,188½ miles open navigation; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the Western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that, by this means, unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity for its thorough maintenance, will be at once understood.

Distances between Port Arthur and Liverpool.

615. The following is a table of distances between Port Arthur, Lake Superior and Liverpool :—

	Miles.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie.....	273
Sault Ste. Marie to Sarnia	318
Sarnia to Amherstburg	76
Amherstburg to Port Colborne.....	232
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie	27
Port Dalhousie to Kingston.....	170
Kingston to Montreal.....	178
Montreal to Three Rivers (Tidewater).....	86
Three Rivers to Quebec.....	74
Quebec to Saguenay.....	136
Saguenay to Father Point.....	57
Father Point to W. end Anticosti.....	292
Anticosti to Belle Isle.....	441
Belle Isle to Malin Head (Ireland).....	2,913
Malin Head to Liverpool.....	221
	<hr/> 4,614 <hr/>

Particulars of the Great Lakes.

616. The great lakes, which form one of the most remarkable features of this system of inland navigation, contain more

an half the fresh water of the globe, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area and height above the sea:—

THE GREAT LAKES.

LAKES.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above Sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior.....	380	160	31,420	602
Huron—with Georgian Bay. . .	400	160	24,000	576
St. Clair.....	25	25	360	570
Erie.....	250	60	10,000	566
Ontario.....	190	52	7,330	240
Michigan.....	345	58	25,590	578

617. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw. Lake Michigan

618. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the St. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of a canal, known as the St. Mary's Falls canal, on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. Traffic through this canal has, however, increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government are building a canal on the Canadian side, and through Canadian territory. St. Mary's Falls or Sault Ste. Marie canal.

It will be about two-thirds of a mile in length, with a mean width of 150 feet, and a depth of 18 feet below the lowest water line. There will be one lock, 600 feet long and 85 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. The work is progressing, and the contracts require the whole undertaking to be ready for use in May, 1892. The total cost is estimated to be about 900,000.

Traffic
through
Sault Ste.
Marie and
Suez can-
als com-
pared.

619. The present canal was open for navigation for 228 days during the year 1890, being 16 days above the average time, which is 212 days, and during that time 9,041,213 tons of actual freight, valued at \$102,214,949, passed through, being an increase over 1889 of 1,525,191 tons and \$18,482,422. The total number of vessels was 10,557, of which 10,140 had an aggregate registered tonnage of 8,454,435 tons. This was an increase over 1889 of 978 in the number of vessels and of 1,232,500 tons in the amount of registered tonnage. The east-bound freight amounted to 6,428,838 tons, and the west-bound to 2,612,375 tons. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888 according to official returns was 6,640,834 tons; in 1889, 6,783,187 tons, and in 1890, 6,980,014 tons, from which it will be seen that the freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the season of navigation, 1890, considerably exceeded in bulk that carried through the Suez Canal, which was open for the whole year. The number of vessels that went through the Suez Canal in 1890 was 3,389, with a total tonnage of 9,712,652, being an average of 2,865 tons, while the average tonnage of the vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 834 tons. There is of course no comparison as regards value of freight, that through the Suez Canal being upwards of 282 million dollars annually; but considering that the Suez Canal will accommodate the largest vessels and is used more or less by the mercantile marine of the world, some idea can be gathered of the business done through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and of the importance of providing additional accommodation for it, both from the foregoing figures and also from the following table, which gives a complete statement of the traffic through the Canal since its opening in 1855:—

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

411

YEAR.	TONNAGE.		PASSENGERS.	COAL.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	ALL OTHER GRAIN.	MANUFACTURED IRON.	SALT.	COPPER.	IRON ORE.	LUMBER.
	Registered.	Actual Freight.										
1855.	166,296		4,270	1,411	10,289			1,040	587		Tons.	Pl.
1856.	101,438		8,816	3,998	17,086		33,008	1,981	464		11,207	125
1857.	180,820		6,550	6,279	16,599		33,008	1,981	464		11,207	125
1858.	219,819		9,230	4,118	30,439		71,728	2,237	1,500		26,184	186
1859.	352,642		8,884	8,884	30,439		71,728	2,237	1,500		26,184	186
1860.	403,657				50,250		133,437	6,304	2,737		120,000	
1861.	276,639		8,816	11,597	27,743		76,830	4,194	3,014		143,806	294
1862.	350,612		8,408	11,246	17,291		59,402	6,438	2,477		113,014	196
1863.	507,428		18,281	7,805	31,075		78,480	6,081	1,596		181,267	1,411
1864.	571,438		16,985	11,282	33,937		148,460	7,493	1,776		213,733	2,001
1865.	400,062		19,777		34,085			7,246	3,175		147,430	822
1866.	458,530		14,067	19,915	33,693		250,928	13,255	4,454		152,102	144
1867.	556,899		15,127	22,915	38,003		249,031	20,692	6,316		222,861	290
1868.	432,763		25,814	25,814	27,372		283,123	22,785	4,024		191,039	1,200
1869.	524,885		17,067	27,850	32,097		283,201	23,851	5,010		258,268	1,219
1870.	690,826		17,138	27,850	33,548		294,071	42,050	11,089		400,839	1,200
1871.	732,101		15,822	46,798	35,040		304,071	42,050	11,089		400,839	1,200
1872.	914,735		25,830	80,815	136,441		448,714	54,984	35,199		527,461	1,072
1873.	1,294,446		30,968	96,789	172,692		599,645	86,194	42,600		788,107	1,742
1874.	1,070,857		22,368	61,123	172,692		599,645	86,194	42,600		788,107	1,742
1875.	1,269,534		19,085	101,250	333,254		149,000	44,250	25,375		604,121	1,102
1876.	1,541,676		30,786	124,724	333,254		149,000	44,250	25,375		604,121	1,102
1877.	1,439,216		21,800	91,275	355,117		149,000	44,250	25,375		604,121	1,102
1878.	1,697,136		26,394	91,275	355,117		149,000	44,250	25,375		604,121	1,102
1879.	1,677,071		18,979	110,704	451,000		2,063,066	87,701	43,980		453,008	5,301
1880.	1,734,850		25,766	170,501	451,000		2,063,066	87,701	43,980		453,008	5,301
1881.	2,092,757		24,671	286,047	605,435		3,643,965	102,870	46,066		600,752	17,761
1882.	2,408,688		23,256	430,184	605,435		3,643,965	102,870	46,066		600,752	17,761
1883.	2,042,550		30,130	430,184	605,435		3,643,965	102,870	46,066		600,752	17,761
1884.	2,097,857		34,214	714,444	605,435		3,643,965	102,870	46,066		600,752	17,761
1885.	3,035,357		30,147	894,991	1,248,248		517,106	14,882	63,198		1,136,071	122,389
1886.	4,219,377		27,088	90,147	1,440,033		422,981	72,458	144,800		1,223,132	127,684
1887.	4,867,298		32,668	1,000,299	1,779,283		422,981	72,458	144,800		1,223,132	127,684
1888.	5,130,650		25,578	2,105,041	1,779,283		422,981	72,458	144,800		1,223,132	127,684
1889.	4,221,363		25,712	2,105,041	1,779,283		422,981	72,458	144,800		1,223,132	127,684
1890.	6,464,455		24,846	2,176,925	3,259,104		2,044,384	116,357	179,431		4,574,708	361,529

Other
canals on
the St.
Lawrence
system.

620. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of $326\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and, along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with 2 locks and a rise of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet; Farran's Point, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long, with 1 lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 2 locks and a rise of $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the Lachine Canal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.

Depth of
canals.

621. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53. The aggregate length of the canals is $70\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the total height directly overcome by locks is $533\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, and that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, which was open for the first time for 14 feet navigation during the season of 1888. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present 12 feet, but permanent improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system, and it is believed that this depth will be provided in the course of the next three or four years.

St. Law-
rence
ship canal.

622. By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter, vessels drawing $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water can now ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, which means that this port is now accessible by the largest merchant vessels afloat.

Ottawa
system.

623. The other canal systems of the country are as follows: The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826, finished in 1834, at a cost of \$3,911,701, and transferred to Canadian authorities in January, 1857.

Chambly
Canal.

624. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence

Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks, and a rise of 79 feet.

By the Lake Champlain Canal communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

5. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the city of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal. Burlington Bay Canal.

6. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 12 feet. St. Peter's Canal.

7. The Trent River system, which comprises a series of stretches extending from Trenton, on the Bay of Quinté, to Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron, is only efficient for local use. A scheme for making use of these waters to effect a system of high water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario was projected many years ago, and construction was commenced in 1837, but afterwards deferred, and, up to the present time, only certain sections have been made navigable, fit for the passage of timber. In view, however, of the great cost taken in the scheme, it was thought advisable that the matter should be again investigated, and accordingly a Commission was appointed to examine into the question, which reported in December, 1890, but the report has not yet been made public. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels. Trent River system.

8. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Lake Ontario, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It has no locks, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and with improvements at either end in the way of deepening and other work, covers a total distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was opened for traffic on 14th April, 1890. Murray Canal.

9. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was \$4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, \$16,518,323. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of \$55,720,356, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of \$76,412,190, the amount expended on repairs not being included in these figures. Government expenditure on Canals.

Traffic
through
canals,
1885-1889.

630. The following table is a statement of the number, ton-canal during the season of navigation in each of the years tons of freight carried, and tolls received.

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE

CANALS.	Year.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			TONNAGE.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.		
		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total No.		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total No.
Welland.....	1885	530	1,323	1,853	394,336	190	690	880
	1886	831	1,711	2,542	546,140	315	732	1,047
	1887	854	1,277	2,131	504,268	288	366	654
	1888	745	1,150	1,895	477,953	303	449	752
	1889	820	1,141	1,961	565,946	467	547	1,014
St. Lawrence System.	1885	2,828	5,039	7,867	1,465,383	511	652	1,163
	1886	3,187	5,972	9,159	1,667,685	552	717	1,269
	1887	3,201	5,702	8,903	1,622,796	426	790	1,206
	1888	2,880	4,918	7,798	1,407,797	411	796	1,207
	1889	3,098	5,696	8,794	1,656,102	560	821	1,381
Chambly	1885	322	790	1,112	122,548	5	1,093	1,098
	1886	332	699	1,031	122,509	3	1,109	1,112
	1887	373	647	1,020	117,381	4	1,246	1,250
	1888	355	619	974	115,699	10	1,293	1,303
	1889	637	496	1,133	117,495	7	1,251	1,258
Ottawa.....	1885	1,033	2,029	3,062	405,980	..	510	510
	1886	1,203	2,458	3,661	417,506	2	561	563
	1887	972	1,746	2,718	368,651	..	628	628
	1888	1,029	1,709	2,738	379,419	..	436	436
	1889	1,020	1,615	2,635	372,163	..	631	631
Rideau.....	1885	745	1,039	1,784	110,123	24	102	126
	1886	917	1,225	2,142	130,506	42	114	156
	1887	1,099	1,283	2,382	147,784	64	81	145
	1888	1,141	1,388	2,529	166,466	50	170	220
	1889	1,114	1,120	2,234	145,007	75	183	258
Burlington Bay.	1885	163	244	407	110,673	..	18	18
	1886	.....	1	1	325	.....	.....	.....
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's	1885	173	975	1,148	68,716	.....	.....	.....
	1886	35	1,171	1,206	57,322	.....	.....	.....
	1887	125	1,566	1,691	82,597	.....	.....	.....
	1888	111	1,470	1,581	90,401	.....	3	3
	1889	105	2,056	2,161	118,262	.....	.....	.....
Trent Valley Canals.....	1885	51	28	79	3,880	.....	.....	.....
	1886	85	17	102	3,620	.....	.....	.....
	1887	126	20	146	4,475	.....	.....	.....
	1888	144	2	146	2,587	.....	.....	.....
	1889	436	39	475	20,607	.....	.....	.....

nage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several 1885 to 1889, inclusive, and of the number of passengers and

SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1885-1889.

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Pas- sengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
287,611	2,733	681,947	3,912	784,928	145,814	— 7,378
303,588	3,589	939,728	3,182	980,135	188,984	+ 43,170
283,039	2,785	787,307	5,503	777,918	146,711	— 42,273
350,318	2,647	828,271	3,402	878,800	169,135	+ 22,424
526,000	2,975	1,091,946	4,671	1,085,273	219,510	+ 50,375
85,313	9,030	1,550,696	44,185	784,280	74,513	— 9,968
37,694	10,428	1,764,779	52,460	913,590	74,917	+ 404
92,499	10,109	1,715,235	56,404	886,982	72,437	— 2,480
92,239	9,905	1,509,096	60,602	781,099	65,715	— 6,722
101,400	10,176	1,757,502	49,230	919,872	72,505	+ 6,790
108,173	2,210	230,721	3,813	184,212	17,118	— 1,780
109,689	2,143	232,198	5,109	193,940	18,140	+ 1,022
121,005	2,270	238,386	3,278	223,272	20,496	+ 2,556
127,442	2,277	243,141	3,488	241,753	22,313	+ 1,817
122,412	2,391	239,907	5,017	220,451	20,725	— 1,588
51,555	3,572	457,535	13,714	763,236	54,995	+ 281
56,436	4,224	473,942	15,038	745,335	57,813	+ 2,818
61,764	3,346	430,415	14,785	783,047	54,997	— 2,816
42,868	3,174	422,287	14,112	693,249	51,603	+ 3,394
61,419	3,266	433,582	14,787	747,073	57,401	+ 5,798
10,370	1,910	120,493	2,181	87,944	4,976	× 914
11,146	2,298	141,652	2,973	90,900	6,318	+ 1,342
8,373	2,527	156,157	2,944	92,478	5,566	— 762
18,597	2,749	185,063	4,193	112,248	6,627	+ 1,071
19,417	2,942	164,424	2,910	113,126	7,063	+ 436
4,416	425	115,089	1,899	73,174	944	— 1,031
.....	1	325	.....	.....	1	— 943
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	— 1
.....
.....	1,148	68,716	867	20,160	1,575	— 1,279
.....	1,206	57,322	.....	25,887	1,405	— 170
.....	1,691	82,597	.....	41,174	2,508	+ 1,103
.....	1,584	90,654	.....	39,149	2,204	— 304
.....	2,161	118,202	.....	55,443	2,920	× 716
.....	79	3,880	.....	25,707	486	+ 261
.....	102	3,620	.....	19,216	384	— 102
.....	146	4,473	.....	15,645	330	— 54
.....	146	2,587	.....	14,790	257	— 73
.....	475	20,607	4,727	25,130	492	+ 235

Summary
of traffic
through
canals 1885
1889.

631. The next table is a summary of the preceding one showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1885 TO 1889.

YEAR.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			TONNAGE.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.		
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.		Steam.	Sail.	Total.
1885.....	5,845	11,467	17,312	2,681,639	730	3,065	3,795
1886.....	6,590	13,254	19,844	2,945,613	914	3,233	4,147
1887.....	6,750	12,241	18,991	2,847,952	782	3,101	3,883
1888.....	6,405	11,256	17,661	2,640,322	774	3,147	3,921
1889.....	7,230	12,163	19,393	2,905,582	1,109	3,433	4,542

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
			No.	Tons.	\$	\$
547,438	21,107	3,229,077	79,571	2,673,641	300,421	-19,500
667,353	23,931	3,613,566	78,762	2,969,093	347,962	+ 47,541
566,680	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,516	303,035	-44,927
631,777	21,582	3,272,099	79,797	2,761,597	317,854	+14,819
830,648	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616	+62,762

Increase
in traffic.

632. The traffic through the canals in 1889 was the largest for a number of years, there having been a marked increase under each head. There was an increase as compared with 1888 of 2,353 in the number of vessels, of 554,131 tons in the total tonnage, of 5,565 in the number of passengers, of 404,771 tons of freight and of \$62,762 in the amount of tolls collected.

Freight
carried
through
canals in
1888 and
1889.

633. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1888 and 1889 :—

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED
THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1888 AND 1889.

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.		Rideau Canal.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.....	16,983	7,931	9,830	8,324	377	252	432	366
Wheat.....	160,963	129,664	117,766	99,045	.....	3	326	311
Corn.....	194,886	353,595	82,194	201,563	.....	.....	92	52
Barley.....	5,966	4,272	1,563	2,811	373	1,078	275	270
Oats.....	26,629	28,356	1,743	1,703	1,050	1,370	17	13
Rye.....	811	2,673	.....	1,292	9	.....	15	23
All other vegetable food.....	13,608	18,552	22,975	22,844	901	433	229	210
Lumber.....	59,604	84,868	61,166	60,896	91,874	81,665	50,780	59,803
Coal.....	223,871	268,305	143,624	146,924	108,994	104,430	9,523	10,356
All other merchandise.....	175,539	190,057	340,738	374,470	38,175	31,220	41,559	41,722
Total..	878,800	1,085,273	781,599	919,872	241,753	220,451	112,248	113,126

ARTICLES.	Ottawa Canals.		St. Peter's Canal.		Trent Valley Canals.		Totals.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.....	23	19	2,206	1,505	.....	.....	29,851	18,397
Wheat.....	40	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	279,095	226,093
Corn.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	277,172	555,212
Barley.....	471	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,588	8,821
Oats.....	1,088	855	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,527	32,297
Rye.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	837	3,989
All other vegetable food.....	1,902	1,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,615	43,738
Lumber.....	533,206	614,851	4,126	7,126	434	835	810,190	910,044
Coal.....	327	304	20,816	23,549	.....	.....	507,155	553,868
All other merchandise.....	156,190	128,882	12,001	23,263	14,365	24,295	778,567	813,909
Total..	693,249	747,073	39,149	55,443	14,799	25,130	2,761,597	3,166,368

Expendi-
ture on
construc-
tion, &c.,
1886-1890.

634. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals during the past five years for construction, repairs and maintenance :—

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1886 TO 1890.

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Lachine *\$9,196,901	1886	210,509	19,199	50,969	280,678
	1887	41,754	22,568	53,114	117,436
	1888	27,411	19,999	52,290	99,640
	1889	77,006	22,958	54,111	154,075
	1890	15,686	22,999	53,114	91,799
Beauharnois *\$1,735,714.....	1886	8,492	14,356	19,229	42,077
	1887	3,634	14,999	18,868	37,501
	1888	14,412	14,286	19,325	48,023
	1889	10,993	14,983	20,019	45,995
	1890	.....	14,999	19,847	34,846
Cornwall..... *\$3,356,327.....	1886	64,782	11,833	15,994	92,609
	1887	46,966	12,100	17,521	76,587
	1888	67,946	13,943	16,938	98,827
	1889	163,904	58,205	17,891	240,000
	1890	367,038	12,758	17,063	396,859
Williamsburg System— Farran's Point..... Rapide Plat Galops *\$1,963,833	1886	149,836	7,847	7,671	165,354
	1887	115,853	7,905	7,636	131,394
	1888	71,742	8,190	7,647	87,579
	1889	59,867	8,795	7,485	76,147
	1890	139,078	8,192	8,955	156,225
St. Lawrence System, unappor- tioned..... *\$893,997	1886	116,053	.....	.....	116,053
	1887	74,437	.....	.....	74,437
	1888	56,483	.....	.....	56,483
	1889	18,494	.....	.....	18,494
	1890	23,980	.....	.....	23,980
Welland..... *\$23,957,232	1886	216,740	69,507	111,660	397,907
	1887	1,074,903	77,441	109,372	1,261,716
	1888	440,462	86,519	110,806	637,787
	1889	269,714	77,547	113,587	460,848
	1890	169,281	72,686	109,202	351,169
Burlington Bay.....	1886	.....	100	.....	100
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1890.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRS, &c.—Continued.

CANAL.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Ottawa System— St. Ann's	1886	129,682	5,803	2,611	138,096
	1887	51,330	1,500	2,537	55,367
	1888	20,283	1,381	2,506	24,170
	1889	24,786	1,731	2,569	29,086
	1890	6,151	1,526	2,571	10,248
Carillon and Grenville.....	1886	105,048	9,303	20,598	134,949
	1887	20,747	10,554	20,011	51,312
	1888	38,996	10,037	21,531	70,564
	1889	298	10,135	22,099	32,533
	1890	4,544	7,582	15,896	28,022
Culbute	1886	26,385	2,306	730	29,511
	1887	7,761	967	730	9,458
	1888	7,574	731	739	9,044
	1889	17,112	116	1,050	18,278
	1890	2,818		748	3,566
Rideau	1886	550	35,648	27,046	63,244
	1887	20,824	18,565	29,440	68,829
	1888	18,889	25,479	33,459	77,827
	1889	6,665	18,106	33,802	58,573
	1890	21,124	18,025	34,271	73,420
Trent.....	1886	75,103	5,918	1,639	82,661
	1887	179,542	6,009	1,938	187,489
	1888	114,879	5,151	1,770	121,800
	1889	77,270	5,936	3,242	86,448
	1890	70,167	731	3,451	74,349
Chambly System— St. Ours	1886		4,143	2,312	6,455
	1887		5,865	2,175	8,040
	1888		2,801	2,216	5,017
	1889	17,964	2,003	2,421	22,388
	1890	24,572	1,935	2,138	28,645
Chambly.....	1886	14,547	12,000	19,501	46,048
	1887	17,911	20,071	19,054	57,036
	1888	65,537	11,850	20,073	97,460
	1889	51,438	19,392	19,679	90,509
	1890	23,221	14,400	19,655	57,276
St. Peter's	1886	2,317	298	2,360	4,975
	1887	1,838	343	2,777	4,958
	1888		1,588	3,218	4,806
	1889	500	353	3,085	3,938
	1890		255	3,110	3,365

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1890.

**CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.***

CANAL.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Murray *\$1,149,807....	1886	179,704	.....	.....	179,704
	1887	142,564	.....	.....	142,564
	1888	146,754	.....	.....	146,754
	1889	215,326	.....	.....	215,326
	1890	106,760	.....	494	107,254
River Tay..... *\$429,991..	1886	65,561	.....	.....	65,561
	1887	49,618	.....	.....	49,618
	1888	54,166	.....	.....	54,166
	1889	89,486	.....	.....	89,486
	1890	22,226	.....	.....	22,226
Sault Ste. Marie..... * \$219,682..	1888	8,145	.....	.....	8,145
	1889	34,019	.....	.....	34,019
	1890	176,569	.....	.....	176,569
Miscellaneous.....	1886	20,322	776	.....	21,100
	1887	20,874	649	.....	21,523
	1888	34,533	5,800	.....	40,333
	1889	10,092	1,999	3,208	15,299
	1890	16,427	1,800	47,750	65,977
Recapitulation	1886	1,385,631	190,127	282,324	1,867,082
	1887	1,870,556	199,536	285,173	2,355,265
	1888	1,188,212	207,755	292,458	1,688,425
	1889	1,145,025	242,261	304,248	1,691,534
	1890	1,189,644	177,889	338,267	1,705,800

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1890.

The sum of \$44,387, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total of \$55,720,356.

CHAPTER X.

SOCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

RELIGION.

5. There is no State church in the Dominion, and no State
 tance is given to any denomination ; the Roman Catholic
 eh, however, being guaranteed, in the Province of Quebec,
 privileges enjoyed before the British possession. Roman
 olicism prevails very extensively in the Province of
 ec, and also has numerous followers in the Maritime Pro-
 s, Ontario and Manitoba, while almost every variety of
 estantism is represented in some part of the country in
 ter or less numbers, the principal denominations being
 ech of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

Distribu-
 tion of
 religions in
 Canada.

6. The exact figures of the principal religious denomina-
 s in Canada cannot be given, as some of the leading ones,
 bly the Roman Catholic church and many dioceses of the
 rch of England have failed so completely to supply the infor-
 ion asked for, that no attempt was made to obtain any particu-
 from them for this issue. The following figures however,
 ch are in many cases official, are believed to represent the
 tion of the leading religious bodies in this country, with a
 fair amount of accuracy :—

Statistics
 of certain
 denomina-
 tions.

he Church of England has 19 Bishops and about 1,000
 y. The first colonial Bishop was appointed in 1787, to
 a Scotia ; the next was appointed to Quebec in 1793, the
 ese comprising Upper and Lower Canada. A coadjutor
 appointed in 1836, and the first Bishop of Upper Canada
 1839. A Bishop of New Brunswick was appointed in
 , and the other dioceses have been formed subsequently.

The Roman Catholic church has 1 Cardinal, 5 Archbishops, 18 Bishops and about 1,200 clergy. Under the provisions of the "Quebec Act," passed in 1774, the church possesses very valuable privileges in the Province of Quebec, where it also holds a large amount of property. The Presbyterians number 991 clergy and 164,465 communicants, 2,358 churches and stations, with a seating capacity for 479,025 persons, and 14,825 Sunday-school teachers, with 124,310 pupils. The total expenditure in 1889 was \$2,054,951. The Methodists have 3,092 churches, 1,748 clergy, 233,868 members, 3,173 Sunday-schools, 28,411 teachers and 226,050 pupils. The total value of church property was \$11,597,491. The Congregationalists have 97 clergy, 117 churches, with seating capacity for 35,469 persons, 122 Sunday-schools, 1,220 teachers and 8,503 pupils. Their average annual expenditure in salaries, &c., is \$127,800. The Evangelical Association has 67 clergy, 84 churches (seating capacity 33,600), 85 Sunday-schools, 1,003 teachers and 6,300 pupils. The average salary of each minister is \$450 per annum. The Universalists have 9 clergy, 12 churches, 402 communicants, 7 Sunday-schools and 382 pupils. The church property is valued at \$123,000. The United Brethren in Christ have 23 clergy, 41 churches, 30 Sunday-schools, 427 teachers and 1,768 pupils. The average expenditure in salaries, &c., is \$7,400. Among other denominations, the Baptists have about 500 clergy; Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 53; Reformed Episcopal church, 24; United Brethren, 22; African Methodist Episcopal, 17; and New Jerusalem Church, 8.

Census returns of principal denominations.

637. The following were the numbers of the leading denominations in the several Provinces according to the latest censuses; viz., those of 1881, 1885 and 1886, the returns of the census taken during the present year not being yet circutable:—

NUMBERS OF THE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CANADA ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CENSUSES.

PROVINCES.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.
* Ontario.....	320,839	366,539	417,749	591,503	106,680
* Quebec.....	1,170,718	68,797	50,287	39,221	8,853
* Nova Scotia.....	117,487	60,255	112,488	50,811	83,761
* New Brunswick.....	109,091	46,768	42,888	34,514	81,092
* Manitoba.....	14,651	23,206	28,406	18,648	3,296
* British Columbia.....	10,043	7,804	4,095	3,516	434
* Prince Edward Island.....	47,113	7,192	33,835	13,485	6,236
* The Territories.....	4,301	9,976	7,712	6,910	778

* Census 1881. + Census 1886. ‡ Census 1885.

The total number of Protestants in the Dominion in 1881 was 2,439,188, and of Roman Catholics, 1,791,982.

EDUCATION.

638. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the Governments of the several Provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools, then existing, being specially protected.

Educational control vested in Provincial Governments.

639. As a consequence of the above, there is a considerable difference in many details in the Public School systems in force in the various Provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. Ontario lays claim to having the most perfect system; but be that as it may, the arrangements in each Province are admirable, and it is doubtful if any country, other than Canada, can boast of the same extended educational facilities.

Difference in the several Provincial systems.

640. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial

Leading features of the several systems.

Government for the time being. In the other Provinces there are Superintendents and Boards of Education, who report to the respective Provincial Secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no religious creed or dogma taught." In the other three Provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic, but a Bill was passed by the Manitoba House of Assembly during the session of 1890, providing for the abolition of Separate Schools—all Public Schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exercises to be at the option of the School Trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the Advisory Board. In Quebec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic catechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible, being text books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed Separate schools within certain limitations. Every Public and High school is opened and closed with prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instruction. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instructions are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.

Public
schools in
Ontario,
1888.

641. As previously stated, the control of education in Ontario is vested in the Minister of Education, and, subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the Public and High schools are made by him. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated

teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the Province. The following table gives particulars respecting the Public Schools of Ontario in 1888, Roman Catholic Separate schools being included :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1888.

Number of Schools open.	School Population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
5,569	615,353	495,323	259,485	235,838	245,789
TEACHERS.		Receipts.	Expenditure	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
Male.	Female.			On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
2,824	4,972	\$ 4,456,352	\$ 3,859,365	\$ cts. 7 75	\$ cts. 15 70

642. There was an increase of 2,111 in the number of pupils registered in 1888 as compared with 1887, but there was a fractional decrease in the proportion of registered pupils to school population, the figures for 1888 having been 80·49 per cent. as against 80·70 per cent. in 1887. The average attendance for the whole Province was the same as last year, being 50 per cent. In rural districts it was 46 per cent, in towns 59 per cent, and in cities 62 per cent. Though the compulsory education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is provided for by statute, yet the provision is not enforced with sufficient strictness, as is evident from the fact that 87,674 children between those ages did not attend school for 100 days, the period appointed by the Act. The largest number of

offenders was naturally in the rural districts, the proportion to the total number of absentees being 89 per cent.

Separate
Schools in
Ontario.

643. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ontario in 1888 :—

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1888.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average At- tendance.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL	
							On Total Attend- ance.	On Average Attend- ance.
238	31,323	15,805	15,518	17,136	\$ 278,114	\$ 260,003	\$ cts. 8 35	\$ cts. 13 17

The average attendance at the Separate schools was better than at the public schools, being 54 per cent. of the total number of pupils, while the average cost per pupil on total attendance was more and on average attendance slightly less than in the Public schools.

There were also 9 Protestant Separate schools, all of which made returns, showing 10 teachers, 534 pupils, average attendance 224, and expenditure \$3,915.

High
schools in
Ontario,
1888.

644. The following are particulars concerning the High schools in Ontario in 1888 :—

HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1888.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attend- ance.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL	
							On Total Attend- ance.	On Average Attend- ance.
115	17,742	8,995	8,747	10,464	\$ 684,268	\$ 637,055	\$ cts. 35 91	\$ cts. 60 88

The average attendance was 59 per cent. of the number of pupils.

5. There were 5,626 school houses in the Province, of which 2,618 were of brick or stone, 2,424 frame and 584 log. School houses in Ontario. Log school houses are fast disappearing.
6. The total number of teachers in the Public schools was 2,824, being in the proportion of 1 to every 63 pupils: 2,824 male and 4,972 female teachers. In the Roman Catholic rate schools the number was 523, being in the proportion to every 60 pupils. In the High schools the number of teachers was 419 or 1 to every 42 pupils. Number of teachers.
7. The total receipts for Public school purposes in 1888 amounted to \$1,456,352, derived from the following sources: Receipts and expenditure. relative grant, \$274,511; municipal school grants and payments, \$3,080,995; clergy reserve fund and other sources, \$10,846. The total expenditure was \$3,859,365, laid out as follows: Teachers' salaries, \$2,521,537; maps, prizes, &c., \$1,382; sites and buildings, \$575,973, and rent, fuel, &c., \$473. The total receipts for High schools were \$684,268, of which \$65,416 were received from fees, and the expenditure \$637,055, of which \$350,630 was paid for teachers' salaries.
8. In addition to the Public and High schools, there were 5 County Model schools, with 1,208 teachers in training; 5 Training institutes, with an attendance of 47, 66 teachers' institutes, with 6,882 members, and 6 Normal and Provincial Model schools, with 1,370 students. There were also 8 Art schools in operation, with, as far as can be ascertained, about 100 pupils. In connection with and under the control of the Department of Education were 204 Mechanics Institutes and libraries, with over 339,225 books and 19,936 members. The property was valued at \$434,116, and the expenditure for 1888 amounted to \$69,298. Model schools, Mechanics Institutes, etc.
9. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees. Arbor Day.

ing trees and improving the school grounds. In 1885 on that day 38,940 trees, in 1886 34,087 trees, in 1887 28,057 trees, and in 1888 25,714 trees were planted.

Total
number of
pupils.

650. The total number of pupils attending Public, Separate and High, Normal and Model schools in Ontario, not including colleges and private schools, was 514,304, an increase of 2,333 as compared with 1887.

Educational
statistics,
Quebec,
1888.

651. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards, or by the local clergy. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies and institutions are largely interested in such matters. Out of a total number of 1,005 uncertificated male teachers, 905 were Roman Catholic clergy, or members of some religious institution; and out of 2,568 uncertificated female teachers, 925 were nuns and sisters belonging to Roman Catholic conventual institutions. The following table gives the number of educational establishments of all grades in the Province, and of the pupils who attended them :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1887-88.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND UNIVERSITIES.	Number	PUPILS AND STUDENTS.		Boys.	Girls.	Total Number of Pupils and Students.
		Protest- ant.	Roman Catholic.			
Elementary Schools—						
Protestant.....	916	25,381	3,413	14,873	13,921	28,794
Roman Catholic....	3,604	596	139,226	69,257	70,565	139,822
Superior Schools—						
Protestant.....	64	6,032	182	3,364	2,850	6,214
Roman Catholic....	532	195	64,163	32,801	31,557	64,358
*Independent Schools—						
Protestant.....	42	1,400	38	759	679	1,438
Roman Catholic....	133	15	14,986	6,757	8,244	15,001
Normal Schools—						
Protestant.....	1	112	.....	6	106	112
Roman Catholic....	2	.....	184	184	.....	184
Laval University....	1	.....	813	813	.....	813
Universities and Affili- ated Colleges.....	8	484	.....	370	114	484
Special Schools.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,905
Total.....	5,321	34,215	223,005	129,184	128,036	259,125

* Not receiving grants.

652. The average attendance at the Public, High and Model schools was 177,806, and formed a much larger percentage of the total number of pupils than can be found in any other Province, the proportion being as high as 69·47 per cent. Average
atten-
dance.

653. The proportion of Protestant pupils was nearly 1 per cent. less than in 1887, being 14·28 per cent., as compared with 15·1 per cent. Protestant
pupils.

654. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of the members of the Executive Council. There is also a Superintendent of Education. The local management of the Public schools is in the hands of trustees, chosen by the rate-payers of the section. Education
in Nova
Scotia.

655. There was a decrease of 94 in the number of pupils but an increase in the average attendance, the latter having been Average
atten-
dance.

59.2 per cent. of the number enrolled, as compared with 57.6 per cent. in 1888. Attendance at the Public schools of children between the ages of 7 and 12 is by law compulsory, but the regulation is not strictly enforced. There was an increase of 21 in the number of sections without schools, for which the Superintendent of Education finds himself unable to assign any special cause, but there were increases of 35 and 27, respectively, in the number of teachers and schools in operation, owing to the multiplication of departments in the thickly populated districts. The total number of teachers employed was 2,257.

Popula-
tion at
school.

656. The proportion of the population enrolled in the Public schools remained about the same as in 1888, viz.: 1 in 5.7. This proportion is based on the estimated population of the Province.

Expendi-
ture.

657. The total Government expenditure for education during 1889 was \$212,922, a decrease of \$1,726. The county fund amounted to \$118,281, and the sectional assessments to \$341,716, the three amounts making a total of \$672,919, a decrease of \$3,077 as compared with 1888.

Educational statis-
tics, Nova
Scotia.

658. The following table of educational statistics explains itself:—

NOVA SCOTIA—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st OCTOBER, 1889.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Term Ended.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attend- ance.	Proportion of Popula- tion at School.	Cost per Pupil.
1889.							\$ cts
April 30 ...	2,069	82,371	44,781	37,590	49,773	1 in 5.9	0 25
Oct. 31.....	2,193	86,488	42,849	43,639	50,302	1 in 5.6	0 28

NOVA SCOTIA—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST OCTOBER, 1889.—*Continued.*

COUNTY ACADEMIES.

Number of Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers and Assistants.
1,482	790	692	16.1	800	34

SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Income.	Expenditure.
Institution for deaf and dumb.....	11	74	60	8	8
School for blind.	10	36	31	9,078 Not given.	8,948 Not given.

659. The Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education. Education in New Brunswick

660. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 68,221, being a decrease of 47; and there was also a decrease in the number of schools, though there was an increase in the number of teachers, owing to more assistants being provided in schools where the attendance was large. The average daily attendance for the year was 51.51 per cent., that for the term ended 31st December, 1888, having been 52.54 per cent., and for that ended 30th June, 1889, 51.48 per cent. The proportion of the estimated population attending the Public schools was 1 in 6.14. The Superintendent of Education in his report strongly urges the enactment of a compulsory attendance law. Average attendance.

661. The Government expenditure for the year was \$135,139; the county fund amounted to \$94,508, and the district assess- Expenditure.

ment to \$174,499, making a total of \$404,146. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of Superior and Grammar schools, was \$5.92.

Arbor
Day.

662. An Arbor Day, on the same principle as that in Ontario, was held on 17th May, 1889, when 4,970 trees and 417 shrubs were planted and 403 flower-beds laid out.

Educational statistics,
New Brunswick

663. The following table gives the educational statistics for the year:—

NEW BRUNSWICK—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1888-89.

Term Ended.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
1888. Dec. 31.....	1,548	1,609	54,099	27,349	26,750	30,219	1 in 6.45
1889. June 30.....	1,505	1,397	59,819	31,847	27,972	33,785	1 in 5.84

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Term Ended.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Year Ended.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1888. Dec. 31.....	62	687	476	1889. June 30.....	45	179	224
1889. June 30.....	62	700	485				

Education in Manitoba.

664. The central control of educational matters in Manitoba has been in the hands of a Board of Education, composed of 21 members, and divided into two sections, one section con-

sisting of 12 Protestants and the other section of 9 Roman Catholics, each section having exclusive control over the schools of its own denomination. If the Act of 1890 should come into operation the above arrangement would of course cease entirely, but the validity of the Act has been called in question, and the matter is now before the courts.

665. Two sections of land of 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands, for the purpose of aiding and promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of 1,500,000 acres are available for settlement. These lands have, until quite recently, been purposely kept out of the market, in order to allow their value to increase; but in January, 1888, a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the Province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of, for the sum of \$140,189, being an average of nearly \$7.30 per acre.

666. The following statistics relate only to the Protestants schools of Manitoba. The progress of education in the Province has been very rapid, as the following figures show:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, 1871, 1887, 1888, and 1889.

Year	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	School Population.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1871	16	.....	.....	816	.....
1887	464	581	17,600	16,940	9,715
1888	495	675	18,850	18,000	9,856
1889	524	608	21,471	18,358	11,242

667. The school age is 5 to 15 years inclusive, and from the above table it will be seen that 84 per cent. of the school population was at school, while the average attendance was 61 per cent. Figures such as these not only demonstrate the

wonderful progress of the Province during the last 20 years, but must also effectually dissipate any ideas that intending settlers might have about the difficulty there would be in educating their children, and must convince them that life on the prairies does not mean life without the most important benefits of civilization. There is a Normal School, at Winnipeg, for the training of teachers, at which the attendance in 1888 was 150, and in 1889, 157.

Receipts
and expen-
diture.

668. The expenditure in 1889 amounted to \$416,435 of which \$98,358 was paid by Government, and \$282,204 by Municipal taxes. The total receipts amounted to \$456,721. The amount of debenture indebtedness was \$413,478, and the value of school sites, houses and furniture was estimated at \$615,819.

Roman
Catholic
schools in
Manitoba.

669. Under control of the Roman Catholic Board there were in 1889, 96 school districts. For the half year ended 31st December, 1889, the number of children attending school was 3,230, and the average attendance 2,271, or just 70 per cent. For the half year ended 30th June, 1889, the sum of \$10,601 was paid to Roman Catholic school districts.

Education
in British
Columbia.

670. The educational system of British Columbia is free, undenominational, and supported entirely by the Government. There is a Superintendent of Education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and each school is locally controlled by trustees, elected by the ratepayers of each school district. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to create new school districts, as they become necessary, provided that no school district shall contain less than 15 children of school age, viz., between 6 and 16 years of age.

Average
atten-
dance.

671. There was a general increase in schools, teachers and pupils during 1889, the year having been marked by very considerable educational activity. The increase in the total number of schools was 11, in that of teachers 15, and in that of pupils 424, while the percentage of attendance increased from 48.54 per cent. to 54.16 per cent.

672. The expenditure for education proper amounted to \$108,190, and for construction of school houses, furniture, repairs, etc., \$28,973, making a total of \$137,163. The cost of each pupil on average daily attendance was \$29.39, being the lowest amount since the inception of the present system.

673. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers, and pupils in each class :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1889.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Daily Attendance.
93	93	2,871	1,518	1,353	1,392

GRADED SCHOOLS.

14	42	3,738	1,927	1,811	2,177
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HIGH SCHOOLS.

3	4	187	87	100	112
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TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

110	139	6,796	3,532	3,264	3,681
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674. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island are under the control of a Board of Education appointed by the Government, and of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported partly by Government grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1889 was \$108,092, and that of the school boards \$37,810, making a total expenditure of \$145,902, being a decrease of \$1,553, as compared with 1888.

Education in Prince Edward Island.

675. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16, and it was estimated that there were nearly 24,000 children between those ages in 1889, of whom 23,045 attended school during some portion of the year. These figures show a gratifying increase of 567 in the number of pupils enrolled, while the daily

Average attendance.

average attendance increased from 12,248 to 13,159, an increase of 911. The average percentage of attendance increased from 54.49 per cent. to 56.81 per cent. The number of districts without schools has decreased from 74, in 1876, to 5 in 1889. An Arbor day was established in 1885, but the results have not yet been very extensive.

Educational statistics,
Prince Edward
Island.

676. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics of the Province in 1889:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1889

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attendance.
<i>Queen's.</i>						
Primary schools	147	147	3,637	3,007	6,644	3,678
Advanced graded schools. . .	15	30	646	585	1,231	750
First-class schools	8	16	350	246	596	336
Charlottetown Public schools	3	25	841	524	1,365	976
Total	173	218	5,474	4,362	9,836	5,760
<i>Prince.</i>						
Primary schools	128	128	3,220	2,770	5,990	3,236
Advanced graded schools. . .	6	12	286	154	440	250
First-class schools	5	11	282	250	532	289
Summerside Public schools. .	3	11	333	212	545	291
Total	142	162	4,121	3,386	7,507	4,281
<i>King's.</i>						
Primary schools	110	110	2,512	2,215	4,727	2,572
Advanced graded schools. . .	6	12	263	221	484	268
First-class schools	2	7	191	160	351	228
Total	118	129	2,966	2,596	5,562	3,068
<i>Totals.</i>						
Primary schools	385	385	9,369	7,992	17,361	9,506
Advanced graded schools. . .	27	54	1,195	960	2,155	1,263
First-class schools	15	34	823	656	1,479	913
Charlottetown and Summerside Public schools.	6	36	1,174	736	1,910	1,267
Grand Total	433	509	12,561	10,344	22,905	13,080

677. The educational system of the North-West Territories is under the control of a Board of Education, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and composed of eight members, five Protestant and three Roman Catholic, of which the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary is at present the chairman.

Education
in North
West
Terri-
tories

678. No school district shall comprise an area of more than 25 square miles, nor shall it contain less than 4 resident heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10, *i e*, children between the ages of 5 and 20.

Schools
districts.

679. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour, if desired.

Religious
instruction

680. In 1885, there were 59 organised school districts in the Territories, and in 1890 there were 236, situated as follows:—

Educa-
tional sta-
tistics, N.
W. T.

	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.
Assiniboia.....	145	11
Alberta.....	29	13
Saskatchewan.....	23	15
	197	39

The following comparative figures show what progress has been made of late years:—

	Schools in operation.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1887, June 30.....	111	125	3,144
1890 do.....	195	224	5,398

In 1890 the average daily attendance in all year schools was 63 per cent., and in summer schools, *i e*, schools only open from April to October, it was 75 per cent.

681. The average salary paid in all year schools was \$681.77 to males, and \$557.13 to females, and in summer schools \$475.18 to males, and \$418.85 to females.

Average
salaries.

High schools
N. W. T. 682. Union or High schools have been opened at Regina, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Lacombe (R.C.), Prince Albert and Calgary. At the examinations in June, 1890, 128 pupils attended. The school expenditure, as provided for by Government grants, was, in 1890, \$57,166, exclusive of the expenses of the Board of Education and School Inspectors.

Summary of educational statistics. 683. The following is a concise summary of the preceding tables :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

PROVINCES.	Year Ended	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Attendance.
					\$	
Ontario	Dec. 31, '88.	514,304	256,253	8,249	4,496,420	49.82
Quebec	June 30, '88.	255,923	195,557	8,135	2,613,530	76.01
Nova Scotia	Oct. 31, '89.	103,688	50,837	2,182	672,919	49.03
New Brunswick	Dec. 31, '89.	68,221	32,482	1,665	404,145	47.61
Manitoba	Dec. 31, '89.	21,588	13,513	468	427,636	62.60
British Columbia	June 30, '89.	6,796	3,681	139	137,163	54.16
P. E. Island	June 30, '89.	22,905	13,089	509	145,902	57.14
The Territories	June 30, '90.	5,398	3,724	224	73,732	69.00
Total		998,823	569,136	21,771	8,970,847	56.98

*Not including Normal students. +Protestant schools only.

It will be seen that the total number of pupils at the Public, High and Model schools amounted to 998,823.

Difference in dates of Provincial Reports. 684. Owing to the fact that the various Provinces issue their reports at different periods, as appears in the above table, it is not possible to give the figures for the whole Dominion at a given date ; but as it is intended in future issues to keep to the same periods as those given above, the figures will, in a very short time, be as valuable for comparison as if they all represented the same year.

685. In the Statistical Year Book, 1889, a concise history was given of all the principal higher educational institutions in the country, which it is not considered necessary, at present, to repeat, but it was shown that the value of their buildings, endowments, &c., was upwards of \$10,000,000 and that over 7,000 students were attending them. If to those attending the above institutions, were added the pupils of the Public, High and Normal schools, as well as those receiving tuition at a large number of private establishments, it will be seen that the whole number of those undergoing instruction of some kind would be considerably over one million, so that about one-fifth of the population of Canada is at the present time receiving direct education.

The higher
educa-
tional in-
stitutions.

LAW AND CRIME.

686. By the British North America Act it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the Judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those Provinces are made uniform.

Appoint-
ment of
Judges in
Canada.

687. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875. It is presided over by a Chief Justice and five puisné Judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz.: in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada.

The Su-
preme
Court.

The
Exchequer
Court.

688. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate Judge, who must reside in, or within five miles of Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada.

The Super-
ior
Courts.

689. The Superior Courts of the several Provinces are constituted as follow : Ontario—The Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, divided into three divisions, having concurrent jurisdiction, viz. : the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions, each presided over by a Chief Justice and two Judges, and the Chancery Division, presided over by a Chancellor and three Judges. Quebec—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisné Judges, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-six puisné Judges, whose residences are fixed in various parts of the Province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisné Judges respectively. Manitoba—The Chief Justice and three puisné Judges. British Columbia—The Chief Justice and four puisné Judges. Prince Edward Island—The Chief Justice and two assistant Judges. In the North-West Territories there are five puisné Judges of the Supreme Court. There are also Vice-Admiralty Courts in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and a Maritime Court in Ontario.

County
Courts.

Magis-
trates.

690. There are also County Courts, with variously limited jurisdiction, in all the Provinces, but not in the North-West Territories. Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, of

om there is an ample supply in each Province, are appointed the Provincial Governments.

391. There are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated Kingston, Ont., St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que., Dorchester, N.B., Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C., and the total convict population of Canada (that is, the number confined in the above penitentiaries) on 30th June, 1889, was 1,195, being an increase of 101 as compared with the same date in 1888, when the number was 1,094. This increase is to be regretted, as it cannot be taken to indicate anything but a larger amount of crime, the number of convicts received having been 434, as against 360 in 1888, an increase of 74. Still, however, in proportion to population, the figures, in spite of the unsatisfactory increase, may be considered small, the proportion in 1889 having been 1 convict in every 4,247 persons, in 1888 1 in 4,639, and in 1887 1 in 4,966. These figures compare favourably with older countries, for example, in England and Wales, in July, 1889, the proportion of convicts was 1 in every 4,591 persons. The convicts comprised 70 males and 25 females, 24 of the latter being confined at Kingston and 1 in British Columbia, who was the first female to be convicted of a penitentiary offence in that province. The proportion of females to males was about the same, viz.: a little over 2 per cent.

392. The convicts were divided among the several penitentiaries as follow :—

	Number.	Daily Average.
Kingston	530	542
St. Vincent de Paul	322	298
Dorchester	162	149½
Manitoba	66	66
British Columbia	90	79½

393. The value of the buildings and stock, &c., on hand on 30th June, 1889, of the several penitentiaries, together with

Penitentiaries and inmates.

Number of convicts.

Value of buildings etc.

the revenue and expenditure of each during the year then closed, are given below. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources.

	Value of Buildings, Stock, &c.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
Kingston	894,692	2,100	118,321
St. Vincent de Paul.....	718,098	1,547	82,680
Dorchester.....	412,507	5,500	41,635
Manitoba.....	329,134	1,912	50,832
British Columbia.....	306,251	195	36,882
	2,660,682	11,254	330,430

Cost of
prisoners.

694. After deducting the revenue, the net expenditure is found to have been \$319,176, an increase of \$7,022 over the preceding year. Assuming that the number 1,135 represents the average number of prisoners during the year, the total cost *per capita* will have been \$281.21, as compared with \$278.93 in 1888, an increase of \$2.26 per head. If, however, the value of the work performed by the convicts in and about the buildings is taken into account, the cost *per capita* would appear to be reduced to \$161.85, as compared with \$177.54 in 1888.

Punish-
ments
awarded.

695. The following punishments were awarded in the several prisons during the year:—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED WITHIN PENITENTIARIES, 1889.

PENITENTIARY.	Deprived of Tobacco.	Dark Cells.	Solitary Cells.	Flogged.	Lost Remission.	Other Punish- ments.
Kingston	17	187	13	1	140	48
St. Vincent de Paul.....	4	164	1	3	127	1,000
Dorchester.....	6	45	.....	1	.....	256
Manitoba.....	10	.....	.....	2	33	84
British Columbia.....	10	.....	.....	.....	25	85
Total.....	47	396	14	7	327	1,473

“Other Punishments” include irons, bread and water, hard bed, loss of supper, light, school, letters and books, and reprimands and admonitions. There was an increase of 151 in the number of punishments as compared with 1888, but only in the lighter kinds, such as admonition, loss of light, &c.

696. The following table gives the offences for which persons were committed to the Penitentiaries in the years 1888 and 1889, and the sex of the offenders :—

OFFENCES.	1888.			1889.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder and attempt at	12	.....	12	8	3	11
Manslaughter	9	1	10	20	1	21
Rape and other sexual offences	16	.....	16	15	.....	15
Bigamy	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	13	.....	13	21	2	23
Assault	22	.....	22	14	1	15
Burglary and robbery with violence.....	66	.....	66	92	.....	92
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	23	.....	23	18	.....	18
Other offences against property.....	135	14	149	185	1	186
Forgery and offences against currency.....	19	.....	19	22	.....	22
Arson	13	1	14	11	.....	11
Other felonies and misdemeanors	11	.....	11	15	1	16
Total	343	16	359	424	9	433

697. Particulars of all persons committed to the Penitentiaries during the years 1888 and 1889 are given in the next table :—

Particulars of convicts, 1888 and 1889.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES
DURING THE YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

DESCRIPTION.	1888.			1889.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	329	16	345	402	9	411
Coloured .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Indian	*10	.....	10	46	.....	46
Chinese	4	.....	4	15	.....	15
Married	110	10	120	119	7	126
Single	203	5	208	252	1	253
Widowed	6	1	7	6	.....	6
Not given	24	.....	24	47	1	48
Under 20 years	51	3	54	67	.....	67
From 20 to 30 years	145	5	150	187	2	189
" 30 to 40 "	80	3	83	65	3	68
" 40 to 50 "	25	2	27	36	2	38
" 50 to 60 "	11	3	14	17	1	18
Over 60 years	7	.....	7	5	.....	5
Not given	24	.....	24	47	1	48
Cannot read	38	2	40	67	3	70
Read only	12	1	13	19	.....	19
Read and write	205	9	214	223	3	226
Not given	88	4	92	115	3	118
England	38	3	41	35	.....	35
Scotland	9	1	10	9	.....	9
Ireland	17	4	21	30	2	32
United States	40	.....	40	50	.....	50
Canada	223	8	231	202	7	209
Hungary	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Germany	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
France	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Italy	5	.....	5	2	.....	2
Newfoundland	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
China	4	.....	4	15	.....	15
West Indies	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Other countries .....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Commercial	35	.....	35	35	.....	35
Agricultural	18	.....	18	14	.....	14
Industrial	91	.....	91	122	.....	122
Professional	7	.....	7	6	.....	6
Domestic	5	5	10	15	1	16
Labourers	126	2	128	135	.....	135
Not given	61	9	70	97	8	105

* Including 4 half-breeds.

† Including 3 half-breeds.

The proportion of women to the number of men admitted in 1887 was 1.24 per cent., in 1888, 4.66 per cent.,

and in 1889, 2.08 per cent. The proportion of criminals under 20 years of age remained about the same, being 15.47 per cent. as compared with 15.04 per cent. in 1888. The number of Canadians varies very slightly, the proportion for the last four years having been 64.68 per cent., 63.60 per cent., 64.34 per cent. and 62.12 per cent. As the proportion of Canadians is, if anything, decreasing; while the number of criminals is on the increase, it would seem that the criminal classes receive more recruits from strangers coming into the country than from native-born Canadians. The number of criminals hailing from the United States has steadily increased during the last three years the numbers having been, 35, 40 and 50 respectively. As regards the amount of education possessed by the criminals of 1889, 52 per cent. could read and write, 16 per cent. could not read, and of no less than 27 per cent. particulars were not given. Roman Catholics numbered 255; Protestants of some denomination 160; Jews, 2; and those of no religion, most of whom were Chinese, 16. The labouring class contributed 31 per cent., the industrial 28 per cent., and of 24 per cent. the occupation was not given.

698. The number of deaths during 1889 was 17, which is a Number of very low average, especially when the physical condition of deaths. many of the offenders is considered, and makes it evident that the prisoners are well attended to.

699. A block of cells is now under construction at Kingston, Cellular for the purpose of trying the experiment of isolation or cellular confinement. confinement, both on incorrigible and habitual criminals, as well as on those newly received, and good results are expected in both cases.

700. The foregoing figures relate only to those persons who The Criminal received sentences of imprisonment for two years or over, and Statistics. were therefore sent to the penitentiaries, while the following tables are compiled from the Criminal Statistics collected by

the Dominion Government, which embrace all classes of offence. The Act authorising their collection came into operation in 1876, and the results at first were meagre. The returns, however, are now much more accurate and complete, though still some considerable distance from perfection. Extreme accuracy is most desirable, for statistics of crime, when they can be depended on, are not only valuable indications of the social condition of a country, but are also of much importance both in the making of laws, civil and criminal, and in illustrating the working of them. Comparisons also between Provinces, which would be interesting, are deprived of value owing to the uncertainty of the completeness of the returns, and it may be that the Province supplying the fullest particulars will appear to have the largest proportion of crime. The returns of indictable offences are supposed to be complete from all the Provinces, but, except from Ontario, and perhaps Quebec, it is certain that those of minor offences are deficient.

701. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :—

- Class I. Offences against the person.
- Class II. Offences against property, with violence.
- Class III. Offences against property, without violence.
- Class IV. Malicious offences against property.
- Class V. Forgery, and offences against the currency.
- Class VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :—

CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

- Murder and attempt to murder.
- Manslaughter.
- Shooting, stabbing, wounding, etc.
- Rape and other offences against females.
- Unnatural offences.
- Bigamy.
- Abduction.
- Assault, aggravated and common.
- Other offences against the person.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.
Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
Other offences against property, with violence.

III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.
Larceny.
Embezzlement.
Felonious receiving.
Fraud.

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.
Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.
Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Carrying unlawful weapons.
Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other Acts.
Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.
Perjury.
Smuggling, and offences against the revenue.
Other offences, not included in the above classes.

702. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1885 to 1889.

Convictions in Canada, 1885-1889

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1885 TO 1889.

OFFENCES.	Convictions for the Year ended 30th September.				
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
I.—Offences against the person	4,886	5,202	4,902	4,790	5,284
II.— do property, with violence	222	255	208	225	283
III.— do do without violence.....	3,599	3,178	2,784	3,437	3,774
IV.—Malicious offences against property	201	269	176	332	236
V.—Forgery and offences against the currency	48	43	43	45	41
VI.—Other offences, not included in the above classes.....	24,913	24,927	26,340	28,820	28,813
Total.....	33,869	33,874	34,453	37,649	38,431

Increase in
number.

703. The number of convictions was larger by 782 than in 1888, or, indeed, in any year since the collection of these statistics was begun ; but, as has been already mentioned, the increase in the figures does not at present necessarily mean a corresponding increase in crime (though with a growing population the number of offences must be expected to increase), but is largely owing to greater accuracy and completeness in the returns. According to the figures there was a large increase in the number of offences against the person and against property, without violence. The number of offences in Class VI, which includes minor offences, was just 7 less than in 1888.

Persons
convicted
more than
once.

704. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a similar number of individual criminals, because any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same or a different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction, and it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and similar offences a number of persons are convicted several times every year. Of those convicted of indictable offences, 363 were convicted twice and 172 more than twice. Similar particulars for summary convictions are not available. In the city of Montreal, however, in 1890, out of 3,531 persons committed, 324 were committed twice, 89 three times, 37 four times, 12 five times, 6 six times, 1 seven times, and 1 ten times, thus reducing the actual number of criminals to 2,927.

Convictions for
indictable
offences.

705. Out of the total number of convictions, 4,208 were for indictable offences, being 461 more than in 1888, there having been an increase in every Province. In proportion to population the number of offences was one in every 1,206 persons, and one in every 90, to the total number of convictions. The number of persons charged with indictable offences was 6,314, so that 66·6 per cent. were convicted ; the proportion in 1888 was 63·8 per cent. The number of summary

convictions was 34,223 as compared with 33,902 in 1888, an increase of 321, and in proportion to population was one in 148 persons. The following were the number of persons charged, and the number and proportions of convictions to charges, according to the several classes of offences :—

OFFENCES.	Number of Persons Charged.	Number of Convictions.	Proportion of Convic- tions to Charges.
I. Offences against the person.....	1,497	997	66·6
II. " the property with violence.....	473	283	59·8
III. " " without ".....	3,870	2,640	68·2
IV. Malicious offences against property.....	82	41	50·0
V. Forgery and offences against the currency.....	90	41	45·5
VI. Other offences not included in the above classes.....	302	206	68·2
Total	6,314	4,208	66·6

706. As the returns concerning indictable offences may fairly be considered correct, it will be seen that there was an increase of 12·3 per cent. in the number of convictions, but only of 7·6 per cent. in the number of persons charged, so that the actual increase of crime may not be so large as it appears to be, but the higher figures may be caused by a larger amount of success in bringing criminals to justice.

707. The number of individuals convicted was 3,673 as compared with 3,266 in 1888 an increase of 407 or 12·4 per cent; the increase in 1888 over 1887 was 22·6 per cent., so that there was a decrease of 10 per cent., which it is hoped will continue. In the following tables the number of convictions only are given, the convictions being treated as individuals.

708. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in the year 1889 :—

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1889.

OFFENCES.	SEX.		RESIDENCE.		
	Male.	Females	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Not Given.
Class I.....	937	60	760	235	2
" II.....	281	2	227	54	2
" III.....	2,434	206	2,245	383	12
" IV.....	37	4	26	15	
" V.....	41	31	31	10	
" VI.....	148	58	185	59	1
Total.....	3,878	330	3,444	747	17

Convictions of females.

709. The proportions of convictions of females to the total number of convictions was, in 1886, 8·6 per cent. ; in 1887, 8·3 per cent., in 1888, 11·2 per cent. and in 1889, 7·8 per cent. and the proportion per 100 convictions of males in the same years was 10·5 per cent., 9·0 per cent. 12·7 per cent. and 8·5 per cent., respectively, so that there would appear to have been decided decrease of crime among females in 1889. No female has yet been convicted of a penitentiary offence in Manitoba and only one in British Columbia.

Proportion of criminals, urban and rural.

710. It is invariably found in these days that cities and towns have an increasing tendency to attract population, and the proportion of convictions among the urban population is consequently on the increase, as shown by the following figures for the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 respectively : in cities and towns 76·77 per cent., 79·34 per cent., 82·38 per cent. and 81·84 per cent. ; in rural districts 22·50 per cent., 19·52 per cent., 15·71 and 17·75 per cent. of the total number of convictions, so that there was a small increase in the number of convictions in rural districts in 1889.

Age and education of criminals, 1889.

711. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each Province in 1889, together with the ages and educational status of the convicted.

AGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, &c.—*Concluded.*

1889.

PROVINCES.	Con- vic- tions.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.				AGES.									
		Su- per- ior.	Ele- men- tary.	Un- able either to read or write.	Not gi- ven.	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and Under 21.		21 Years and Under 40.		40 Years and Over.		Not gi- ven.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ontario.....	2,318	25	1,766	373	154	373	18	428	45	954	81	296	41	79	3
Quebec.....	1,361	5	1,077	207	72	215	23	201	18	731	45	95	18	15	
Nova Scotia...	131		78	19	34	31		19	2	35	2	9	1	29	3
N. Brunswick...	80		58	9	13	4		9		36	1	14	2	9	5
Manitoba.....	93	1	84	6	2	15		26	2	41	3	4		2	
B. Columbia...	146		89	12	54	4		11	1	66	1	12		39	12
P. E. Island...	22	1	21			4		3		12		1	2		
Territories ..	57	2	28	2	25			10		19	1	3		24	
Total... ..	4,208	34	3,192	628	354	646	41	707	68	1,894	134	434	64	197	23

712. The steady decrease which was apparent during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 in the number convicted who could neither read or write has ceased, as in 1886 the proportion of these to the total number was 9·60 per cent., but in 1887 it rose to 15·24 per cent., in 1888 to 14·81 per cent., and in 1889 to 14·92 per cent. When the superior educational advantages that prevail in Canada are considered, there can be little doubt that increased care in supplying particulars is the real cause of this increase. As regards ages, the proportions of those convicted were as follow :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 16 years	11·00	12·84	16·06	16·32
16 years and under 21....	16·64	16·78	18·55	18·42
21 years and under 40....	50·66	48·93	46·22	48·19
40 years and over.....	17·92	18·26	13·69	11·83

The above figures would seem to indicate an increase in youthful depravity which is not encouraging, more especially

Criminals
under 16.

as the increase is corroborated by the figures for 1884 and 1885, which were 10·13 per cent. and 10·24 per cent. respectively. This increase is probably due to the rapid growth of population in our larger cities, where force of example and association have more powerful influence for evil than in rural districts. Out of 541 young criminals under 16 years of age, convicted of indictable offences, 427 or 79 per cent. were charged with larceny.

Religions of criminals, 1889. 713. The next table gives the religions of those convicted of indictable offences in 1889 :—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1889.

OFFENCES.	Baptists	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not Given.
Class I.	15	522	135	95	65	87	28	70
" II.	9	150	48	23	21	13	4	15
" III.	64	1,293	462	269	182	165	75	139
" IV.		11	13	6	1	4		2
" V.		9	4	5	5	7	2	5
" VI.	6	77	38	33	6	16	4	26
Total.	94	2,062	700	434	280	292	117	229

Proportions of principal religions. 714. The following were the proportions of those convicted belonging to the four leading religious denominations in 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 :—

	1886. Per cent.	1887. Per cent.	1888. Per cent.	1889. Per cent.
Roman Catholic. . .	44·17	47·00	48·22	49·00
Church of England. . .	15·81	16·05	17·00	16·63
Methodist.	9·88	12·20	19·06	19·31
Presbyterian.	8·00	7·13	7·76	6·65

715. The birthplaces of those convicted are given in the following table :—

Birth-
places of
criminals,
1889.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE
OFFENCES, 1889.

OFFENCES.	BIRTHPLACES.							
	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Not Given
	Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.					
Class I.....	74	90	18	682	60	35	1	37
“ II.....	21	17	6	199	26	4	1	9
“ III.....	229	160	57	1,886	134	73	4	97
“ IV.....	5	1	1	30	1	3	.....	.....
“ V.....	3	1	1	24	6	1	.....	5
“ VI.....	13	7	3	148	13	.....	.....	22
Total.....	345	276	86	2,969	240	116	6	170

It will be seen from the following percentages that almost all the offenders were born in Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States :—

	1886. Per cent.	1887. Per cent.	1888. Per cent.	1889. Per cent.
Canada	65·37	69·50	68·14	70·55
United Kingdom	20·77	18·48	19·85	16·80
United States.....	6·61	5·60	5·63	5·70
	92·75	93·58	93·62	93·05

The proportions have not varied much during the four years, except that there has been a steady decrease of offenders born in the United Kingdom.

Occupations of
criminals,
1889.

716. The occupations of those convicted are given below :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1889.

OFFENCES.	OCCUPATIONS.						
	Agricul- tural.	Com- mercial	Domes- tic.	Indus- trial.	Profes- sional.	Labour- ers.	Not given.
Class I	86	141	41	144	28	424	133
" II	6	14	7	45	.....	125	86
" III	85	234	146	324	44	909	808
" IV	4	5	4	4	.....	22	2
" V	4	10	1	8	4	7	7
" VI	13	16	22	28	9	48	70
Total.....	198	420	221	553	85	1,623	1,106

The labourers and the industrial and commercial classes furnish the largest number of criminals, and the following have been the proportions of these classes to the total number during the four years, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Labourers	44 per cent.	44 per cent.	38 per cent.	38 per cent.
Industrial	15 "	15 "	12 "	13 "
Commercial ...	8 "	8 "	9 "	10 "

Imperfect
returns.

717. In the four years above named no less than 21 per cent., 17 per cent., 26 per cent. and 26 per cent. of the number convicted were returned with the occupations not given, showing the very unnecessary carelessness of those making the returns.

Sentences
passed,
1889.

718. The various sentences passed on the persons convicted in 1889 were as follow :—

	Number.
Death.....	8
Penitentiary, two years and under five.....	300
" " five years and over.....	138
" " life	5
Gaol, with option of a fine.....	392
" " under one year	2,109
" " one year and over	196
Sent to reformatories	271
Sentences deferred.....	534
Various sentences	55
Total convictions.....	<u>4,288</u>

719. Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 31st December, 1890, there have been 91 persons executed in Canada, and the following table gives all the available particulars concerning them :—

PERSONS EXECUTED IN CANADA, 1867-1890.

RESIDENCE OCCUPATION AND SEX.	1868 to 1890.	BIRTHPLACE, RELIGION, &c.	1868 to 1890.
Total number executed.....	91	Birthplace— <i>Con.</i>	
Residence—		France.....	1
Cities and towns.....	32	Germany.....	2
Rural districts.....	46	China.....	3
Occupation—		United States.....	2
Agricultural.....	11	Not given.....	10
Commercial.....	1	Religion—	
Industrial.....	5	Roman Catholic.....	13
Labourers.....	16	Protestant.....	5
Professional.....	2	Not given.....	60
Not given.....	43	Conjugal State—	
Sex—		Married.....	33
Male.....	90	Single.....	12
Female.....	1	Widowed.....	2
Birthplace—		Not given.....	31
Canada.....	55	Offence—	
England.....	3	Murder.....	90
Ireland.....	1	High treason.....	1
Scotland.....	1		

Particulars are not at present available of the thirteen persons executed between the 30th June, 1888, and 31st December, 1890. The largest number executed in any one year was 12 in 1885, the year of the North-West Rebellion, and next largest was 9 in 1881. There were no executions in 1871 and 1875.

720. In 1889 there were 34,223 summary convictions, of which 31,217 were commitments to gaol with the option of a fine, and 1,911 without that option. The proportion of convictions per 1,000 of population remains low, when compared with other countries, as for the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 it was 6·33, 6·40, 6·82 and 6·74 respectively.

Proportion
per
1000 of po-
pulation.

721. Assuming, in the absence of information to the contrary, that all those charged with indictable offences were committed for trial, the following figures will show the proportion per 1,000 of population of those committed and of those convicted during the last four years.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Commitments.....	1.14	0.97	1.18	1.24
Convictions.....	0.73	0.66	0.75	0.83

Commit-
ments in
England
and Wales

722. In England and Wales in 1888 the commitments per 1,000 were 0.47, and convictions 0.36, and in the United Kingdom in the same year they were respectively 0.50 and 0.37 per 1,000.

Convic-
tions by
Provinces,
1889.

723. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences and the number of summary convictions in each Province in 1889, according to the returns:—

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1889—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.	Onta- rio.	Que- bec.	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick.	Mani- toba.	Brit- ish Col- umbia	P. E. Island	The Terri- tories.	Can- ada.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter...	8	7	2	3	2	9		1	32
Rape and other offences against females.....	42	38	3	3				1	87
Other offences against the person.....	504	291	16	21	6	32	2	6	873
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking.....	144	87	15	6	17	12	1	1	283
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	29	6			1			5	41
Other offences against property.....	1,444	889	92	39	63	69	15	30	2,650
Other felonies and mis- demeanors.....	51	14	2	6	3	8	2	2	88
Other minor offences..	96	29	1	2	1	16	2	2	149
Total.....	2,318	1,361	131	80	93	146	22	57	4,286

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34.

1889.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	P. E. Island	The Territories.	Canada.
Assault on females.....									
Various offences against the person..	2,428	1,033	233	331	107	52	61	42	4,287
Various offences against property....	407	253	38	50	13	14	1	7	783
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.....	10,315	3,462	314	402	311	302	121	85	15,312
Drunkenness.....	7,059	3,412	657	1,383	591	368	330	41	13,841
Total.....	20,209	8,160	1,242	2,166	1,022	736	513	175	34,223
Grand Total....	22,527	9,521	1,373	2,246	1,115	882	535	232	38,431

724. The proportion of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 persons in each Province, in the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, was as follows :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Ontario.....	·96	·85	·99	1·05
Quebec.....	·68	·70	·81	·90
Nova Scotia.....	·21	·35	·16	·27
New Brunswick.....	·19	·16	·20	·23
Manitoba.....	·71	·57	·49	·62
British Columbia.....	1·70	·81	·89	·93
Prince Edward Island.....	·33	·15	·11	·18
The Territories.....	·77	·15	·48	·53

The proportion of convictions in Ontario has now increased to over one in every thousand persons, which is much higher than it ought to be. The proportion for the Dominion was ·83 per thousand. In England and Wales in 1888 the proportion was ·36 per thousand. There is not much doubt that the increase in Quebec is due to more complete returns, this Province having been very remiss in earlier years.

Convictions for drunkenness.

725. The total number of convictions for drunkenness during the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 were 11,156, 11,694, 12,807 and 13,841 respectively, the numerical increase being apparently large, but the proportion per 1,000 persons not varying very much, the figures for each year being 2.33, 2.40, 2.57 and 2.72. There is however a steady, though small, increase, for some portion of which improved returns again are undoubtedly answerable.

Convictions for drunkenness by Provinces. 1889.

726. According to the returns for 1889, convictions for drunkenness were made in the several Provinces, in proportion to population as follow :—

New Brunswick,	1	conviction in every 253 persons.
Manitoba,	1	" 254 "
Ontario,	1	" 311 "
Prince Edward Island,	1	" 370 "
British Columbia,	1	" 425 "
Quebec,	1	" 440 "
Nova Scotia,	1	" 748 "

Though Manitoba no longer heads the list, having been superseded by New Brunswick, yet in proportion to population the convictions were more numerous, but New Brunswick has made the greatest stride backwards, the proportion having increased from 1 in 303 to 1 in 253. Ontario remains in the same position viz, third, while British Columbia is steadily becoming more temperate, and in 1889 not only advanced one place higher, but was the only province that showed a decreased proportion as compared with 1888. Nova Scotia still appears to be the most temperate Province, though with largely reduced figures, but the returns of this nature from this Province are not believed to be all complete. It is most probable that there are a certain number of convictions for drunkenness in every Province, not even excepting Ontario, of which no returns are made; and such returns might change the above figures, though possibly not the order.

Convictions of all kinds, by Provinces.

727. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in the several Provinces in the years 1885 to 1889, together with the kind of sentence imposed :—

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	SENTENCE.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Gaol or Fined.	Reformatories.		
Ontario	1885	20,097	211	19,392	74	2	418
	1886	19,174	227	18,339	79	2	527
	1887	20,630	148	20,005	91	1	385
	1888	23,017	158	22,148	128	2	581
	1889	22,527	186	21,447	122	2	770
Quebec	1885	7,223	114	6,479	81	1	548
	1886	7,854	135	7,190	72	...	467
	1887	8,527	101	7,909	69	...	448
	1888	9,190	110	8,415	83	...	582
	1889	9,521	140	8,583	129	1	668
Nova Scotia	1885	1,701	40	1,634	4	...	23
	1886	1,542	24	1,402	2	...	114
	1887	1,266	34	1,138	7	1	86
	1888	1,203	22	1,151	5	1	24
	1889	1,373	40	1,229	20	1	83
New Brunswick	1885	2,047	26	2,004	...	1	16
	1886	2,176	22	2,143	...	...	11
	1887	1,860	23	1,817	...	...	20
	1888	2,072	25	2,006	...	...	41
	1889	2,246	21	2,168	...	...	57
Manitoba	1885	1,683	18	1,648	...	...	17
	1886	1,411	15	1,330	...	...	66
	1887	891	11	845	...	...	35
	1888	748	6	683	...	1	58
	1889	1,115	12	1,015	...	1	87
British Columbia	1885	297	19	276	...	...	2
	1886	999	32	935	...	4	28
	1887	732	18	697	...	2	15
	1888	799	25	760	...	2	12
	1889	882	34	835	...	3	10
Prince Edward Island	1885	698	...	694	...	...	4
	1886	658	...	654	...	1	3
	1887	510	4	506	...	...	...
	1888	469	...	467	...	1	1
	1889	535	4	528	...	...	3
The Territories	1885	123	62	41	...	7	13
	1886	60	10	40	...	7	3
	1887	37	4	31	...	...	2
	1888	151	7	133	...	2	9
	1889	232	6	210	...	...	16

Offences in the North-West Territories. 728. The following summary of offences dealt with by magistrates in the North-West Territories during the years named, is taken from the Sessional Papers (1890) of the North-West Assembly :—

SUMMARY OF OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890. 9 mos.
Drunkenness	74	67	67	116	36
Assault	43	34	46	67	30
Liquor law, violation of	105	67	82	78	41
Stealing	25	40	39	54	36
Gambling	10	10	5	24	—
Vagrancy	11	11	5	17	12
Prairie fires, poisons and game ordinances, breach of	5	6	14	33	14
Masters' and servants' ordinance, breach of	31	16	28	27	10
Killing and wounding animals	4	3	9	2	2
Other offences	24	39	22	45	33
Total	332	293	317	463	223

During the same period 42 persons, all males, were committed to the Stony Mountain Penitentiary, Manitoba.

Persons confined in common gaols.

729. It has been found quite impossible to obtain anything like full details of the number of persons confined in the common gaols and prisons of the several provinces, and the figures that are at hand are altogether too incomplete to be worth reproducing. Ontario and Quebec are the only provinces that furnished full particulars, and in many other cases repeated applications for information met with no response. Another attempt, however, will be made during the present year with, it is hoped, more success.

Asylums for the insane.

730. There are 16 asylums for the insane in Canada, which are supported almost entirely by Government, and, in some cases, by municipal aid and the following table gives certain particulars concerning them :—

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA.

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1889.

PROVINCE.	Number of Asylums.	Year Ended.	Number treated during the Year.			Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
			Males	Females	Total.		
		1889.					
Ontario	5	Sept. 30 .	1,993	1,962	3,955	174	4.40
Quebec	4	Dec. 31..	1,340	1,451	2,791	165	5.91
Nova Scotia	3	do 31..	270	240	†539	36	6.68
New Brunswick..	1	do 31..	292	269	561	42	7.49
Manitoba	1	do 31..	91	34	125	7	5.60
British Columbia.	1	do 31..	102	21	123	4	3.25
P. E. Island.....	1	do 31..	85	90	175	8	4.57
Total..	16	.....	4,173	4,067	8,269	436	5.27

†Including 29, sex not given.

In addition to the particulars given above, there were a number of insane in the Halifax City Asylum and Poor House.

731. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1889, there were 3,490 persons in the Provincial Asylums, and 18 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, 39 insane convicts at Kingston and 60 insane persons in the common gaols, making a total of 3,607 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation in the Province on that date.

Number of
insane in
Ontario.

732. The following table gives some particulars concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada, 1889 :—

Public
charitable
institu-
tions.

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1889.

INMATES AND DEATHS.

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.	Number of Institutions.	Males.	Females	Number of Inmates	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Deaths to total number treated
Ontario—						
General Hospitals.....	18	4,758	3,803	8,561	549	6.41
Deaf & Dumb Institution, Belleville.....	1	153	121	274	.....	.....
Blind Institution, Brantford.....	1	99	68	167	.....	.....
Houses of Refuge.....	29	1,016	1,890	2,906	208	7.16
Orphan Asylums.....	27	1,954	1,752	3,706	88	2.37
Quebec—						
Deaf & Dumb Institutions	4	.....	.....	416	.....	.....
Blind Institution, Montreal.....	2	.....	.....	138	.....	.....
Industrial and Reformatory Schools.....	9	719	504	1,223	9	0.74
Nova Scotia—						
General Hospital.....	1	567	165	732	50	6.83
Deaf & Dumb Institution.....	1	46	28	74	.....	.....
Infants' Home.....	1	.....	.....	67	9	12.43
Blind Institution.....	1	23	13	36	.....	.....
Poor Houses.....	8	.....	.....	184	.....	.....
New Brunswick—						
Deaf & Dumb Institutions	1	13	10	23	.....	.....
Manitoba—						
General Hospital.....	1	695	325	1,020	82	8.04

No particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in Quebec other than those given, but the figures for the other Provinces correctly represent the public charitable institutions in the same. Ontario is the only Province that furnishes full details of its various institutions,* and therefore no figures can be used for comparison either by Provinces or for the whole Dominion.

Receipts and expenditure of public charitable institutions, 1889 —

733. The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the several institutions in 1889, distinguishing between Government aid and other receipts:—

* Report on Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario, 1889.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL ASYLUMS AND
PUBLIC CHARITIES IN CANADA 1889.**

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.	RECEIPTS.		Expenditure
	Government	Other Sources.	
	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—			
General Hospitals.....	67,294	129,931	174,126
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville....	40,961	125	41,086
Blind Institution, Brantford.....			34,677
Houses of Refuge.....	40,386	118,555	145,854
Orphan Asylums.....	16,336	100,531	118,078
Asylums for the Insane.....	480,053	66,670	490,605
Quebec—			
Deaf and Dumb Institutions.....	13,200	11	
Blind Institution, Montreal.....	1,990		1,990
Industrial and Reformatory Schools.....	65,309	13,525	78,824
Asylums for the Insane.....	243,727		243,727
Nova Scotia—			
General Hospital.....	21,129	6,135	28,348
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	5,570	6,272	8,948
Infants' Home.....		12,817	3,204
Blind Institution.....			
Asylums for the Insane.....	12,000	49,256	72,719
Poor houses.....			
New Brunswick—			
Asylum for the Insane.....	39,324	4,700	46,988
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	1,500	2,548	4,060
Manitoba—			
General Hospital.....	15,226	15,882	29,234
Asylum for the Insane, Selkirk.....	21,157	1,312	22,469
British Columbia—			
Asylum for the Insane.....	157,650	220	15,828
Prince Edward Island—			
Asylum for Insane.....	17,000	1,671	16,820

|| No returns.

† Including Government Grant.

The funds derived from other sources are generally made up of patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and in some cases municipal aid, the amount derived from patients' fees being in many cases very small indeed.

734. The above figures show a Government expenditure of \$1,150,812 and if \$41,956 is added for Government aid to charities generally in Quebec, we have a total Government expenditure of \$1,192,768.

diture of \$1,201,768. This amount, less the general aid in Quebec, will give the sum of \$41.73 per head of persons treated during the year, as paid by the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Canada Temperance Act.

735. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Governor General in Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an Order in Council may be issued bringing into force that part of the Act which provides "that
 " no person shall, within such county or city, by himself, his
 " clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or
 " indirectly, on any pretence or upon any device, sell or barter,
 " or in consideration of the purchase of any other property,
 " give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order in Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor,

shall, on conviction, be liable, for the first offence, to a fine of \$50 ; for the second offence, \$100 ; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

736. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the result of the working of the Act, and no reliable statistics are available showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in districts for periods when the Act was and was not in force, and only by such means can the results be, even approximately, arrived at. The following particulars, however, of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force, will doubtless be interesting to some, as showing the movement of popular opinion regarding the Act :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE.

PLACE.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1878.				
Fredricton (City) N.B.	403	203	200	
York, N.B.	1,229	214	1,015	
Prince, P.E.I.	1,762	271	1,491	
1879.				
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718	
Charlton, N.B.	1,215	69	1,146	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	837	253	584	
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604	
King's, P.E.I.	1,076	59	1,017	
Lambton, Ont.	2,567	2,352	215	
King's, N.B.	798	245	553	
Queen's, N.B.	315	181	134	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,082	299	783	
Megantic, Que.	372	844		472
1880.				
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202	
Stanstead, Que.	760	941		181
Queen's, P.E.I.	1,317	99	1,218	
Marquette, Man.	612	195	417	
Digby, N.S.	944	42	902	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE
 "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

PLACE.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1881.				
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681	
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135	
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653	
Lasgar, Man.	247	120	127	
Hamilton (City) Ont.	1,661	2,811		1,150
King's, N.S.	1,478	108	1,370	
Halton, Ont.	1,483	1,402	81	
Amnapolis, N.S.	1,111	114	997	
Wentworth, Ont.	1,611	2,209		598
Colchester, N.S.	1,418	184	1,234	
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523	
Hants, N.S.	1,082	92	990	
Welland, Ont.	1,610	2,378		768
Lambton, Ont.	2,857	2,962		105
1882.				
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854	
Pictou, N.S.	1,555	453	1,102	
St. John, N.B.	1,974	1,076		898
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41	
1883.				
Cumberland, N.S.	1,560	262	1,298	
1884.				
Prince County, P.E.I.	2,939	1,065	1,874	
Yarmouth, N.S.	1,287	96	1,191	
Oxford, Ont.	4,973	3,298	775	
Arthabaska, Que.	1,487	235	1,252	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,774	1,701	73	
Halton, Ont.	1,947	1,767	180	
Simcoe, Ont.	5,712	4,329	1,383	
Stanstead, Que.	1,300	975	325	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	755	715	40	
Stormont and Dundas, Ont.	4,590	2,884	1,706	
Peel, Ont.	1,805	1,999		194
Bruce, Ont.	4,501	3,189	1,312	
Huron, Ont.	5,957	4,304	1,653	
Dufferin, Ont.	1,904	1,109	795	
Prince Edward, Ont.	1,528	1,653		125
York, N.B.	1,178	655	523	
Renfrew, Ont.	1,748	1,018	730	
Norfolk, Ont.	2,781	1,694	1,087	
Compton, Que.	1,132	1,620		488
Brant, Ont.	1,690	1,088	602	

ENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE
 ADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued*

PLACE.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1884— <i>Concluded.</i>				
(City), Ont.	646	812	.....	166
Grenville, Ont.	5,058	4,384	674	.....
1885.				
.....	4,368	1,975	2,393	.....
Ont.	2,433	2,027	406	.....
and Addington, Ont.	2,047	2,011	36	.....
.....	1,224	739	485	.....
City), Ont.	694	526	168	.....
Ont.	2,440	1,747	693	.....
erland and Durham, Ont.	6,050	3,863	2,187	.....
d, Que.	1,190	170	1,020	.....
it	3,335	1,479	1,856	.....
Ont.	4,465	1,546	2,919	.....
as, Ont.	754	743	11	.....
i, Que.	1,142	1,167	.....	25
n, Ont.	4,516	3,086	1,430	.....
ii, Que.	1,157	529	628	.....
(City), Ont.	785	842	.....	57
s, Ont.	1,334	693	641	.....
Ont.	2,060	1,490	570	.....
it	3,368	3,536	.....	168
g, Ont.	5,745	2,370	3,375	.....
, N.S.	463	31	432	.....
Ont.	2,369	2,376	.....	7
id, Ont.	1,755	2,063	.....	308
Ont.	3,412	2,061	1,351	.....
Ont.	2,467	1,502	965	.....
ugh, Ont.	1,915	1,597	408	.....
on, N.B.	298	285	13	.....
il, Que.	526	601	.....	75
and Russell, Ont.	1,535	3,131	.....	1,596
1886.				
Que.	533	935	.....	402
(City), N.B.	1,610	1,687	.....	77
County), N.B.	467	424	43	.....
N.B.	667	520	147	.....
1887.				
town, P.E.I.	689	669	20	.....

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE
 "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE
 1878, &c.—*Concluded.*

PLACE.	Votes Polled.		Majority.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1888.				
Arthabaska, Que.	230	455	.....	225
Bruce, Ont.	3,693	5,085	.....	1,392
Dufferin, Ont.	1,451	1,664	.....	213
Halton "	1,853	2,050	.....	197
Huron "	4,605	6,005	.....	1,399
Norfolk "	2,082	2,804	.....	722
Renfrew "	1,670	2,580	.....	910
Richmond, Que.	1,231	721	510	.....
Stamstead "	1,187	1,329	.....	142
Simcoe, Ont.	3,894	6,996	.....	3,102
Stormont and Dundas, Ont.	3,155	5,298	.....	2,143
Westmoreland, N.B.	2,464	1,638	766	.....
1889.				
Brant, Ont.	1,289	1,441	.....	152
Carleton, Ont.	1,682	2,407	.....	725
Elgin "	547	1,770	.....	1,223
Frontenac "	1,177	1,690	.....	513
Guelph " (City)	480	929	.....	449
Kent "	2,835	4,453	.....	1,618
Lambton "	2,044	3,374	.....	1,330
Middlesex "	2,992	5,530	.....	2,538
Victoria "	1,560	2,552	.....	992
Oxford "	1,538	3,460	.....	1,922
Drummond, Que.	739	600	139	.....
Ontario, Ont.	2,806	3,787	.....	981
Lincoln "	1,493	2,090	.....	597
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	3,660	4,938	.....	1,278
Peterborough, Ont.	1,564	1,926	.....	362
Northumberland, Ont.	4,305	4,932	.....	627
Lanark, Ont.	1,538	2,309	.....	771
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1,462	2,065	.....	603
Colchester, N.S.	43	1,107	.....	1,064
Wellington, Ont.	2,084	3,944	.....	1,860
St. Thomas "	429	1,001	.....	572
Fredericton, N.B.	370	302	68	.....
1890.				
Portland, N.B.	124	558	.....	434

Summary
 of the vot-
 ing on the
 Scott Act.

737. Since the passing of the Act it will be seen that it has
 been submitted to public opinion in 82 places, viz., in 7 cities

and 75 counties. It is now in force in only one of the cities and in 33 of the counties.

The following is a summary of the result of the voting :—

	Places.
Carried 3 times and still in force.....	2
“ 2 “ “	5
“ 1 “ “	27
At present in force in	34
Defeated and not submitted again in	16
Carried the 1st time, defeated the 2nd time in	23
“ twice, defeated twice, in	1
“ once “ “ in	1
“ twice “ once, in	1
Defeated twice in	1
	<hr/> 48
Total in which submitted	<hr/> 82

738. The following statement shows the aggregate number of convictions for drunkenness in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in the years named :—

	Convictions.
1884.....	8,537
1885.....	10,427
1886.....	10,136
1887.....	10,895
1888.....	11,922
1889.....	12,841

739. The business transacted by the Patent Office in 1890 was larger than in any previous year, the receipts for fees showing an increase of \$6,869 over 1889, and \$82,975 over 1868. There was an increase of 281 in the number of applications, but a decrease of 297 in the number of patents granted, indicative of the great care displayed by the examiners.

740. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st of July, 1867 :—

The
Patent
Office.

Business
of the Pa-
tent Office
1868-1890.

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-1890

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE	Applica- tions for Patents.	Patents.	Certifi- cates.	Totals.	Caveats.	Assign- ments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Design and Trade Marks.
							\$
1868.....	570	546	.....	546	.....	397	11,602
1869.....	781	588	.....	588	900	470	14,214
1870.....	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,346
1871.....	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,067
1872.....	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,374
1873.....	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	22,830
1874.....	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,361
1875.....	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555
1876.....	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,157
1877.....	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	36,388
1878.....	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663
1879.....	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,366
1880.....	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881.....	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,836
1882.....	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,311
1883.....	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,223
1884.....	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,120
1885.....	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,673
1886.....	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887.....	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,133
1888.....	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508
1889.....	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,138
1890.....	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,305	94,967
Total.....	41,934	35,384	3,264	38,648	4,298	19,797	1,983,725

*There were no caveats until 1869.

Duration
of Patents.

741. The limit of duration of a patent is fifteen years, which period can be reduced by the applicant to five or ten years on payment of a proportionate fee. In 1885 there were 2,233 patents granted, of which 102 were for fifteen years, 15 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,116, for five years; and of this last number 1,787 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force for more than five years.

Residence
of Paten-
tees.

742. The patentees in 1890 resided in the following countries viz.: United States, 1,623; Canada, 620; England, 116; Germany, 23; France, 10; and other countries, 36.

743. The Model Museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, attracts large numbers of visitors, and as it is now situated in the new Departmental Block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available, it is hoped that arrangements will be made by which the great variety of models may be properly classified and exhibited to advantage.

744. The business in the Copyrights and Trade Marks Branch showed a decided increase, the receipts being \$764 more than those of 1889, and the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation :—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1890.

YEAR ENTERED 30TH JUNE.	Copy- rights Regis- tered.	Trade Marks Regis- tered.	Indus- trial De- signs Regis- tered.	Timber Marks Regis- tered.	Total Number of Registra- tions.	Total Number of Certi- ficates.	Assign- ments Regis- tered.	Fees Received.
								\$
1868....	34	32	6	.....	72	72	.....	183
1869....	62	50	12	.....	124	124	.....	418
1870....	66	72	23	190	351	351	.....	877
1871....	115	106	22	105	348	348	.....	1,092
1872....	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
1873....	122	95	39	69	316	232	20	940
1874....	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,339
1875....	131	149	31	21	332	251	15	1,175
1876....	178	238	47	17	480	359	33	1,758
1877....	138	227	50	18	433	332	31	1,732
1878....	193	223	40	10	466	334	14	1,671
1879....	184	154	41	13	392	277	24	2,434
1880....	185	113	40	19	357	265	28	3,806
1881....	225	156	38	30	449	318	22	4,772
1882....	224	160	45	21	450	313	64	4,956
1883....	253	160	66	24	503	350	33	5,397
1884....	281	196	68	14	559	407	49	6,273
1885....	555	209	48	16	828	398	54	6,898
1886....	374	203	54	17	848	375	58	6,795
1887....	554	245	105	16	920	533	56	8,192
1888....	506	288	71	29	954	555	71	9,263
1889....	616	280	88	26	1,010	572	49	9,112
1890....	688	293	68	21	1,070	604	104	9,876

The
Archives
Branch.

745. The importance of the Archives Branch of the Department of Agriculture is steadily growing, under the management of Mr. Douglas Brymner, and references to it from various parts of the world for information respecting questions which have to be settled by documentary evidence are daily increasing, while there is scarcely a work recently published on the history of Canada or the United States which has not been much indebted to this branch for information, and which does not contain acknowledgments of obligations for assistance rendered.

Date of
establish-
ment.

746. The branch was established in June, 1872, since which time the collection and classification of State papers and records. Parliamentary documents of all kinds, copies of parish registers, old documents and family papers, original accounts of many of the early settlements, and miscellaneous documents of general and local interest, have been perseveringly proceeded with, and the value of the present collection, incomplete as it is, can hardly be estimated.

Copying of
State
papers.

747. Good progress has been made with the copying of the State papers in London, those relating to Lower Canada having been completed down to 1817 and those for Upper Canada to 1823. A beginning has also been made in the work of copying the Archives in Paris, which are of great importance to the early history of Lower Canada.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

48. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada Canadian currency. were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$.

49. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums. Silver and gold coins.

50. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five cent pieces, and bronze one cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own; but, as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current. The issue of specie is controlled by the Dominion Government. Coins in circulation

51. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations \$4, \$2, \$1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars. Dominion notes may be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council to an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks Dominion notes.

are, under the title of Assistant Receiver-General, appointed in each of the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Victoria, B.C., and Charlottetown.

The Bank
Acts.

752. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion have been regulated by the Bank Act, 34 Vic., chap. 5, and subsequent amending Acts, the provisions of which will be found in the preceding numbers of the Year Book.

The New
Bank Act
and its
principal
provisions.

753. In view of the expiration of all the principal bank charters in 1891, a new Bank Act was passed during the Session of 1890, to come into effect on the 1st July, 1891. The following are among its principal provisions.

Capital
stock.

1° The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than five hundred thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each.

Amount to
be sub-
scribed and
paid up.

2° Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid to the Minister of Finance, who is also Receiver General, and a certificate of permission obtained from the the Treasury Board,* before business can be commenced.

Stock to
be held by
directors.

3° Bank directors must hold capital stock as follows,—on a paid-up capital stock of \$1,000,000 or less, stock on which \$3,000 has been paid-up, on a paid-up capital stock of over one and not over three million dollars, stock on which \$4,000 has been paid-up, and on a paid-up capital of over \$3,000,000, stock on which \$5,000 has been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects.

Increase in
capital
stock.

4° The capital stock may be increased or redeemed by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.

*The Treasury Board consist of the Ministers of Finance, Justice, Customs and Inland Revenue, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as Secretary.

5° No dividends or bonus exceeding 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least thirty per cent. of its paid-up capital. Limit to dividend.

6° Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of \$500 for each violation, hold not less than forty per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion notes. Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.

7° The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penalties varying with the amount of such excess. Notes in circulation

8° The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the third charge. Notes to be a first charge.

9° Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to five per cent. of the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circulation during the preceding 12 months. Such amounts are to form a fund called the "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund" to be used when necessary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of the notes issued and in circulation, and interest. All notes in circulation shall bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the day of suspension until redeemed. Payments from the fund are to be without regard to the amount contributed. Bank Circulation Redemption Fund.

10° All notes issued for circulation shall be payable at par throughout Canada.* Notes payable at par.

11° Any bank when making payment, is compelled, if requested, to pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, in Dominion notes, for \$1, \$2 or \$4 each. Part payment to be in Dominion notes.

*Previous to this provision, a discount has been charged in Ontario and Quebec on all Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island notes, and in British Columbia on all notes of Eastern Banks.

Advertisements on notes, illegal.

12° Penalties are provided for placing anything in the form of an advertisement on a note, and for issuing advertisements in the form of notes.

When a bank may not lend.

13° No bank may lend money on its own shares or those of any other bank, or upon mortgage of real estate on the security of any goods, wares or merchandise, except collateral security.

Real estate.
Rate of interest.

14° Except as required for its own use, no bank shall have any real estate for a longer period than seven years. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more than seven per cent. can be recoverable.

Returns to Government.

15° Monthly returns signed by the Chief Accountant, Acting President and the Manager shall be made to the Minister of Finance within the first fifteen days of each month, subject to a penalty of \$50 for each day's delay, such return to be made in the form provided by the Act. Special returns may be required by the Government at any time. All Government cheques are payable at par.

Private Banks.

16° No person may use the title of "bank" "banking company" "banking house" "banking association" or "banking institution" unless authorised by this or some other Act of Parliament.

Number of incorporated Banks.

754. There were 39 incorporated banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1890, including the Bank of London, in liquidation, distributed as follows: 11 in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 8 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, 1 each in Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. The banks are assigned to the Provinces according to the location of their head offices, but many of them have branches over the Dominion.

Renewal of Bank Charters.

755. The charters of 36 of the above banks will be continued by the new Bank Act, while of the other three, one is in liquidation, and the Bank of British North

rica and the Bank of British Columbia are incorporated by Royal Charter in England. All provisions, however, relating to reserves, issue, &c., of notes, making loans and making returns to Government, apply to those two banks. The Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island at present operates under a local charter, which will expire in 1892.

756. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1889 and 1890. Bank statement, 1889 and 1890.

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1889 AND 1890.

LIABILITIES.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$
Capital paid up.....	60,236,451	59,549,765
Circulation.....	31,209,072	32,059,178
Deposits—		
Payable on demand.....	61,288,486	58,575,883
Payable after notice or on a fixed day.....	74,697,593	77,461,325
Held as security.....	307,899	150,307
Made by other banks.....	1,672,507	2,246,285
Due other banks or agencies.....	5,664,531	3,752,840
Other liabilities.....	221,269	255,604
Total liabilities.....	175,062,257	174,501,422
ASSETS.		
Specie and Dominion notes.....	17,095,912	15,923,451
Notes of and cheques on other banks.....	6,420,418	7,567,498
Due from agencies and other banks.....	20,242,670	15,996,528
Dominion debentures or stocks.....	2,604,670	2,556,759
Other Government securities.....	5,210,021	5,816,734
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments.....	1,861,794	1,827,296
Loans or discounts for which collateral securities are held.....	12,039,439	11,968,522
Loans to municipal and other corporations.....	26,426,706	28,129,098
Loans to or deposits made in other banks.....	1,193,288	672,809
Discounts, ordinary.....	149,798,507	153,081,973
Debts overdue, not secured.....	1,091,979	1,435,943
" secured.....	1,364,403	1,371,866
Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks.....	1,678,463	1,692,550
Bank premises.....	3,793,796	4,034,970
Other assets.....	4,943,475	2,552,607
Total assets.....	255,765,631	254,628,694

The proportion of liabilities to assets was larger in 1890, being 68·53 per cent., as compared with 68·44 per cent. in 1889, and 67·90 per cent. in 1888. The amount on deposit showed a decrease of \$106,463, ordinary discounts an increase of \$3,283,376, and overdue debts an increase of \$351,427. Notes in circulation showed an increase of \$849,206.

Proportions of assets and liabilities.

757. The following statement shows the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1877 and 1890.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

ITEMS.	1868.	1877.	1890.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Liabilities—			
Notes in circulation.....	18·99	19·22	18·37
Deposits.....	75·03	75·03	78·04
Assets—			
Specie and Dominion notes.....	11·40	8·29	6·25
Debts due to the banks.....	78·84	80·77	81·90
Notes of and cheques on other banks.....	2·94	2·30	2·97
Balances due from other banks.....	4·60	4·39	6·28

Particulars of Banks in Canada. 1868-1890.

758. The next table gives the paid up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Act :—

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1890.

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circula- tion.	Total on Deposit.	Total Discounts.	Liabilities.	Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.	30,289,048	8,397,079	32,808,103	50,500,316	43,722,647	77,872,257
1869.	30,981,074	8,063,198	38,823,332	53,573,307	48,380,967	83,565,027
1870.	32,050,597	14,167,948	50,767,099	62,252,569	66,530,393	102,147,293
1871.	36,413,210	18,339,893	55,763,066	83,989,756	77,486,706	121,014,395
1872.	45,134,709	25,040,077	64,720,490	107,354,115	94,224,644	151,772,876
1873.	55,102,959	29,516,046	68,677,137	117,646,219	98,296,677	168,519,745
1874.	60,443,445	26,583,130	78,790,368	133,731,260	117,656,218	188,417,005
1875.	63,367,687	20,902,991	75,033,811	123,786,038	101,371,845	184,441,108
1876.	67,199,051	20,288,158	74,594,057	128,645,238	101,686,717	184,421,514
1877.	63,923,156	18,265,356	71,284,797	126,169,577	95,004,254	174,375,603
1878.	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	124,888,552	95,641,008	175,473,086
1879.	64,159,427	18,090,814	71,368,502	122,502,537	93,375,749	170,446,074
1880.	60,584,789	20,186,176	84,818,804	118,916,970	108,833,271	181,741,074
1881.	59,384,987	26,102,368	94,155,621	144,139,875	125,063,546	198,967,278
1882.	58,739,980	32,229,937	113,820,495	177,521,800	153,001,994	229,271,064
1883.	61,404,554	32,211,945	107,148,664	177,222,569	145,296,836	226,803,491
1884.	61,443,397	29,654,511	106,594,253	160,459,183	140,973,233	223,855,601
1885.	61,821,158	29,692,803	104,650,566	158,209,174	138,510,390	217,264,655
1886.	61,841,395	29,200,627	112,991,764	165,044,608	147,547,682	228,422,353
1887.	60,815,356	30,438,152	114,483,190	169,357,325	149,413,632	229,241,464
1888.	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	173,185,812	166,344,852	244,975,223
1889.	60,236,451	31,209,972	136,203,978	191,721,124	175,062,257	256,765,631
1890.	59,569,765	32,050,178	136,187,515	195,987,400	174,501,422	254,628,694

759. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on the 30th June, 1868, was 27, being 13 less than in 1890, and the preceding table shows very plainly the very large expansion of business that has taken place in banking circles since Confederation.

760. The following table shows the proportion of liabilities to assets in each year since 1868. It will be seen that from 1884 the proportion of liabilities has been steadily increasing, and that in 1890 it was higher than in any other year.

Increase
in number
of banks.

Proportion
of
liabilities
to assets
1868-1890.

PERCENTAGE OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS, 1868-1890.

1868.....	56.15	1880.....	59.88
1869.....	57.89	1881.....	62.85
1870.....	65.13	1882.....	66.73
1871.....	64.03	1883.....	64.96
1872.....	62.08	1884.....	62.97
1873.....	58.33	1885.....	63.79
1874.....	62.44	1886.....	64.50
1875.....	54.96	1887.....	65.18
1876.....	55.13	1888.....	67.99
1877.....	54.48	1889.....	68.44
1878.....	54.50	1890.....	68.33
1879.....	54.78		

Government deposits.

761. The proportion of Government deposits, both Dominion and Provincial, to the total deposits on 30th June, in the years 1889 and 1890, was 9.27 per cent. and 5.54 per cent., respectively. The larger proportion in 1889 was due to the fact that the Government happened to have a large portion of the loan of 1888 on deposit with the Bank of Montreal at that date.

Proportion of specie and Dominion notes.

762. The proportion of specie and Dominion notes, on the same dates, to the assets, was, in 1889, 6.40 per cent., and in 1890, 6.24 per cent.; and to the liabilities, 9.35 per cent. and 9.11 per cent. respectively; while the proportion of the same to the notes in circulation was, in 1889, 52.42 per cent., and in 1890, 49.37 per cent.

Reserve.

763. The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th June, 1890, was \$21,094,035. No returns of this fund were made previous to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring them, was passed.

Total amount on deposit.

764. The total amount of money on deposit in 1890, in the Chartered Banks, Post Office and Government Savings Banks, Montreal and Quebec Savings Banks, and in the hands of Loan Companies, was upwards of \$205,968,823, equal to the sum of \$40 per head of population.

Rate of interest.

765. The rate of interest allowed on deposits by the banks is, at present, in most cases 4 per cent.

766. The average rate of discount on local bills was lower in 1890 than in either of the former periods, as shown by the following figures :—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1878, 1885, 1890.

YEAR.	Average rate of discount.
1878.....	7½ per cent.
1885.....	7 “
1890.....	6½ “

The above figures are for the city of Montreal, in which place as well as in Toronto and other commercial centres, discount rates are, as a rule, from one to two per cent. lower than they are in country towns, and, moreover, in cities, rates are more frequently graded according to the standing of customers. As far as has been learned, the custom does not prevail in Canada to the same extent as in many other countries, of regulating the rate according to the date of the bill, and though sometimes an additional one per cent. may be charged on bills over 6 months, as often as not, no distinction is made.

767. The rates of sterling exchange fluctuates, as is well known, very considerably, and it is difficult to lay down any figures as representing an exactly correct average, but the following may be taken as fairly accurate for the years named :—

AVERAGE RATES OF STERLING EXCHANGE.

YEAR.	60 days.	YEAR.	Demand.
1878.....	8½	1878.....	9½
1885.....	9	1885.....	9½
1890.....	8½	1890.....	9½

reached the total of \$473,985,131. Montreal now stands twelfth among the cities of North America having Clearing Houses, as the following figures testify :—

OPERATIONS OF CLEARING HOUSES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES
OF NORTH AMERICA, 1890.

New York.....	\$ 37,458,607,608	Pittsburgh	\$ 780,094,251
Boston	5,130,878,745	Baltimore.....	753,060,140
Chicago.....	4,003,145,004	Cincinnati.....	640,572,438
Philadelphia.....	3,710,248,015	New Orleans.....	528,883,431
St. Louis.....	1,118,573,210	Kansas City.....	492,297,771
San Francisco....	851,066,172	Montreal.....	473,985,131

If, however, the Stock Exchange operations were included, as is done in the United States, the position of Montreal would certainly be higher.

Clearing
Houses
London
and Man-
chester.

773. The operations of the London Banker's Clearing House exceeded even the large figures of 1889, and reached the enormous total of \$37,965,100,265, being the largest yet recorded. The operations of the Manchester Clearing House amounted to \$788,098,265, being exceeded by six cities in the United States.

Business
failures in
Canada,
1890.

774. Owing to there being no machinery at present in Canada for the collection of particulars concerning business failures, recourse has to be had to the reports of the two great mercantile agencies in the United States, viz. : Bradstreet's and Dun Wiman & Co., and the following table is a statement of their returns for the two years, 1889 and 1890 :—

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890

PROVINCES.	BRADSTREET'S.				DUN WIMAN & Co.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Ontario	862	6,143,000	837	5,637,000	868	6,334,990	901	6,801,338
Quebec	524	5,552,000	491	4,027,000	651	6,856,105	617	8,721,817
Nova Scotia	99	511,000	114	607,000	78	469,234	122	685,824
New Brunswick	65	422,000	66	1,108,000	65	388,958	84	998,847
Manitoba	40	214,000	53	565,000	39	250,912	46	399,453
British Columbia	13	128,000	35	178,000	37	173,004	50	199,632
P. E. Island	6	54,000	7	40,000	9	53,681	8	51,103
N. W. Territories	4	28,000	17	158,000	...	...	...	...
Total	1613	13,052,000	1620	12,340,000	1747	14,526,884	1828	17,858,017

775. The discrepancy between the returns of the two agencies will be at once noticed, especially in 1890, when it amounts to a difference in the amount of liabilities of upwards of five and one-half million dollars. It has been found impossible to ascertain definitely the cause of the difference, but there is every reason to believe that the figures of the Bradstreet company are the most correct, and this statement is not made because these returns are the smallest, but is based upon information obtained while endeavouring to discover the cause of the discrepancies. Discrepancy in returns.

776. The following figures give the number of failures and extent of liabilities during the past six years, according to the two sets of returns:— Business failures, 1885-1890.

YEAR.	BRADSTREET'S.		DUN WIMAN & CO.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$
1885.....	1280	9,210,334	1256	8,861,000
1886.....	1186	11,240,025	1252	10,389,884
1887.....	1315	17,054,000	1366	16,070,296
1888.....	1730	15,498,242	1668	13,974,787
1889.....	1613	13,052,000	1747	14,328,884
1890.....	1620	12,340,000	1828	17,878,017
Average.....	1458	13,065,797	1516	13,613,968

Increase in 1890. 777. In spite of the many discrepancies in the figures, it will be seen that the average is very nearly the same. In both sets of returns the number of failures in 1890 was considerably over the average, while Bradstreet's make the liabilities somewhat below, and Dun Wiman's make them considerably above the average.

Failures in United States. 778. The total number of failures in the United States in 1890 was 10,673, with liabilities \$175,032,836, as compared with 11,719 in 1889, with liabilities \$140,359,490.

Percentage of assets to liabilities. 779. The percentage of actual assets to general liabilities was 54 per cent. in Canada and 53 per cent. in the United States.

Causes of failure. 780. The following classification of the causes of failure, both in Canada and the United States in 1890, has been made by Bradstreet's. The figures may not be absolutely correct, but are based on the reports received from their numerous agents, and no doubt indicate very nearly the true proportions:—

Failures due to	Canada, per cent.	United States, per cent.
Incompetence.	19·0	18·8
Inexperience.	4·1	5·7
Lack of capital.	55·8	37·9
Unwise credits.	3·1	4·7
Speculation (outside)	2·7	5·6
Neglect of business.	2·7	3·6
Extravagance.	0·5	2·1
Fraudulent disposition.	1·8	3·9
	89·7	82·3
Disasters.	5·9	12·7
Failures of others.	2·3	2·4
Undue competition.	1·8	2·3
	10·0	17·4

It will be seen, therefore, that about 90 per cent. of the failures in Canada were due to faults of traders themselves, and only 82 per cent. in the United States, while 18 per cent. in the States failed from causes beyond their control and only 10 per cent. so failed in Canada.

781. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation, as regards the Savings Banks, to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than \$1, and must not exceed \$300 in any one year; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed \$1,000. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are distributed in the several Provinces as follow: Ontario, 341; Quebec, 87; Nova Scotia, 31; New Brunswick, 20; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 8; and The Territories, 3.

782. Government Savings Banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Mari-

Post Office
Savings
Banks.

Government
Savings
Banks.

time Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, in which banks, deposits are allowed to the extent of \$1,000. The number of offices under this system is 41, viz., 25 in Nova Scotia, 10 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba and 2 in British Columbia. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government Savings Banks in each Province to the Post Office Department as the position of Superintendent at each place becomes vacant, three having been transferred during 1890.

Rate of
interest.

783. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks is now $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the reduced rate having come into operation on 1st October, 1889.

Progress
of the Post
Office
Savings
Banks.

784. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was \$204,589. On the 30th June, 1890, there were 494 offices open, 112,321 depositors, 154,678 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was \$21,990,653. Almost the whole of this enormous increase has taken place during the last ten years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only \$3,105,190, the average annual increase since that date having been \$1,716,860. The average amount of each deposit received decreased, having been \$42.67 in 1890, as compared with \$47.67 in 1889. The average amount to the credit of each account was \$195.78.

Depositors
and
deposit
by Pro-
vinces.

785. The following table shows the number of depositors in each Province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of population on 30th June, 1890:—

OFFICES.	Number of Offices.	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount to Each Depositor.	Average Amount per Head of Population.
			\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	341	87,211	16,224,425	186 03	7 26
.....	87	16,482	3,747,073	227 34	2 46
.....	31	4,317	1,055,899	244 59	2 12
wick.....	20	2,978	758,654	254 75	2 14
.....	4	57	6,125	107 45	0 04
mbia.....	8	1,165	187,290	160 76	1 04
ries.....	3	111	11,187	100 78	0 09
.....	494	112,321	21,990,653	195 78	4 24

For the first time since 1877 there was a decrease in amount on deposit as compared with the preceding year, the decrease amounting to \$1,020,769. There was also a decrease of \$923,123 in the amount on deposit in the Government Savings Banks, making a total decrease in the amount on deposit in the two classes of banks of \$1,943,892. The decrease in Government Savings Banks was, however, largely due to the transference of three banks to the postal system; the decrease in the Post Office banks was actually less than it appears to be. This decrease, however, has not been caused by any depression of business or deterioration of condition of the people, but is owing to the reduction of the rate of interest paid by the Government from 4 per cent. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to the consequent raising, by the Government Savings Banks, of the rate allowed by them to 4 per cent., the increase naturally resulting in the attraction of a large amount of savings from the lower to the higher rate. This is shown by the increase in deposits in banks payable after notice, and in Government deposits, from \$68,785,421 in 1889, to \$69,724 in 1890, an increase of \$6,575,473.

Decrease
in deposits
and
reasons
for same.

The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion, and the amount of the Government's circulating capital, which is at the disposal of the Government. It is necessarily curtailed by the decrease above mentioned.

Disposal
of balance
on deposit.

Deposits
by the
working
classes.

788. The decrease in the number of depositors, together with a decrease in the average amount to the credit of each account and in the average amount of each deposit, would seem to imply that the withdrawals have been made by the wealthiest depositors, leaving the savings more particularly of the working classes, for whose benefit these banks were specially intended. In that case it is evident that the condition of the working classes has been materially improved of late-years.

Deposits
in United
Kingdom
and some
colonies.

789. In the United Kingdom, in 1889, the amount on deposit in Post office Savings Banks amounted to \$306,587,050, and averaged \$8.06 per head of population. The number of depositors was 4,507,809 and the average amount of each deposit \$68.01, an amount, as will be seen, much smaller than in Canada. The average amount of each deposit in the Post office Savings Banks in New South Wales in 1889 was \$110.30, in Victoria in 1888, \$92.10, and in Tasmania in 1888, \$74.58.

Loan Com-
panies,
1874-1889.

790. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of Loan Companies and Building Societies in each year since 1874 is given below.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1889.

LIABILITIES.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Deben- tures Payable.	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874	8,042,157	1,336,462	4,614,812	19,992	2,215,984	16,229,407
1875	10,088,998	1,578,909	5,020,706	772,084	2,590,980	20,051,677
1876	11,695,772	2,001,258	6,126,377	2,314,419	2,269,181	24,407,007
1877	13,858,634	2,452,715	7,102,186	3,922,904	3,116,816	30,453,255
1878	17,287,538	2,803,580	8,269,295	5,673,491	3,575,248	37,539,152
1879	17,474,656	2,917,874	9,426,148	6,393,859	3,111,878	39,324,415
1880	24,495,975	4,617,832	11,713,633	23,212,768	4,477,260	68,517,468
1881	25,445,639	5,128,413	13,460,268	23,154,234	4,776,463	71,965,017
1882	28,498,742	5,983,702	14,241,782	26,670,360	4,688,923	80,083,510
1883	30,899,446	6,417,479	13,954,460	29,620,470	3,025,362	84,517,217
1884	30,751,251	6,812,006	13,876,515	32,268,367	4,111,298	87,819,437
1885	31,345,620	7,199,456	15,435,084	34,798,038	4,161,136	92,939,334
1886	31,874,858	7,738,927	16,226,581	38,906,842	3,629,909	98,375,217
1887	32,125,009	7,747,676	18,251,422	38,960,314	4,590,398	101,584,819
1888	32,410,368	8,420,735	17,307,033	43,797,456	6,043,394	107,978,986
1889	34,052,456	9,173,956	17,767,376	48,544,222	5,468,499	114,996,509

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1879.

ASSETS.

YEAR.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Total Loans.	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	15,041,858	15,469,823	344,753	124,260	759,634	16,229,407
1875.....	18,360,715	18,899,809	645,605	162,267	1,160,470	20,051,280
1876.....	22,827,324	23,258,686	648,933	338,011	1,238,326	24,497,007
1877.....	28,282,712	28,963,842	538,738	723,505	1,486,828	30,480,671
1878.....	33,998,174	34,703,748	831,780	1,081,451	2,190,160	36,893,908
1879.....	34,781,493	35,675,687	1,748,211	1,685,881	3,708,531	39,384,219
1880.....	56,612,200	58,493,037	4,525,077	4,352,439	11,495,598	69,988,635
1881.....	61,948,053	64,498,542	2,380,977	3,636,295	9,408,095	73,906,638
1882.....	68,025,897	72,021,310	2,055,372	4,722,328	9,642,390	81,663,701
1883.....	69,922,344	74,126,165	2,465,987	4,565,923	10,469,084	84,595,250
1884.....	74,115,136	77,267,357	2,608,224	4,424,198	10,339,323	87,606,680
1885.....	78,775,243	82,084,049	2,561,277	4,331,146	10,094,126	92,178,175
1886.....	84,573,384	88,094,260	2,358,906	3,919,125	9,922,732	98,016,992
1887.....	86,901,363	90,611,278	2,595,437	4,440,040	10,618,031	101,229,310
1888.....	93,468,943	96,878,812	2,616,886	.....	12,551,346	109,430,158
1889.....	98,726,041	102,091,907	2,308,990	.....	14,284,911	116,376,818

791. Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 77 in 1889, 64 of which were in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 2 in Nova Scotia and one in Manitoba. In the period between 1874 and 1889, the companies increased in number by 44, their paid-up capital increased \$26,010,299, and their total loans \$87,622,084.

Increase
in Loan
Compa-
nies.

Transac-
tions of
Savings
Banks,
1888, 1889
and 1890.

792. The following tables are statements of the transactions the years 1888, 1889 and 1890, and of the affairs of Loan

STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE
THE YEARS

BANKS.	Year.	Balances, 1st July.	DEPOSITS.	
			Cash.	Interest Allowed.
		£	£	£
Post Office Savings Banks	{ 1888	19,497,750	*7,939,715	765,639
	{ 1889	20,689,032	9,012,614	841,922
	{ 1890	23,011,422	6,767,398	786,875
Government Savings Banks—				
Nova Scotia	{ 1888	9,064,829	1,324,766	346,237
	{ 1889	8,879,585	1,484,983	331,500
	{ 1890	8,411,511	1,180,512	299,002
New Brunswick.....	{ 1888	6,138,734	923,741	240,362
	{ 1889	6,269,588	903,824	232,846
	{ 1890	6,045,346	797,089	212,756
Toronto	{ 1888	874,342	185,911	32,068
	{ 1889	794,927	173,277	29,372
	{ 1890	752,705	145,627	24,808
Winnipeg	{ 1888	989,209	301,009	36,831
	{ 1889	948,527	271,626	35,191
	{ 1890	892,037	232,616	29,719
British Columbia	{ 1888	2,112,472	421,791	74,937
	{ 1889	1,628,969	399,048	63,073
	{ 1890	1,598,946	402,708	53,681
Prince Edward Island.....	{ 1888	2,154,936	383,923	82,891
	{ 1889	2,160,430	412,430	85,226
	{ 1890	2,244,390	328,363	77,460
Grand Total, Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined	{ 1888	40,832,275	11,480,859	1,578,987
	{ 1889	41,371,058	12,657,802	1,619,221
	{ 1890	42,956,357	9,854,333	1,475,262

*\$217,385 of this amount was transferred from British Columbia Savings Bank.

+\$217,385 " " to Post Office Savings Bank.

of the Post Office and Government Savings Banks during Companies and Buildings Societies in 1889:—

AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA DURING 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

Total.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.	With- drawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
28,203,104	+ 2,079,287	7·9	7,514,071	20,689,032	+ 1,191,282	6·2
30,543,568	+ 2,340,464	8·2	7,532,145	23,011,422	+ 2,322,390	11·2
30,565,695	+ 22,127	0·0	8,575,042	21,990,653	— 1,020,769	4·4
10,735,853	— 642,471	5·6	1,856,268	8,879,584	— 185,245	2·0
10,696,158	— 39,695	0·3	2,284,647	8,411,511	— 468,073	5·2
9,882,025	— 814,133	7·6	1,893,076	7,988,949	— 422,562	5·0
7,302,838	+ 146,384	2·0	1,033,250	6,269,587	+ 130,853	2·1
7,406,259	+ 103,421	1·4	1,360,913	6,045,346	— 224,241	3·5
7,055,171	— 351,088	4·7	1,042,425	6,012,746	— 32,600	0·5
1,092,322	— 141,013	11·4	297,305	794,926	— 79,416	9·1
997,576	— 94,746	8·6	244,871	752,705	— 42,221	5·3
923,140	— 74,436	7·5	263,788	659,352	— 93,353	12·4
1,327,049	— 70,232	5·0	378,522	948,527	— 40,682	4·1
1,255,345	— 71,704	5·4	363,308	892,037	— 56,490	5·9
1,154,363	— 100,982	8·0	339,489	814,874	— 77,163	8·6
2,609,202	— 506,807	16·2	+980,233	1,628,968	— 483,504	22·8
2,091,090	— 518,112	19·8	492,144	1,598,946	— 30,022	1·8
2,055,376	— 35,714	1·7	657,101	1,398,275	— 200,671	12·5
2,621,750	— 41,362	1·5	461,320	2,160,430	+ 5,494	0·3
2,658,086	+ 36,336	1·3	413,696	2,244,390	+ 83,960	3·8
2,650,213	— 7,873	0·3	502,597	2,147,616	— 96,774	4·3
53,892,122	+ 823,787	1·6	12,521,064	41,371,058	+ 538,783	1·3
55,648,082	+ 1,755,960	3·2	12,691,724	42,956,357	+ 1,585,299	3·8
54,285,983	— 1,362,099	2·4	13,273,518	41,012,465	— 1,943,892	4·5

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN LIABIL

PROVINCES.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Total Liabilities to Shareholders.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario	75,510,854	30,444,991	8,822,107	41,136,447
Quebec	7,349,219	2,540,622	351,374	3,104,569
Manitoba	656,800	485,280		485,280
Nova Scotia	201,000	581,563	475	584,530
Total	83,717,873	34,052,456	9,173,956	45,310,846

ASS

PROVINCES.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Loans to Shareholders on their Stock.	Total Loans.	PROPERTY Office Furniture and Fixtures.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario	90,777,534	730,504	93,899,974	29,683
Quebec	7,236,201	83,460	7,464,376	1,553
Manitoba				
Nova Scotia	712,306		727,557	400
Total	98,726,041	813,964	102,091,907	31,638

MISCEL

PROVINCES.	Dividend Declared during the Year.	Amount Loaned during the Year.	Amount Received from Borrowers during the Year.	Amount Received from Depositors during the Year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario	2,296,221	21,968,134	21,083,329	25,394,750
Quebec	147,892	2,171,661	1,076,838	490,969
Nova Scotia	4,752	260,031	12,105	73,362
Total	2,448,865	24,399,826	22,172,272	25,869,081

COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1889.

Particulars of
Loan
Companies,
1889.

ASSETS.	Debentures Payable in Canada.	Debentures Payable in Britain or elsewhere.	Total Liabilities. to the Public.	Grand Total Liabilities.	
				1889.	1888.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
940,887	7,752,015	35,327,181	63,005,784	104,142,232	98,874,573
979,569	343,925	3,765,101	5,184,382	8,288,950	7,018,146
136,920	60,000	1,296,000	1,296,000	1,781,280	1,350,000
757,376	8,155,940	40,388,282	69,685,663	114,996,509	107,878,976

CASH.		Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.	
Cash in Hand.	Cash. in Banks.		1889.	1888.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
94,395	2,058,097	11,537,601	105,437,575	109,188,649
4,482	143,992	909,541	8,373,916	7,255,252
21	8,003	1,781,280	1,781,280	1,350,000
98,898	2,210,092	56,489	784,047	636,257
		14,284,911	116,376,818	109,430,158

REQUIS.

Amount paid to depositors during the Year.	Amount Invested and Secured by Mortgage.	Total Amount of Interest Paid and Credited during the Year.	Value of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount Overdue and in Default of Mortgages.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
25,062,429	91,136,279	2,838,999	191,112,883	2,288,223
437,658	6,333,287	237,157	14,347,975	68,633
46,459	156,736	7,973	328,576	1,418
25,546,546	97,686,302	3,084,129	205,789,434	2,358,274

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN
LIABIL**

PROVINCES.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Total Liabilities to Shareholders.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	75,510,854	30,444,991	8,822,107	41,136,447
Quebec.....	7,349,219	2,540,622	351,374	3,104,569
Manitoba.....	656,800	485,280		485,280
Nova Scotia.....	201,000	581,563	475	584,530
Total.....	83,717,873	34,052,456	9,173,956	45,310,846

ASB

PROVINCES.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Loans to Shareholders on their Stock.	Total Loans.	PROPERTY Office Furniture and Fixtures.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	90,777,534	730,504	93,899,974	29,883
Quebec.....	7,236,201	83,460	7,464,376	1,573
Manitoba.....				
Nova Scotia.....	712,306		727,557	400
Total.....	98,726,041	813,964	102,091,907	31,658

MISCEL

PROVINCES.	Dividend Declared during the Year.	Amount Loaned during the Year.	Amount Received from Borrowers during the Year.	Amount Received from Depositors during the Year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	2,296,221	21,968,134	21,083,329	25,394,739
Quebec.....	147,892	2,171,661	1,076,838	490,999
Nova Scotia.....	4,752	260,031	12,105	73,392
Total.....	2,448,865	24,399,826	22,172,272	25,889,010

cent. only of homestead and no pre-emption entries were cancelled. The number of patents issued was 3,273, as compared with 3,282 in the preceding year, and the number cancelled was 20. The decrease in the number of patents issued during the last two years is, as stated last year, owing to the fact that, under the Territories Real Property Act, notifications to the proper officials, by the Minister of the Interior, that certain lands have been granted to any railway company or to the Hudson's Bay Company, shall be equivalent to letters patent.

Patents
issued.

797. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales received in each year from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1890:—

Receipts
from fees
and sales
1873-1890

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS
FROM SALES, 1873.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1873	6,970	21,616	.....	.....	28,586
1874	8,290	17,697	.....	.....	25,987
1875	11,570	13,591	.....	.....	25,161
1876	4,700	3,704	.....	320	8,724
1877	5,620	1,069	136,955	.....	143,645
1878	15,370	2,682	120,159	.....	138,211
1879	36,026	8,188	210,904	.....	255,119
1880	32,358	41,768	81,685	.....	155,812
1881	30,682	62,940	70,828	.....	164,451
1882	94,228	1,228,424	50,690	354,036	1,727,280
1883	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886	49,481	76,140	204,658	.....	321,279
1887	26,502	48,176	337,640	.....	412,318
1888	28,521	52,238	313,523	10,000*	404,282
1889	50,010	57,513	318,238	16,000*	441,761
1890	44,500	54,897	228,744	.....	328,141

* Scrip.

798. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1890, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay and mineral lands, was \$454,327, being a decrease as compared with 1889 of \$134,535.

Total
revenue.

Revenue
for depart-
mental
year.

799. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the following figures give the total revenue for the departmental years ended 31st October, 1889 and 1890:—

	1889.	1890.
Gross revenue in cash.....	\$ 232,854	\$ 241,303
Scrip redeemed and warrants located.....	318,536	267,793
Total.....	\$ 551,410	\$ 508,996
Total in 1888 and 1889.....	629,450	551,410
Decrease in 1889 and 1890.....	\$ 78,040	\$ 42,444

Total re-
ceipts 1872-
1890.

800. The total receipts on account of Dominion lands under the various heads, from 1st November, 1872, to 31st October, 1890, have been:—

Homestead fees.....	\$ 484,899
Pre-emption.....	207,284
Sales, cash.....	3,974,194
Timber, grazing and mineral.....	1,101,671
Colonization.....	883,456
Miscellaneous.....	300,786
	<u>\$ 6,958,290</u>

Area set
out for
settlement

801. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is given below:—

	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873.....	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874.....	4,237,864	26,487
1875.....	665,000	4,156
1876.....	420,507	2,628
1877.....	231,691	1,448
1878.....	306,936	1,918
1879.....	1,139,482	7,066
1880.....	4,472,000	27,950
1881.....	8,147,000	50,919
1882.....	9,460,000	59,125
1883.....	27,000,000	168,750
1884.....	6,400,000	40,000
1885.....	391,680	2,448
1886.....	1,379,010	8,620
1887.....	643,710	4,023
1888.....	1,131,840	7,074
1889.....	516,960	3,231
1890.....	817,075	5,106
Total.....	<u>72,144,047</u>	<u>450,901</u>

At the rate of five souls to a homestead of 160 acres these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,254,505.

802. Numerous improvements were made during the year the Rocky Mountains Park, principally in opening out new roads and avenues and in improving those already made, and the total amount expended was \$11,498. There was a complete absence of the heavy forest fires, both in the Park itself and in the neighbouring country, which did so much damage the year before, and no doubt helped to keep visitors away, but there was an increase of over 500 in the number of persons registering at the Cave and Basin, the total having been 3,681 compared with 3,156 in 1889. Of the number registering in 1890, 2,261 were Canadians and 1,007 from the United States.

803. An important exploration to James' Bay, *viâ* the Ottawa River and connecting waters, was made during the summer of 1890, by Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S. The character of the greater part of the country through which he passed was unfavourable for any great agricultural development, while the timber was small, suitable only for local consumption and little or no trace was found of minerals of economic value.

804. Beyond some experiments on a comparatively small scale at the Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Brandon, nothing has yet been done in the interest of forest tree culture in the North-West, and too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of immediate attention being given to this question, not only by the Dominion, but by the Provincial Governments, particularly those of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, in which Provinces the destruction of our forests by fire and by the axe goes on with unabated fury, and with painful disregard of the inevitable consequences in the near future.

805. On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the Railway Belt in British Columbia was vested in the Government of that Province. In

order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consequently arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the Province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order in Council of 28th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two Governments:

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government, other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the Provincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves), offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of \$5 per acre.

Any lands sought to be acquired by the Provincial Government under the last clause, shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the Provincial Government making a written application for the same. Such lands to be surveyed (if not already done) by a Dominion Land Surveyor at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Nothing in the agreement shall apply to coal lands.

The agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

All minerals, including gold and silver, within Indian Reserves, shall be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dominion
Lands Re-
gulations.

806. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations (revised to June, 1891) all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

1. Homestead entry for one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, and on payment of an office fee of \$10.

Condi-
tions of
homestead
entry.

At the time of making entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein.

(1.) The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

(2.) The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall, within the first year from date of entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres in addition broken and prepared for crop, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

(3.) The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead ; shall, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all ; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year, shall *bonâ fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

Power to
purchase
homestead

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least 30 acres thereof under cultivation.

Power to
purchase
adjoining
quarter
section.

2. In connection with his homestead entry, the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the quarter-section, if available, adjoining his homestead, at the Government price, which is at the present time \$3 per acre ; one-fourth of the purchase money to be in cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Power to
create a
charge on
homestead
for advances.

3. The Government make no advances of money to settlers, but for the better encouragement of *bonâ fide* settlement, in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the advance has been obtained, the settler has

power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to the settler and verified by the local agent, homestead inspector, or other agent appointed by the Minister of the Interior, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent, homestead inspector or other agent as having been actually advanced to or expended for the benefit of the settler. One-half of the advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry, providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, and to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and the remainder to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed grain, etc.

For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time for payment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st November in any year, and shall not be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment on the homestead.

Date of
repay-
ment.

4. The odd-numbered sections are at present reserved for the purpose of being granted as land subsidies in aid of the construction of colonization railways in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, except in special cases otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior.

Lands
reserved.

5. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants.

Payments.

6. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the

Permits to
cut timber
for domes-
tic use.

Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues : 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Homestead settlers may also obtain a permit, on payment of the same fee, to cut burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches inclusive, for fuel or fencing, for their own use.

Or purchase a wood lot.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of \$5 per acre cash.

Timber licenses.

7. Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed lands are granted, after competition, to the highest tenderer.

Coal lands.

8. The price per acre for coal lands is, for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, \$10, and for anthracite coal, \$20. The land may be sold by public competition, or to the applicant.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold at public competition by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.

Grazing lands.

9. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories and within the Railway Belt in British Columbia may be granted only after public competition, except in the case of an actual settler, to whom may be leased, without public competition, a tract of land not to exceed four sections, and to be in the vicinity of the settler's residence. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not

less than one-third of the whole amount of the stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land, within the tract leased, for a home, farm or corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, are open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate; and in the event of such settlement or sale the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

10. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim. Mining locations

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of \$5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended \$500 in actual mining operations on the claim and by paying to the local agent therefor \$5 per acre cash, and a further sum of \$50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said mining regulations.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITIA AND MOUNTED POLICE.

807. Previous to the confederation of the Provinces the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who, for that purpose, maintained troops in each Province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient service in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

Defence
Canada.
before Con-
federation.

808. After Confederation the British Government gradually withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax, and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific coast.

With
drawal of
Imperial
troops.

809. By the British North America Act the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, and the first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., chap. 40. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, but is practically embodied in the present Consolidated Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, this population being divided into four classes, as follows :—

Command
in chief
vested in
the Queen.

Depart-
of Militia

The Mili-
tia Act.

Who con-
stitute the
Militia.

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

Persons
exempt
from ser-
vice.

810. The following persons are exempt from enrolment and actual service at any time : Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Certain other persons are exempt from service, except in case of war.

Number of
men and
period of
drill.

811. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days, and not less than eight days, in each year.

Active and
reserve
Militia.

812. The militia is divided into active and reserve land and marine force. The active land and marine force is composed of men raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot, and the reserve force consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being.

Period of
service.
Military
districts.

813. The period of service is three years.

814. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command of a Deputy Adjutant-General.

Perma-
nent corps.

815. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consist of "A" Troop of Cavalry at Quebec, "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B.C.; "A," "B," "C" and "D" Infantry School Corps, at Fredericton, N.B., St. John's, Que., Toronto and London, Ont., and a School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg. The total

strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men. The present strength is 1,015 men, including officers.

816. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. The present number of cadets is 68. The total number of cadets who have graduated has been 157, and 77 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Four commissions are annually offered by the Imperial Government, and in 1888 six others were offered, proving that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied with those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. In 1890 one cadet received a commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery, and one in the Infantry.

817. The following is a statement of the numbers of the Active Militia, showing the strength of the different arms of the service:—

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA IN CANADA, 1890.

PROVINCE.	Dis- trict.	Cav- alry.	Field Artil- lery.	Garri- son Artil- lery.	En- gin- eers.	In- fantry.	Total Dis- trict.	Total Pro- vince.
Ontario.....	1	187	240	...	.....	4,098	4,525	16,995
	2	437	240	67	.....	5,801	6,545	
	3	329	160	45	.....	2,973	3,507	
	4	83	160	.....	.....	2,175	2,418	
Quebec.....	5	417	240	302	89	4,006	5,054	11,536
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,430	2,430	
	7	96	80	270	.....	3,606	4,052	
New Brunswick.....	8	324	160	250	45	1,672	2,451	2,451
Nova Scotia.....	9	45	80	569	.....	2,952	3,646	3,646
Manitoba.....	10	45	80	.....	.....	939	1,064	1,064
British Columbia.....	11	.....	.....	180	.....	45	225	225
P. E. Island.....	12	.....	.....	230	45	342	617	617
Total.....	.....	1,963	1,440	1,913	179	31,039	36,534	36,534
Royal Military College and Schools.....	.....	43	.....	439	.....	597	.....	1,079
Total, 31st Dec., 1890.	.....	2,006	1,440	2,352	179	31,636	.....	37,613

There was a decrease in the total number of men of 64 as compared with 1889. The number of troops, batteries and companies was: troops, 43; batteries, 61½; companies of infantry, 639, and engineers, 3—making a total of 746½.

Militia
Expendi-
ture, 1889
and 1890.

818. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to \$1,287,013, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the Rebellion in 1885, to \$9,797. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1889 and 1890:—

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1889 AND 1890.

	1889.	1890.
Salaries, district staff.....	\$ 20,700	\$ 18,683
Brigade majors.....	13,164	15,020
Royal Military College.....	51,237	83,677
Ammunition, clothing and military stores.....	196,589	198,533
Public armouries.....	61,177	60,526
Drill pay and camp purposes.....	286,637	265,331
Drill instruction.....	36,885	36,288
Dominion Rifle Association.....	10,000	10,000
Drill sheds and rifle ranges.....	19,641	26,211
Construction and repairs.....	88,067	79,632
Barracks in British Columbia.....	17,868	
Care of military properties.....	9,410	
Grant to Dominion Artillery Association.....	2,000	2,000
A, B and C Batteries.....	471,720	463,081
Cavalry and Infantry Schools.....	3,000	379
Improved rifle ordnance.....	36,455	36,732
Contingencies.....		
Total ordinary militia service.....	\$ 1,323,551	\$ 1,287,013
North-West service (Rebellion, 1885).....	41,228	9,797
Total expenditure.....	\$ 1,364,780	\$ 1,296,810

Militia
revenue,
1889 and
1890.

819. The Militia revenue for 1889 amounted to \$22,738, and for 1890 to \$22,094, made up as follows:—

Ammunition, sale of.....	\$ 13,002	\$ 13,225
Military stores.....	1,574	
Clothing.....	679	2,134
Miscellaneous stores, sale of.....	3,127	995
Military properties, rent of.....	4,356	3,739
Total.....	\$ 22,738	\$ 22,094

Militia
pensions.

820. The sums paid for Militia pensions amounted to \$31,940 in 1889, and to \$30,766 in 1890, as follow:—

Pensioners.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$		\$
rs for wounds, 1812-1815.....	46	3,590	39	3,240
“ Fenian raids.....	23	3,367	23	3,038
“ Rebellion, 1885.....	123	21,863	121	22,238
Grant to surviving veterans of 1812.....	104	3,120	41	2,250
Total.....	296	31,940	224	30,766

The following table is a summary of the amount Militia expended by the Department upon the Militia and Defence of expenditure since 1868.

SUMMARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts, 1868 to 1890, inclusive.
	\$
Headquarters, District Staff and Brigade Majors.....	1,118,025
tion.....	1,123,205
clothing and stores.....	2,931,940
ls, rifle ranges and armouries.....	302,589
struction.....	931,774
schools.....	429,292
rms, public armouries, &c.....	1,230,506
rill.....	6,513,689
ociations.....	27,750
service—Fenian Raid.....	400,924
r expeditionary force, and forces in the North West.....	1,461,867
l firearms.....	345,590
ilitary College.....	754,984
l Rifle Association.....	76,000
—Pay, &c., of “A,” “B” and “C”.....	1,322,843
, cavalry and infantry schools.....	2,624,774
l active service, North-West Rebellion.....	4,728,985
ensions.....	725,467
enditure.....	2,691,882
Total.....	\$ 29,742,086

The number of men available for active service in a, between the ages of 18 and 45, is about one million. Number of men available for service.
ling to a return published by the Commissioner of the

Mounted Police there were, in 1890, in the North-West Territories, 10,688 men between the ages of 18 and 60 available for military service, and 15,524 horses, without including the Mounted Police.

PART II.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Organiza-
tion of the
N. W. M.
Police.

823. By an Act 36 Vic., c. 35 (1873), authority was given for the organization of a Mounted Police Force, for the better preservation of law and order in the North-West Territories, the number of men being limited to 300. Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year a small force was organized, consisting of 190 men. Subsequent Acts have amended the original provisions in various ways, and the number of men is now limited to 1,000. On the 30th November, 1890, the strength of the force was as follows: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 11 superintendents, 32 inspectors, 6 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 179 non-commissioned officers and 702 constables, making a total of 934. There were also 854 horses and 27 ponies and mules. The country is divided into 9 divisions, exclusive of the Depot, and these divisions are subdivided into a total of 59 stations.

Duties of
the Force.

824. The duties of the Force, as defined by Act of Parliament, are—

1. The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.
2. To execute warrants of magistrates, &c., and generally discharge the duties of a constable in relation thereto.
3. To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from gaols, asylums, &c.
4. To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors held contrary to law.

better performance of the above duties, it is pro-
the Force, in addition to special powers, shall have
ers that any constable has by law.

the amount of work that is yearly done by this Force
be realized by anyone unfamiliar with the enormous
territory that they have to watch. They patrol
ing the frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Moun-
tance of 800 miles, keeping down raiding, cattle-
d smuggling—especially of intoxicants, and in this
f the greatest possible use—as well as protecting
ettlers along the border. They also see that the
not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their
erally. The maintenance of the ordinance against
e on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is
r important duties. They are, in short, responsible
ervation of law and order throughout a district of
f 300,000 square miles, and some idea may be formed
unt of work done when it is considered that more
0,000 miles were covered by the Force, in the dis-
duty, during 1890. It is generally admitted that
constitutes a remarkably fine body of men, and the
s for joining are strictly adhered to.

Work
done by
the Force.

the following may be said to be the principal regula-

Regula-
tions and
pay.

who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22
able-bodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce
exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the
ench languages, must understand the care and management of horses,
ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and rates of pay are

Sergeants \$1 to \$1.50 per day.
Non-Commissioned Officers 85c. to \$1 "

	Service Pay.	Good Conduct Pay.	Total.
ables—1st year's service	50c.	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement 35 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

Popularity
of the
service.

827. The service is becoming more and more popular, and many men re-engage for second and third terms. Out of 364 men whose time expired during 1890, 167 re-engaged without leaving, and 23 who took their discharge afterwards rejoined.

Average
height.

828. The average height of present force is 5 feet 9½ inches, and average chest measurement 37½ inches.

Deposits
in Savings
Banks by
the Force.

829. The deposits by members of the force in the Government Savings Bank average about \$30,000 per annum, and in addition to this a considerable amount is placed in other banks. Some of the men leaving in 1890 had from \$600 to \$900 to their credit.

Number of
cases tried,
1890.

830. There were 695 criminal and other cases tried during 1890, principally for offences against the liquor laws and the prairie fire ordinance.

CHAPTER XIV.

INSURANCE.

PART I—FIRE INSURANCE.

831. During the year 1889 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 34 active companies ; of these 7 were Canadian, 21 British and 6 American. Inland Marine and Ocean Marine Insurance were also transacted by 4 of them (3 Canadian and 1 American). Two companies were added to the list during the year—1 British and 1 American.

Fire assurance companies in 1889.

832. The cash received for premiums during the year, in Canada, amounted to \$5,588,016, being greater than that received in 1888 by \$150,753 ; and the amount paid for losses was \$2,876,211, being less than that paid in 1888 by \$197,611. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table :—

Premiums received and losses paid, 1889.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1889.

COMPANIES.	Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	
			1889.	1888.
	\$	\$		
Canadian Companies	678,752	1,173,548	57·82	66·29
British "	1,968,537	3,970,632	49·58	54·27
American "	228,922	443,436	51·62	51·33
Total	2,876,211	5,588,016	51·47	56·53

833. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869 :—

Premiums received and losses paid, 1869-1889.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID IN CANADA, 1869-1890.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	
1869	1,785,589	1,687,726	94.56
1870	1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77
1871	2,321,716	1,549,169	66.73
1872	2,628,719	1,900,975	72.33
1873	2,968,416	1,682,184	56.71
1874	3,322,563	1,936,159	58.28
1875	3,594,764	2,563,531	71.32
1876	3,708,099	2,867,295	77.33
1877	3,764,965	3,486,919	92.62
1878	3,368,430	1,822,674	54.13
1879	3,227,488	2,145,198	66.47
1880	3,479,577	1,696,578	48.78
1881	3,827,116	3,169,824	82.85
1882	4,229,706	2,664,986	63.03
1883	4,624,741	2,926,228	63.29
1884	4,989,128	3,245,323	65.25
1885	4,852,460	2,679,287	55.22
1886	4,932,335	3,391,388	68.76
1887	5,244,502	3,403,314	64.90
1888	5,437,263	3,073,822	56.53
1889	5,588,016	2,876,211	51.47
Total	80,002,090	56,610,852	70.76

Amounts received and paid by companies.

834. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow :—

COMPANIES.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	
Canadian Companies	23,559,996	17,012,776	72.25
British	50,079,464	35,300,559	70.49
American	6,362,540	4,297,517	67.54
Total	80,002,000	56,610,852	70.76

If the year of the fire in St. John had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 63.12.

Fire insurance business, 1889.

835. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1889 :—

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1889.

COMPANIES.	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent. to Risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses Paid to Premiums received
<i>Indian Companies.</i>	\$	\$		\$	\$	
America	20,856,517	269,055	1.29	125,029	203,489	61.44
19,602,240	243,653	1.24	121,802	205,308	59.33	
Mutual Fire	15,729,425	196,498	1.25	94,388	131,696	70.15
8,200,023	108,053	1.32	68,762	96,908	70.96	
Canadian	19,698,449	232,943	1.18	115,583	175,017	66.04
35,937,087	461,190	1.28	154,988	333,592	46.46	
2,942,246	38,659	1.31	200	27,938	0.72	
Totals	122,965,987	1,550,060	1.26	678,752	1,173,948	57.82
<i>Fish Companies.</i>						
7,140,880	79,609	1.11	31,835	55,945	56.90	
10,165,852	118,675	1.17	72,645	107,905	67.32	
London	11,476,459	168,723	1.47	79,129	143,490	55.15
Colonial Union	28,691,870	364,144	1.27	176,791	305,678	57.81
Fire Insurance Liability	4,977,825	59,378	1.19	28,567	54,574	52.34
Insurance Association	11,118,323	122,588	1.10	57,397	109,642	52.35
and London	26,663,355	351,821	1.32	209,489	311,610	67.23
London	21,046,674	225,272	1.07	115,694	194,448	59.60
London	20,647,746	237,506	1.15	91,828	218,135	42.10
London	21,638,067	271,096	1.25	116,750	223,197	52.31
London & Globe	27,629,987	282,410	1.02	95,579	257,022	37.19
and Lancashire	15,875,395	174,895	1.10	40,284	153,148	26.30
Assurance	10,755,953	89,814	0.84	24,178	72,673	33.27
of Ireland	9,951,260	112,224	1.13	37,437	77,053	48.59
British	33,157,406	355,753	1.07	199,930	307,680	64.98
London	17,046,062	202,058	1.19	86,775	170,604	50.86
Colonial Union	10,633,634	112,708	1.06	36,618	89,334	40.99
of London	21,447,750	246,988	1.15	88,548	216,422	40.91
24,931,859	285,656	1.15	107,028	253,175	42.27	
54,390,739	573,060	1.05	227,111	534,299	42.51	
Union and National	13,910,560	132,212	0.95	45,013	114,598	39.28
Totals	403,297,656	4,566,590	1.13	1,968,536	3,970,632	49.58
<i>American Companies.</i>						
12,354,960	143,593	1.16	58,422	120,290	48.57	
Mutual of Watertown	8,028,620	87,540	1.09	70,274	79,249	88.67
Mutual Fire	4,628,500	47,536	1.03	10,117	41,952	24.11
11,875,320	136,724	1.15	57,552	128,236	44.88	
of Brooklyn	9,246,076	93,224	1.01	32,568	70,806	45.98
Insurance Company of N. A.	385,985	3,069	0.79	None.	2,904	
Totals	46,518,461	511,086	1.10	228,923	443,436	51.62

Business
done by
British
companies

836. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of \$918,128, being an increase of \$165,172, as compared with 1885, as shown by the following statement :—

	1888.	1889.
Paid for losses.....	\$2,004,953	\$1,988,137
" general expenses.....	1,011,963	1,083,967
Total.....	\$3,106,328	\$3,072,104
Received from premiums.....	3,829,284	3,979,632
Balance in favour.....	\$ 752,366	\$ 918,128

The adverse balance, which had been in existence every year since 1877, when occurred the disastrous fire at St. John, N.B., when the losses paid by British companies amounted to four and one-half millions, was reversed in 1887 when a favourable balance of \$341,398 was shown, which was increased in 1888 to \$1,094,894, and further increased in 1889 to \$2,013,022.

By American
companies

837. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by American companies in 1888 and 1889 :—

	1888.	1889.
Paid for losses.....	\$ 233,075	\$229,138
" general expenses.....	111,405	116,618
Total.....	\$ 344,480	\$345,756
Received for premiums.....	446,748	443,644
Balance.....	+ \$102,288	+ \$ 97,488

By Canadian
companies

838. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below :

	1888.	1889.
Paid for losses.....	\$2,355,969	\$2,417,047
" general expenses.....	1,009,168	1,064,558
" dividends.....	122,198	136,739
Total.....	\$3,487,335	\$3,618,344
Received for premiums.....	3,348,045	3,539,662
" from other sources.....	136,384	132,363
Total.....	\$3,484,429	\$3,672,025
Balance.....	-\$ 2,897	-\$ 63,628

839. For every \$100 received for premiums the payments by British and American companies therefor were as follow :—

Proportion of payments to receipts by British and American companies.

COMPANIES.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		Balance for Companies.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British	54 27	49 58	26 22	27 30	19 51	23 12
American	52 17	51 74	24 94	26 30	22 89	21 96

The business, it will be seen, was more favourable in 1889 for British, but not quite so favourable for American companies.

840. For every \$100 received for income by Canadian companies the payments were :—

By Canadian companies.

CANADIAN COMPANIES.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		For dividends.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
For every \$100 of income.....	67 61	65 82	28 96	28 99	3 51	3 45
premium.....	70 37	68 29	30 14	30 07	3 65	3 58

Their total cash income in 1888 was \$3,484,429, and in 1889 \$3,671,990, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, \$3,487,326 and \$3,608,363 respectively.

841. The Inland Marine insurance business was, on the whole, more favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having been 63·06 per cent. of the premiums received, as against 73·10 per cent. in 1888.

Inland Marine Insurance.

842. The Ocean business was more unfavourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 99·58 and 89·07 per cent. in 1889 and 1888 respectively.

Ocean Marine Insurance.

843. The following figures show the total business of both inland and ocean marine insurance in 1889 :—

Total insurance Inland and Ocean Marine.

Premiums received	\$862,183
Losses incurred	978,941
" paid	\$617,585
" " for previous years	109,763
Total losses paid during the year	727,348
Losses outstanding	60,001

Amount at
risk, 1869-
1889.

844. The total amount at risk against fire in each year, from 1869, is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of \$490,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property and in the wealth of the people, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable :—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869 TO 1889

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER	Fire Insurance.	YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER	Fire Insurance.
	\$		\$
1869	188,359,809	1880.	411,583,571
1870	191,594,586	1881.	462,279,968
1871	228,453,784	1882.	526,836,658
1872	251,722,940	1883.	572,364,061
1873	278,754,835	1884.	605,567,539
1874	306,848,219	1885.	611,794,071
1875	364,421,029	1886.	586,773,022
1876	454,608,180	1887.	634,767,355
1877	420,342,681	1888.	650,735,099
1878	469,899,701	1889.	684,338,578
1879	407,357,985		

PART II.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Number of
life insu-
rance com-
panies.

845. There were 31 companies transacting a life insurance business in Canada in 1889, viz.: 12 Canadian, 9 British and 10 American. Two new licenses were issued during the year, one to an American company and one to a Canadian company.

Life insu-
rance
during

846. The value of the insurance effected during the year was 44,556,937, being an increase of \$3,330,408. The bus-

was divided among the several companies in 1888 and 1888 and 1889,
as follows :—

	1888.	1889.
Canadian companies.	\$ 24,876,259	\$ 26,438,358
British "	3,985,787	3,399,313
American "	12,364,483	14,719,266
	<u>\$ 41,226,529</u>	<u>\$ 44,556,937</u>

the Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 1888 having been 60·34 per cent., and in 1889 59·34 per cent.

7. The following table shows the amount of life insurance effected in each year from 1869 to 1889, inclusive :—

Life insurance
effected,
1869-1889.

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA IN EACH
YEAR, 1869-1889.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870	1,584,456	*1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,696
1871	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,496,575	13,322,626
1872	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873	4,608,913	*1,794,338	14,740,367	21,063,618
1874	5,259,822	2,143,080	*11,705,319	19,108,221
1875	5,977,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,974,258
1876	5,465,966	1,683,367	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889	26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937

* Imperfect.

Increases during the last three years.

848. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force in 1888 over 1887, and in 1889 over 1888, was very large, amounting to the sums of \$20,067,313 and \$20,202,119, respectively, as shown by the following figures:—

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA—1887, 1888 AND 1889.

COMPANIES.	Insurance in Force.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.
	\$	\$	\$
Canadian	101,796,754	114,034,279	125,125,82
British	28,162,329	30,003,210	30,000,00
American	61,734,187	67,724,044	78,560,82
Total	191,694,270	211,761,593	233,686,64

Share of Canadian companies

849. The Canadian companies' share of the increase in 1887 over 1886 was 96·81 per cent; of that in 1888 over 1887, 60·98 per cent., and of that in 1889 over 1888, 54·90 per cent.

Life insurance a means of estimating progress in wealth.

850. The amounts at risk for both fire and life insurance are often used for the purpose of estimating the wealth and progress of a nation, and the amount at risk for life insurance may be more particularly used to indicate the progress made, not only in wealth, but in what may be called surplus wealth. Fire insurance is, to a large extent, looked upon as a business expense, which must be incurred as necessarily as rent, salaries, &c., and which is, therefore, paid out of the gross receipts. As with life insurance, people far more generally insure in proportion to their ability to pay the premiums: not until after everything else is paid, and there is a surplus, is the question of life insurance considered. Life insurance, therefore, being generally paid out of the surplus earnings of the people, the following figures indicate the very large increase in their premium-paying power during the last few years, and consequent improvement in their condition:—

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA.—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869-1889.

Year ended 31st December.	Life Insurance.
1869.....	\$ 35,680,082
1870.....	42,694,712
1871.....	45,825,935
1872.....	67,234,684
1873.....	77,500,896
1874.....	85,716,325
1875.....	84,560,752
1876.....	84,344,916
1877.....	85,687,903
1878.....	84,751,937
1879.....	86,273,702
1880.....	90,280,293
1881.....	103,290,932
1882.....	115,042,048
1883.....	124,196,875
1884.....	135,453,726
1885.....	149,962,146
1886.....	171,315,696
1887.....	191,694,270
1888.....	211,761,583
1889.....	231,963,702

51. The following table, which gives the amount of life insurance allowed to lapse by non-payment of premiums in each year, and the proportions of such amount lapsed in each \$1,000 at risk, and in each \$1,000 effected in each year, will also help bear out the evidence of the preceding table, that very material progress has been made of late years :—

YEAR.	Total in Force.	Annual Amount Effected.	LAPSED.		
			Total Lapsed.	In each \$1,000 at Risk.	In each \$1,000 Effected in the Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.....	84,288,883	15,074,258	.....	.....	.....
.....	84,250,918	13,890,127	.....	.....	.....
.....	85,687,903	13,534,667	8,700,624	101 53	642 84
.....	84,751,937	12,169,755	9,075,186	107 08	745 71
.....	86,273,702	11,354,224	8,190,773	94 94	721 39
.....	90,280,293	13,906,887	7,198,837	79 74	517 65
.....	103,290,932	17,618,011	4,702,589	45 53	266 92
.....	115,042,048	20,112,755	5,052,869	43 92	251 23
.....	124,196,875	21,572,960	7,627,328	61 41	353 56
.....	135,447,726	23,417,912	9,576,113	70 70	408 92
.....	149,962,146	27,164,988	9,518,676	67 52	350 40
.....	171,315,696	35,171,348	9,205,765	53 74	261 74
.....	191,694,270	38,008,310	11,320,384	59 05	297 84
.....	211,761,583	41,226,529	15,325,305	72 37	371 73
.....	231,963,702	44,556,937	16,556,619	71 38	371 58

Life insurance by companies 1875-1889.

552. The following tables will enable the progress of the total business to be traced during the past fourteen years, both as regards the amount of insurance effected from year to year and the total amount in force :—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1875 TO 1889.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875.....	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,823	15,074,258
1876.....	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877.....	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878.....	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879.....	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880.....	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881.....	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882.....	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883.....	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884.....	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885.....	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886.....	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887.....	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888.....	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889.....	26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1875 TO 1889.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875.....	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264
1876.....	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918
1877.....	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903
1878.....	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937
1879.....	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702
1880.....	37,838,518	19,789,803	33,643,745	91,272,136
1881.....	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932
1882.....	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048
1883.....	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875
1884.....	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,615,596	135,453,726
1885.....	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1886.....	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696
1887.....	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270
1888.....	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583
1889.....	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702

853. The average amount of policies in force in 1889 was \$1,771. This amount was slightly larger than in 1888.

Average
amount of
policies in
force, 1889

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1889.

COMPANIES.	POLICIES.		
	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.
		\$	\$
Canadian.....	73,935	124,249,691	1,681
British.....	15,111	30,488,618	2,018
American.....	40,740	75,047,932	1,842
Total.....	129,786	229,786,241	1,771

The average amount of the new policies was : for Canadian companies, \$1,691; for British companies, \$1,859, and for American, \$2,185, the corresponding amounts for 1888 having been \$1,694, \$1,884 and \$1,936.

854. The death rate was higher in 1889 than in the two preceding years, as shown by the following table :—

Death rate
1886-1889.

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1886-1889.

COMPANIES.	1889.			1888.	1887.	1886.
	Number of Lives Exposed to Risks.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.
Active companies.....	130,569	1,155	8.846	8.614	8.317	8.132
Assessment ".....	14,788	122	8.250	9.727	9.120	7.997
Retired ".....	5,582	94	16.840	23.489	17.943	15.817
Total.....	150,939	1,371	9.083	9.495	8.955	8.656

In the calculation of the death rate, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk, and the number of

deaths during the year respectively, in the case of those companies which did not report that item, and it is believed that the present figures represent the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada, as accurately as they can possibly be ascertained.

Insurance
terminated.

855. There was an increase of \$939,430 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, *i. e.*, by death, maturity or expiration, in 1889, as compared with 1888, the amount last year having been \$3,806,963; and an increase of \$1,648,615 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse, the total amount so terminated having been \$20,024,170.

Premium
income,
1869-1889.

856. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1889, inclusive:—

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA—
1869 TO 1889.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,469,347
1871	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872	417,628	506,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878	827,088	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,667
1879	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,068	2,721,138
1881	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882	1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,606
1883	1,652,543	707,468	1,414,738	3,774,749
1884	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,901	4,132,228
1885	2,092,986	803,980	1,723,012	4,619,978
1886	2,379,238	827,848	1,988,634	5,195,720
1887	2,825,119	890,332	2,285,954	6,001,405
1888	3,166,883	928,667	2,466,298	6,561,848
1889	4,459,595	979,847	2,785,403	8,224,845
Total	28,563,923	14,138,127	30,988,043	73,690,093

857. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1888 and 1889 was :—

	1888.	1889.
Death claims (including bonus additions)...	\$2,214,001	\$2,483,818
Matured endowment " " " " " "	333,197	436,683
Annuity payments " " " " " "	16,391	20,856
Paid for surrendered policies " " " " " "	286,442	304,263
Dividends to policyholders " " " " " "	590,698	696,979
	<u>\$3,440,729</u>	<u>\$3,942,599</u>

Payments
to policy
holders,
1888 and
1889.

The amount received for premiums was \$8,224,845 ; therefore for every \$100 of premium \$47.30 was paid to policy-holders, and \$52.70 carried to expense, profits and reserve ; in the preceding year the proportions were \$51.70 and \$48.30 respectively.

858. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1889, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure :—

Financial
position of
Canadian
companies
1889.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1889.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

COMPANIES.	Assets.	Liabilities including Reserve, but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital.	Capital Stock paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life	10,480,315	8,568,764	1,911,551	125,000	1,786,551
Citizen* (Life Department)...	263,641	300,292	.....	.....	.....
Confederation	2,883,753	2,553,504	330,249	100,000	230,249
Dominion Safety Fund	129,472	58,673	70,799	29,172	†41,627
Federal	168,195	107,608	160,586	80,107	.....
London Life	230,214	191,553	38,661	33,650	5,011
Manufacturers' Life	293,592	166,286	127,307	127,320	.....
North American	816,719	685,345	131,365	60,000	71,365
Ontario Mutual.....	1,474,483	1,384,087	90,398	None	90,398
Sun	1,795,822	1,576,786	219,037	62,500	156,537
Temperance and General ...	114,588	78,561	36,086	60,000	.....
Dominion Life	85,025	24,815	60,210	62,575	.....
Totals	18,735,212	15,696,214	3,038,998	740,324	2,298,674

* The capital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

† Including \$30,561 belonging to Mortuary Fund.

‡ Since the close of the year, certain of the directors of the company have contributed to the assets thereof the sum of \$24,000 to meet the impairment of the company's capital, which sum is to be repaid to said directors by the shareholders of the company.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES—*Concluded.*

INCOME.

COMPANIES.	Net Premium Income.	Consider- ation for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*Canada Life	1,335,755	None.	469,233	50,983	1,855,971
†Canada Life	973,790	"	383,718	15,247	1,372,755
Citizens' (Life Department) ..	58,637	"	11,096	None.	69,733
Confederation	556,091	24,642	130,227	5,811	716,771
Dominion Safety Fund	41,505	None.	2,280	None.	43,785
Federal	208,783	"	5,426	54	214,263
London Life	66,351	"	11,539	None.	77,890
Manufacturers' Life	143,582	374	6,407	"	150,363
North American	256,438	None.	35,304	"	291,742
Ontario Mutual	383,192	"	65,708	"	448,900
Sun	446,497	5,035	85,532	1,335	538,399
Temperance and General	64,891	None.	2,847	309	68,047
Dominion Life	5,354	"	99	None.	5,453
Totals	4,540,866	30,051	1,180,416	53,730	5,805,063

EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Payments to Policy- holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock- holders.	Total Expendi- ture.	Surplus of Income over Ex- penditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*Canada Life	600,094	228,433	25,000	853,527	992,444
†Canada Life	443,275	175,200	12,500	630,975	741,780
Citizens' (Life Department) ..	48,395	21,970	1,206	71,571	— 1,839
Confederation	237,670	126,149	12,138	375,957	340,814
Dominion Safety Fund	24,504	7,897	None.	32,401	11,384
Federal	164,823	61,539	2,268	228,631	— 33,366
London Life	22,840	33,630	None.	56,470	21,419
Manufacturers' Life	60,465	89,158	"	149,623	79
North American	59,907	85,637	4,800	150,344	141,394
Ontario Mutual	192,367	88,186	None.	280,553	168,347
Sun	132,424	139,308	7,500	279,232	261,167
Temperance and General	14,385	28,498	None.	42,883	26,165
Dominion Life	None.	5,431	"	5,431	2
Totals	2,001,149	1,091,027	65,412	3,157,588	2,647,475

* For the year ending 30th April, 1889.

† For the eight months ending 31st December, 1889.

— Minus.

859. The receipts from income in 1888 and 1889 were respectively made as follows :—

	1888.	1889.
Premiums and annuity sales.....	\$3,260,799	\$4,570,917
Interest and dividends.....	741,062	1,180,416
Sundry.....	36,204	53,730
Total.....	<u>\$4,038,065</u>	<u>\$5,805,063</u>

Receipts
and ex-
penditure,
1888 and
1889.

And the expenditure during the same years was :—

	1888.	1889.
Paid to policyholders and annuitants.....	\$1,416,515	\$2,001,149
General expenses.....	874,657	1,091,027
Dividends to stockholders.....	52,652	65,412
Total.....	<u>\$2,343,824</u>	<u>\$3,157,588</u>

860. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every \$100 of income received the companies expended :—

	1888.	1889.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Paid to policyholders.....	35 08	34 47
General expenses.....	21 66	18 79
Dividends to stockholders.....	1 30	1 13
Reserve.....	41 96	45 61

Proportion
of payments
from
income.

861. Five companies did business on the assessment plan in 1889, four Canadian and one American, having, at the end of the year, \$30,427,116 in force, being an increase of \$3,061,675. The amount of policies taken during the year was \$6,380,800. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was large, viz.: \$5,125,775, being \$167.75 for every \$1,000 of current risk. The amount terminated by death was \$235,550, or \$7.71 for every \$1,000 of risk.

Assess-
ment com-
panies.

PART III.—ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

862. Accident insurance business was transacted by 9 companies, viz., 5 Canadian, 3 British and 1 American, and

Accident
Insurance

Guarantee business by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American. The business done in 1888 and 1889 was:—

ACCOUNT.	1888.	1889.
Premiums received.....	248,848	275,715
Amount insured.....	38,078,000	41,712,500
Paid for claims.....	117,907	127,300
GUARANTEE.		
Premiums received.....	62,540	66,160
Amount guaranteed.....	10,107,300	10,112,000
Paid for claims.....	22,599	27,400

Plate glass insurance

863. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American. The premiums received during the year were \$27,870, the amount in force was \$454,612, and the losses incurred \$7,863. One company and one firm transact this class of business on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their returns do not show the amount in force.

Number of Insurance Companies of all kinds

864. At the close of 1889 there were 90 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. They were engaged in business as follow:—

Doing life insurance.....	42
" " assessment plan.....	2
" fire insurance.....	36
" inland marine insurance.....	6
" ocean marine ".....	3
" accident ".....	9
" guarantee ".....	2
" steam boiler ".....	2
" plate glass ".....	4

Deposits with the Government.

865. The total amount of deposits held by the Receiver General, for the protection of policyholders, amounted 3rd July, 1890, to the sum of \$17,226,206, and there was also deposited with Canadian trustees the sum of \$1,018,600, making a total of \$18,244,903 for the protection of policyholders.

INSURANCE.

581

holders. This sum was held among the different classes as follows:—

Fire.....	\$ 4,531,075
Life.....	13,249,514
Accident, &c.	464,314
	<u>\$ 18,244,902</u>

866. The total amount of premiums, received for all forms of insurance in 1888 and 1889, were :—

YEAR.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1888.....	5,050,337	4,841,614	3,168,206	13,060,157
1889.....	6,473,344	5,026,353	3,512,144	15,011,841

And these were divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

CLASS OF BUSINESS.	1888.	1889.
	\$	\$
Fire	5,437,263	5,588,016
Inland Marine.....	159,207	146,327
Ocean.....	176,251	241,877
Life.....	6,561,848	8,224,845
Life (Assessment).....	367,740	404,953
Accident.....	249,048	278,755
Guarantee.....	62,549	68,549
Plate Glass.....	28,068	27,870
Steam Boiler.....	18,183	30,649
Total.....	13,060,157	15,011,841

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APPENDIX. A.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AND INDEX TO TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON PAGES 160 TO 183. INCLUSIVE.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
Absinthe (<i>see</i> spirits, c).....	22	\$2 p. I. G.
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, N.E.S., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent. of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council.....	14	15c. p. I. G. & 1c. add.
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colours, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colours in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council.....	14	25c. p. I. G. & 20 p. c.
Acid, boracic.....	14	Free.
" mixed.....	14	25 p. c.
" muriatic and nitric.....	14	20 p. c.
" oxalic.....	14	Free.
" phosphate.....	14	3c. p. lb.
" stearic.....	14	3c. p. lb.
" sulphuric.....	14	½c. p. lb.
" sulphuric and nitric combined.....	14	25 p. c.
" tannic, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.....	14	Free.
Aconite.....	24	Free.
Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels.....	19	Free.
Admiralty charts.....	1	Free.
Advertising bills (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets and labels).....	1	
Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates; and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, photographs and other cards, pictures or artistic work of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, N.E.S.....	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Adzes, N.E.S.....	9	35 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
line, dyes, and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than 1 lb. weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine	14	Free.
fine oil, crude.	14	"
salts.	14	"
imals, living, viz. :—		
Cattle and sheep.	29	30 p. c.
Live hogs.	29	2c. p. lb.
imals, living, of all kinds, N. E. S.	29	20 p. c.
imals, brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association; (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond)	29	Free.
imals for the improvement of stock, viz. :—Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council.	29	"
imals for the improvement of stock, domestic fowls, pure-bred, pheasants and quails.	29	Free.
imals of settlers, live stock (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).	29	"
" other (<i>see</i> menageries).	29	"
imal manures.	23	"
seed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).	24	"
se-star (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).	24	"
ate, liquid or solid.	14	"
seed.	24	"
ades, nickel.	28	10 p. c.
edynes (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines and spirits, <i>d.</i>)	14	"
elope skins (<i>see</i> glove leathers).	23	10 p. c.
imony not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.	14	Free.
imony, salts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.	14	Free.
liquities, collections of (<i>see</i> cabinets of coins).	32	"
paratus for schools and colleges, &c. (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments).	6	"
parel, wearing (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen).	15	10c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
" of settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).	31	Free.
parel, wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.	32	"
ie trees of all kinds.	30	3c. each.
ies, dried.	21	2c. p. lb.
" green, (including duty on the barrel).	21	40c. p. brl.
" pine.	21	Free.
ie, gum.	24	"
ack (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c.</i>)	22	82 p. I. G.
hill, extract of.	14	Free.
al or argols, not refined.	14	"
icles not enumerated in this Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , when		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.....	32	20 p. c.
Arms, fire.....	8	20 p. c.
Army, articles for—the following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy: arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.....	31	Free.
Arsenic.....	14	"
Arsenate of aniline.....	14	Free.
Artificial flowers, N.E.S.....	18	25 p. c.
Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof.....	28	25 "
Ash, white (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight.....	24	"
Asphaltum, crude only.....	31	"
Attachments, binding (<i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 p. c.
Attar or ottar of roses, and oil of roses.....	14	Free.
Australian gum.....	24	Free.
Awnings.....	19	25 p. c.
Axes, of all kinds, N.E.S.....	9	35 "
" chopping.....	9	82 p. doz. and 10 p. c.
Axle grease.....	23	1c. per lb.
Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture.....	10	1c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
Axles, iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture.....	10	\$30 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Azaleas.....	24	Free.
B		
Babbitt metal.....	28	10 p. c.
Bags, containing fine salt, from all countries.....	32	25 p. c.
" cotton, made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for.....	17	35 "
" cotton, seamless.....	17	2c. p. lb., and 10 p. c.
" paper, all kinds, printed.....	24	35 p. c.
Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls.....	31	35 "
Baggage, travellers', under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.....	31	Free.
Baking powder (<i>see</i> yeast cakes).....	14	"
Balances of iron or steel.....	9	35 p. c.
Balls, bagatelle.....	31	35 "
glass.....	26	5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B.		
Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades.....	24	Free.
Bamboo, unmanufactured.....	24	"
Bananas.....	21	"
Band-iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop-iron).....	28	"
Bandages, suspensory, all kinds.....	31	25 p. c.
Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts, and all similar work unsigned, and bill heads, envelopes, receipts, cards and other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, N.E.S....	1	35 p. c.
Barrels, containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty.....	24	40c. each.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs prescribes.....	24	Free.
Barrels containing linseed oil.....	24	25c. each.
Barilla.....	14	Free.
Bark, cinchona.....	24	"
" cork, unmanufactured.....	24	"
" hemlock.....	24	"
" oak.....	24	"
" tanners.....	24	"
Barley.....	21	15c. p. bush.
Bars, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar-iron).....	28	"
Bars, for railways and tramways, iron or steel of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.....	28	80 p. ton.
Batteries, electric, &c.....	6	25 p. c.
Batting, cotton, not bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
Batting, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	3c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
Batts, cotton, not bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
Batts, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	3c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
Bay rum (<i>see</i> spirits, E.).....	22	"
Bead ornaments, N.E.S.....	31	35 p. c.
Beams, rolled (<i>see</i> iron and steel beams).....	28	12½ "
Beams, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
Beams, weighing, iron or steel.....	28	35 p. c.
Beans.....	21	15c. p. bush.
" baked in cans (<i>see</i> tomatoes).....	21	2 c. p. can & 2c additional.
" cocoa, not roasted, crushed or ground.....	24	Free.
" locust, and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.....	21	"
" nux vomica, crude only.....	24	"
" vanilla.....	24	"
" Tonquin.....	24	"
Bed-tickings, cotton denims, drillings, gingham, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloth or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloons and goods of like description.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Bed comforters or cotton quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes.	17	35 p. c.
Bed quilts (<i>see</i> bed comforters).	17	35 "
Bedsteads, iron tubes and articles for (<i>see</i> tubing).	28	Free.
Beef, fluid, extract of, not medicated.	20	25 p. c.
" salted, in barrels (the barrel containing the same to be free of duty)	20	2c. p. lb.
Beer, in bottles (<i>see</i> ale).	22	18c. p. l. G.
" in casks	22	10c. p. l. G.
Bees.	29	Free.
Beet root juice (<i>see</i> sugar, melado) (App. B).	21	1c. p. lb. 70 deg. test. & 3p. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
Belladonna leaves.	24	Free.
Bells of any description, except for churches.	28	30 p. c.
Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches.	28	Free.
Belts, surgical, of all kinds.	7	25 p. c.
Belting, rubber.	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
" of leather or other material, N. E. S.	23	25 p. c.
" leather and upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed.	23	15 "
Belting, if dressed, waxed or glazed.	23	20 "
Benzole (<i>see</i> oils).	25	7c. p. l. G.
Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes.	24	Free.
" blue, wild.	21	"
Beverages, alcoholic (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.).	22	82 p. l. G.
Bibles.	1	5 p. c.
Bichromate of potash, crude.	14	Free.
Bichromate of soda.	14	"
Billets, hickory (<i>see</i> lumber).	24	Free.
" steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots).	28	"
Billiard tables, viz. :—		
Without pockets, 4½ by 9 ft. or under.	31	\$22.50 each.
On those of over 4½ by 9 ft.	31	\$25.00 "
On billiard tables with pockets, 5½ by 11 ft. or under.	31	\$35.00 "
And on all over 5½ by 11 ft.	31	\$40.00 " and in addition thereto each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls and markers, cloth and cases, but no pool balls 15 p. c.
Binders' cloth.	19	10 p. c.
Bird cages.	32	35 "
Biscuits of all kinds, not sweetened.	21	25 "
" " sweetened.	21	35 "
Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state.	28	Free.
Bison hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not cured or otherwise manufactured.	23	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Bitters, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	Liquids 50 p. c. and all others 25 p. c.
Bitters, other (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.)	21	\$2. p. l. G.
Blackberries, N.E.S. (the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty)	21	3c. p. lb.
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink	10	30 p. c.
" molasses for (<i>see</i> second process molasses)	21	Free.
Blankets (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	15	10 c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their own factories only	31	Free.
Blank books	1	35 p. c.
Blind, articles for:—Typewriters, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when pre- sented. O.C. July 6, 1888	31	Free.
Blocks, inverted, glazed or unglazed	12	35 p. c.
Blood albumen, tannic acid, antimony salts, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only	14	Free.
Blueberries, wild	21	"
Boeing, laundry, all kinds	14	30 p. c.
Boards, leather	24	3c. per lb.
Boards (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
Boilers, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S.	9	30 p. c.
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, N.E.S., including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker	28	\$13 per ton.
Boilers, ships' (<i>see</i> ships)	9	25 p. c.
Boles, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel)	28	"
Boles	13	35 p. c.
Boiling cloths, not made up	31	Free.
Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed	23	"
Bone ash, for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers	23	"
Bone-dust for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers	23	Free.
Bones, manufactures of, fancy (<i>see</i> fancy boxes)	31	35 p. c.
Bonnets, N.E.S.	18	30 "
Books, blank	1	35 "
" embossed, for the blind	1	Free.
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, N.E.S., not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn- books	1	15 p. c.
Books, professional, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	1	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tarif.
B		
Books, printed, in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada.	1	"
Books specially imported for the <i>bona fide</i> use of public free libraries,—not more than two copies of any one book; and books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years.	1	"
Books printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members, and not for the purposes of sale or trade.	1	"
Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind.	1	"
Books, importations, prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).	1	
Bookbinders' tools and implements.	9	10 p. c.
Boots, India-rubber (<i>see</i> India-rubber).	24	
Boots, N. E. S.	18	25 "
Boot and shoe counters made from leather board.	24	40 p. par.
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material.	18	30 p. c.
Boracic acid.	14	Free.
Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds only.	14	"
Botanical specimens.	32	"
Bottles, glass.	26	30 p. c.
Bowls, steel, for cream separators.	28	Free.
Boxes, fancy work, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when of not more than two dollars in value, and toy whips; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terracotta or composition; statuettes and bead ornaments, N. E. S.	31	35 p. c.
Boxwood (<i>see</i> lumber).	24	Free.
Brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand.	28	2c. p. L. 600.
Brads or sprigs, exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand.	28	2c. p. lb.
Braces or suspenders and parts thereof.	18	35 p. c.
Bracelets (<i>see</i> laces).	18	30 "
Braids, yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Minister of Customs.	15	Free.
Braids (<i>see</i> laces).	18	30 p. c.
Brandy (<i>see</i> spirits C.)	22	82 p. I. G.
Brass, old, scrap and in sheets or plates of not less than 4 inches in width.	28	Free.
Brass in bars and bolts, drawn, plain, and fancy tubing.	28	10 p. c.
Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges for use in their own factories.	28	Free.
Brass, manufactures of N. E. S.	28	30 p. c.
" screws, not otherwise provided for.	28	35 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B.		
in strips for printers' rules, not finished; and brass in strips or sheets, of less than four inches in width....	28 15 "	
or copper wire.....	28 15 "	
and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their own factories.	28 Free.	
wire cloth.....	28 20 p. c.	
copper, iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.....	28 Free	
feedstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water <i>in transitu</i> , 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 8, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of "The Customs Act."	21 20 "	
rick, for building.....	12 20 "	
fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures....	12 Free.	
ridges, iron, and structural iron work.....	28 1½c per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.	
Robants, cotton, uncoloured.....	17 25 p. c.	
iron moulds, for gold beaters.....	31 Free.	
roaststone, crude, or in roll or flour.....	14 "	
roastles.....	23 "	
Romania metal, in pigs and bars.....	28 "	
" metal, manufactures of, not plated.....	28 25 p. c.	
British copyright works, reprints of.....	1 15 p. c. and in addition thereto, 12½ p. c.	
British gum.....	24 1c. per lb.	
Brumine.....	14 Free.	
brim, phosphar, in block, bars, sheets and wire.....	28 10 p. c.	
brims.....	31 25 "	
brim corn.....	24 Free.	
Bussels carpet (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15 25 p. c.	
Bushes.....	31 25 "	
Can leaves.....	24 Free.	
Cable clasps, steel for (<i>see</i> steel No. 12).....	28 "	
Caram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.....	19 "	
Caskins, tanned (<i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23 10 p. c.	
Cathorn and strip fencing of iron or steel.....	28 1½c. per lb.	
Cawbent.....	21 10c. per bush.	
" flour or meal.....	21 ½c. per lb.	
Cargies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, and similar vehicles costing less than \$50.....	10 \$10 each & 20 p. c.	
Cargies, etc., costing \$50 and less than \$100.....	10 15 "	
and all such carriages costing \$100 each, and over....	10 35 p. c.	
Building stone: rough freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled.....	26 \$1 per ton cubic feet	
Builders' hardware: — Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N. E. S., saws of all kinds, and tools of all kinds, N. E. S.....	9 35,	

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Bulbs, flowers, all kinds.	24	Free.
Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe.	27	Free.
Burgundy pitch.	24	"
Burr stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones.	26	"
Bushes, blackberry.	30	1c. each.
" gooseberry.	30	1c. "
" raspberry.	30	1c. "
" rose costing twenty cents and less.	30	3c. "
Butter.	20	4c. p. lb.
Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition.	31	5c. p. gross & 20 p. c.
Buttons, vegetable, ivory or horn.	31	10c. p. gross & 20 p. c.
Buttons, all other, N. E. S.	31	25 p. c.
Button covers, crozier.	31	10 "
C.		
Cabinet furniture (<i>see</i> furniture).	13	35 "
Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and other antiquities.	32	Free.
Cabinet-makers' hardware (<i>see</i> builders' hardware).	9	35 p. c.
Cabinet-makers' hardware (<i>see</i> hardware, house furnishing).	9	30 "
Cacti.	24	Free.
Cages, bird, of all kinds.	32	35 p. c.
Calendars, advertising (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.
Calf skins, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed (<i>see</i> belting leather).	23	15 p. c.
Calumna root.	24	Free.
Cumwood and sumac and extract for dyeing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground.	24	"
Canada plate, not less than 30 ins wide, and not less than 1 in. in thickness.	28	12½ p. c.
Candles, tallow.	23	2c. p. lb.
" paraffine wax.	23	5 "
" all other, including sperin.	23	25 p. c.
Candy, sugar, brown or white, and confectionery.	21	1½c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Cane juice, concentrated, (<i>see</i> sugar, melado) (<i>See</i> App. B).	21	1c. p. lb. 70 deg test, & 100 p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70
Cane juice, other (<i>see</i> sugar, syrups) (App. B).	21	1 p. lb. & 30 p.
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured.	24	25 p. c.
Canes, all kinds, N. E. S.	24	25 "
Canned meats (<i>see</i> meats).	20	3c. p. lb.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents.	28	1½c. on each can or package.
Cans, etc., when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof.	28	
Canvas, of hemp or flax, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.	19	5 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
canvas for manufacture of floor oil cloth, not less than 45 in. wide, and not pressed or calendered.....	19	Free.
canvas, jute canvas, not less than 58 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories.	19	"
couchouche, unmanufactured	24	"
cozes, fur.....	18	25 p. c.
cozins.....	18	20 "
cozes, N.E.S.....	18	30 "
cozes, fur.....	18	25 "
cozes for umbrellas (see ribs, brass).....	28	20 "
caraway seeds (see seeds, aromatic).....	24	Free.
carriage or heavy oil, for any use.....	25	10 p. c.
carboys, glass, empty or filled	26	30 "
cardboard, printed or stamped (see advertising pamphlets)....	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
cards (see bank notes).....	1	35 p. c.
cards, pictorial show (see advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
cards, playing.....	1	6c. p. pack.
card-clothing, machine.....	32	25 p. c.
carloman seed (see seeds, aromatic).....	24	Free.
carpet bags.....	23	30 p. c.
carpets, viz.:—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian & damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, N.E.S., and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for.....	15	25 p. c.
carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool.....	15	10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals.....	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
carpets, Smyrna, mats and rugs.....	15	30 p. c.
carpet mats (see carpets, Brussels).....	15	25 p. c.
carpets, warps, bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
carpets, " not bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
carpeting, hemp.....	19	25 p. c.
carpeting, jute.....	19	25 "
carpets, warp of cotton (see carpets, two and three-ply).....	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
carpets, " wool, treble ingrain (see carpets, treble ingrain).	15	10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
carriages (see buggies).....	10	
carriages, children's, of all kinds.....	10	35 p. c.
carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs	10	Free.
cars, baggage, freight and railway (see locomotives).....	10	
cars, railway.....	10	30 p. c.
cartridge cases of all kinds and materials	8	35 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Cartridges, gun, rifle and pistol, and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials.	8	35 p. c.
Cartridges, articles for (<i>see</i> Hemp paper).	31	Free.
Carts, hand.	10	30 p. c.
" farm, railway or freight (<i>see</i> buggies).	10	
" pleasure (<i>see</i> buggies).	10	
Cases, cigar holders (<i>see</i> Tobacco pipes).	31	35 p. c.
" fancy (<i>see</i> Boxes, fancy).	31	35 "
" for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles.	31	10c. each, & 30 p. c.
" show.	24	\$2 each & 35 p. c.
Caskets and coffins of any material.	24	35 p. c.
Cattle for improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals).	29	Free.
Cast-iron pipe of every description.	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Cast as models for the use of schools of design.	31	Free.
Castings, viz. :—		
Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, N.E.S.	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Malleable iron and steel castings, N.E.S.	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Cassimeres (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Cat-gut, unmanufactured.	23	Free.
" strings, or gut cord for musical instruments.	23	"
Catsups (<i>see</i> sauces).	22	"
Cedar, red (<i>see</i> lumber).	24	"
" Spanish (<i>see</i> lumber).	24	"
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured; also, moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured.	32	10 p. c.
Celluloid, xylonite or xyolite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough.	32	Free.
Celluloid, for almanacs, &c. (<i>see</i> stereotypes).	32	
Cement, burnt and unground.	12	7½c. p. 100 lb.
" hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels.	12	4½c. p. 100 lb.
" in bulk or in bags.	12	9c. p. bush.
" Portland or Roman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates, as above provided.		
Cement, stone or water limestone.	12	\$1 p. ton of 19 cub. ft.
Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths in. in diameter.	26	5 p. c.
" of hair.	26	30 "
Chalk stone, ground or unground.	26	Free.
Chamomile flowers.	24	"
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than 1 pint.	12	\$3 per dozen bottles.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
In bottles containing not more than a pint each, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	22	\$1.50 per dozen bottles.
In bottles containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each or less.....	22	75c. per dozen bottles.
In bottles containing more than 1 quart each, shall pay, in addition to \$3 p. doz. bottles, at the rate of.....	22	\$1.50 p. I. G. for all over 1 qt. p. bottle.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of.....	22	30 p. c.
Channels, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Charts, N.E.S.....	1	20 p. c.
“ admiralty.....	1	Free.
Cheese.....	20	3c. p. lb.
Cherries.....	21	1c. p. qt.
Cherry lumber (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
“ trees, of all kinds.....	30	4c. each.
“ heat welding compound.....	14	Free.
Chestnut lumber (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“
Chicory, raw or green.....	22	3c. p. lb.
“ or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee kiln-dried, roasted or ground.....	22	4c. p. lb.
Chimneys, glass, lamp.....	13	30 p. c.
Chinaware.....	26	30 “
Chloralum or chloride of aluminum.....	14	Free.
Chloride of lime.....	14	“
“ zinc.....	14	5 p. c.
Chocolate, not sweetened.....	22	4c. p. lb.
“ containing sugar.....	22	5c. “
Chromos (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Chromotypes (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Chronometers for ships.....	6	Free.
Churns, wood, N.E.S.....	24	25 p. c.
“ earthenware.....	26	3c. p. gal. of holding capacity.
Conium cicuta, or hemlock seed or leaf.....	24	Free.
Cider, not clarified or refined.....	22	5c. p. I. G.
Cider, clarified or refined.....	22	10c. p. I. G.
Cigars.....	22	\$2 p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering).....	22	\$2 p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Cinchona bark.....	24	Free.
Cinnibar.....	24	“
Cistern pumps, iron.....	28	35 p. c.
Citron rinds, in brine.....	21	Free.
Clay pipe, unmanufactured.....	26	“
Clays.....	26	“
Cliff-stone, ground or unground.....	26	“

ARTICLES	Ounces	Tariff
C		
Clippings and waste (see rags)	31	Free.
Clocks, fur	18	25 p. c.
Clocks, and clock cases of all kinds	6	35 p. c.
Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, complete or in parts	6	10 p. c.
Clocks, steel for (see steel No. 20)	28	Free.
Cloth, bricklayer's	17	10 p. c.
" horse collar (see woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb. and 10 p. c.
Cloths, N. E. S. (see woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb. and 10 p. c.
Clothes rings	31	51 each, and 10 p. c.
Clothing, made of cotton or other material not otherwise provided for, including corsets, and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for	17	35 p. c.
Clothing, woollen, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for	15	10c. p. lb. and 10 p. c.
Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes	31	Free.
" for army and navy (see army, articles for)	31	"
Coal, anthracite	26	"
" bituminous	26	60c. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
" dust, anthracite	26	Free.
" "	26	20 p. c.
" tar and pitch	24	10 p. c.
" oil (see oils)	25	7 1/2 p. L. G.
" fixtures, or parts thereof	28	30 p. c.
" products of (see oils)	25	7 1/2 p. L. G.
Coats, fur	18	25 p. c.
Coatings (see woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb. and 10 p. c.
Cobalt, ore of	26	Free.
" metallic colours, N. E. S.	14	"
Cochineal	14	"
Cocoa nuts	21	\$1 per 100.
Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port	21	50c. per 100.
Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not	22	8c. per lb.
Cocoa paste, not sweetened	22	4c. "
" and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar	22	5c. "
Cocoa bean, shell and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground	24	Free.
" matting	19	30 p. c.
Cocoboral, lumber (see lumber)	24	Free.
Cod liver oil, medicated	25	20 p. c.
Coffee, condensed, with milk, not sweetened	22	35 "
" " sweetened	22	14c. p. lb. & 10 p. c.
" extract of, or substitutes therefor, all kinds	22	5c. per lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
ce, green, from the United States.....	22	10 p. c.
" roasted or ground, from the United States.....	22	3c. p. lb. & 10 p. c.
" and all imitations of and substitutes		
or, N. E. S.....	22	3c. per lb.
ce, substitutes for (<i>see</i> chicory).....	22	4c. "
green, except as hereinbefore provided	22	Free.
ns of any material.....	24	35 p. c.
s, gold and silver, except United States silver coins.	27	Free.
cabinets of.	32	"
base or counterfeit (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).....	27	"
varn.....	19	"
".....	19	"
".....	26	50c. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
gas (the product of gas works) when used in Canadian manufactures only.....	26	Free.
ars, lace (<i>see</i> Laces).....	18	30 p. c.
of cotton or linen.....	18	24c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
ar cloth paper, Union, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished.....	24	20 p. c.
ar cloth paper, Union, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets	24	25 "
ction of antiquities (<i>see</i> cabinets of coins).....	32	Free.
ges, articles for (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments).	6	"
dion.....	24	20c. p. gal. & 25 p. c.
ared fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured otton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton arn or other material except silk, N. E. S.....	17	25 p. c.
ars, dry, N. E. S.	14	20 "
(<i>see</i> paints).....	14	30 "
in spirits (<i>see</i> paints).....	14	\$1 per I. G.
in pulp (<i>see</i> paints).....	14	30 p. c.
metallic, viz. :—		
Oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, N. E. S.	14	Free.
gne water (<i>see</i> spirits c.).....	22	"
bs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds.....	23	35 p. c.
mons, House of, articles for (<i>see</i> Departments, articles for)	31	Free.
munion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches	27	"
passes for ships.....	6	"
osition ornaments (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p. c.
rete, sugar (<i>see</i> sugar, melado).....	21	1c. p. lb., 70 deg. test. and 3½c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
lensers, platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire).....	28	Free.
ectionery.....	21	1½c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
" labels for (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
um cicuta or hemlock seed and leaf.....	14	Free.
uls Generals, articles for the personal use of, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession.....	31	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Copal gum	24	"
Copper, old and scrap, copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing.	28	10 p. c.
Copper, all manufactures of, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> copper, old and scrap).	28	30 "
Copper or brass wire.	28	15 "
Copper or brass wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their factories.	28	15 "
Copper, wire cloth.	28	20 "
Copper wire rods (<i>see</i> brass, copper, &c.).	28	Free.
Copper, precipitate of, crude.	14	"
Coppers rollers for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factories, in the printing of calicoes, and for other purpose (such rollers not being manufactured in Canada) upon the importer in each case making oath at the time of entry, in terms as follows:— I (1) the undersigned, importer of the copper rollers mentioned in this entry, do solemnly (2) that such copper rollers were specially imported by (3) for use in the printing of calicoes in (4) factory. I further (2) that the said rollers will be used for the said purpose and that the same will not be used, sold or disposed of by (3) or by any person in (4) employ, for any other purpose or use than as aforesaid.	28	"
Copper, in sheets or strips, of less than four inches in width.	28	15 p. c.
Copper, in sheets or plates, of not less than four inches in width.	28	Free.
Copper, sub-acetate of, or verdigris, dry.	14	"
Copperas (sulphate of iron)	14	"
Copyright works, British reprints of.	1	15 p. c. and 10% p. c.
Copyright works, importation prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles)		
Cords, cotton, braided.	17	30 p. c.
Cordage of all kinds.	19	14c. p. lb. & 10% p. c.
Cordials (<i>see</i> spirits, c.).	22	25 p. L.G.
" medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).	14	
Cordova leather, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of.	23	25 p. c.
Coriander seed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).	24	Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark.	24	20 p. c.
Cork bark, unmanufactured.	24	Free.
Cork wood, unmanufactured.	24	"
Corn, Indian.	21	7½c. p. bush.
Corn, Indian, of the varieties known as Southern white Dent Corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, and Western Yellow Dent Corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage, and for no other purpose, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council.	21	
Corn, meal.	21	40c. p. bush.

(1) Name of importer.

(2) Swear or affirm.

(3) Me or the firm of , of which I am a member.

(4) My or our, as the case may be.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
l, pop	21	35 p. c.
starch (<i>see</i> starch)	24	
syrup (<i>see</i> syrup, sugar)	21	1c. p. lb. & 30 p. c.
in cans (<i>see</i> tomatoes in cans)	21	
ets (<i>see</i> clothing, cotton)	17	35 p. c.
et steel, steel for (<i>see</i> steel No. 20)	28	Free.
et clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped, or in coils	28	5c. p. lb. & 30 p. c.
on, bleached, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey)	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
bed-quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes	17	35 p. c.
bags (<i>see</i> clothing, cotton)	17	35 "
cambrics (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics)	17	25 "
Canton flannels (<i>see</i> cotton, grey)	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
clothing (<i>see</i> clothing, cotton)	17	35 p. c.
cordage	17	30 "
cords (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics)	17	25 "
" fancy (<i>see</i> laces)	17	30 "
drills and ducks (<i>see</i> cotton, grey)	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
on fabrics, coloured, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material except silk, N.E.S.	17	25 p. c.
on fabrics, printed or dyed, N.E.S.	17	32½ "
on fabrics, uncoloured, viz.:—Scrims and window scrims, ambric cloths, muslin apron checks, brilliants, cords, riques, diapers, lenos, mosquito netings, swiss, jaconet and ambric muslins, and plain, striped or checked lawns	17	25 "
on, grey, or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings, trills, ducks, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
on, all manufactures of, N.E.S.	17	20 p. c.
muslin apron checks (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics, uncoloured)	17	25 "
sheeting (<i>see</i> cotton, grey)	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
on yarns not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness, and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics	17	Free.
on yarns in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only.	17	"
on waste.	17	"
winceys, fancy (<i>see</i> winceys, checked)	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Cotton wool	24	Free.
" fillets for card clothing (<i>see</i> fillets, cotton)	17	"
" rags (<i>see</i> rags).	17	"
" seed cake.	24	"
" seed meal	24	"
Cottonades (<i>see</i> bed tickings)	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Counters, boot and shoe, made from leather board	24	4c. p. pt.
Coutils and jeans, when imported by corset and dress-stay makers for use in their own factories.	17	25 p. c.
Cranberries.	21	30c. p. bush.
Crapes of all kinds.	18	20 p. c.
" C.C." or cream coloured ware (<i>see</i> earthenware).	26	35 p. c.
Cream of tartar in crystals	14	Free.
Cream, sizing.	14	1c. p. lb.
Crocks, earthenware (<i>see</i> earthenware)	26	3c. p. gal.
Crowbars, of iron or steel	9	1c. p. lb. & 5 p. c.
Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories.	28	Free.
Cubic nitre, or nitrate of soda	14	Free.
Cudbear, extract of.	14	"
Cues, bagatelle	31	35 p. c.
Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid	18	4c. p. pt., and 4 p. c.
Commim seed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic)	24	Free.
Cups or other prizes won in competitions	31	"
Currants, dried.	21	1c. p. lb.
" green	21	1c. p. qt.
Currant, wine (<i>see</i> wines)	22	"
Curtains when made up, trimmed or untrimmed.	32	30 p. c.
Curling stones (so called) of whatever material made.	32	25 "
Cutlery, plated, viz.: knives plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per dozen.	9	50c. p. doz., and 20 p. c.
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for.	9	25 p. c.
Cutters	10	30 "
" paper (<i>see</i> printing presses).	9	10 "
Cylinder needles	9	30 "
D		
Damar gum.	24	Free.
Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or coloured.	17	25 p. c.
Damask carpets (<i>see</i> carpets).	15	25 "
Dates, dried.	21	1c. p. lb.
Decanters.	26	30 p. c.
Deer skins, tanned (<i>see</i> glove leathers).	23	10 "
Demijohns, glass, empty or filled	26	30 "
Demijohns, earthenware.	26	3c. p. gallon of holding cap- city.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
D		
otton (<i>see</i> bed ticking).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
nts, articles for imported by and for the use of the nion (Government or any of the departments thereof, and for the Senate or House of Commons, including llowing articles when imported by the said Govern- or through any of the departments thereof for the use Canadian Militia:—Arms, military clothing, musical ments for bands, military stores and munition of		
owing articles when imported by and for the use of my and navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, al instruments for bands, military stores and muni- of war.....	31	Free.
iting, fancy and ornamental (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy.....	31	35 p. c.
, black, for borers.....	27	Free.
unset.....	27	"
drills, for prospecting for minerals, not to include power.....	9	"
dust or bort.....	27	Free.
otton (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics, uncoloured).....	17	25 p. c.
foliæ.....	14	Free.
nills (<i>see</i> Blanketing).....	28	"
N.E.S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
(<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p. c.
Government, articles for (<i>see</i> Departments).....	31	Free.
safes and vaults of iron or steel.....	28	35 p. c.
blood.....	14	Free.
es, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted s, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles.....	12	35 p. c.
s, not glazed.....	12	20 "
woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
and building plans.....	3	20 p. c.
importation of prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles) ...	10	1c. per lb.
harness.....	10	30 p. c.
it, N.E.S.....	21	1c. per lb.
upan and liquid.....	24	20c. per gall., & 25 p. c.
cotton (<i>see</i> cottons grey and bed tickings).....	17	
ton, not printed (<i>see</i> cottons, grey).....	17	1c. per sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" dyed, (<i>see</i> bed ticking).....	17	2c. per sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
edicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	
(<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
r, for polishing granite.....	26	20 "
re giant powder).....	8	5c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of or goods for use in their factories.....	17	Free.

ARTICLES,	Order.	Tariff.
D		
Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c. (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1c. per sq. rd. & 15 p. c.
“ “ dyed or coloured (<i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. per sq. rd. & 15 p. c.
Dutch carpets (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	35 p. c.
“ or schlag metal leaf.....	28	30 “
Dyes, aniline, not otherwise provided for.....	14	10 “
“ (<i>see</i> aniline dyes).....	14	Free.
Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S.....	14	“
Dynamite (<i>see</i> giant powder).....	8	5c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
E		
Earthenware and stoneware, viz. :—		
Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, per gallon of holding capacity.....	26	3c. per gall.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, white granite or ironstone ware, “C.C.” or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S.....	26	35 p. c.
Ebony (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Effects of subjects dying abroad (<i>see</i> apparel, wearing).....	32	Free.
Eggs.....	20	“
Elastic rubber thread for the manufacture of elastic webbing when imported by the manufacturers of elastic rubber webbing, to be used for that purpose only, in their own factories, until such time as the said rubber thread is manufactured in Canada.....	24	“
Elder wine (<i>see</i> wines).....	22	25c. p. l. G. & 3c. p. l. G. & each d & gtv from 25 up 40, & 30 p. c.
Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twelve inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and in proportion for greater or less lengths.....	31	\$2.50 per 1,000
Electric, globes for.....	26	30 p. c.
“ batteries.....	6	25 “
“ lights, apparatus for.....	6	25 “
Electro-plated ware (<i>see</i> plated ware).....	27	30 “
Electrotypes of books (<i>see</i> stereotypes).....	28	“
“ for commercial blanks (<i>see</i> stereotypes).....	28	2c. p. sq. in.
“ N.E.S. (<i>see</i> stereotypes).....	28	“
Elixirs (<i>see</i> spirits).....	22	82 per l. G. 30 p. c.
Embossed books for the blind.....	1	Free.
Embroideries.....	18	30 p. c.
Emery, in blocks, crushed or ground.....	26	Free.
“ paper.....	9	30 p. c.
“ wheels.....	32	25 “
Emetic, tartar (<i>see</i> blood albumen).....	14	Free.
Enamel sizing.....	14	1c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
E		
Enamelled leather	23	25 p. c.
Ends, steel (<i>see ferro-manganese</i>)	28	\$2 p. ton.
Engraved, plates, on wood and on steel or other metal) ..	31	20 p. c.
Engravings	3	20 "
(<i>see stereotypes</i>)	3	2c. p. sq. in.
Engines, fire	9	35 p. c.
" locomotive (<i>see locomotives</i>)	9	
" steam, for ships (<i>see ships</i>)	9	25 "
" other (<i>see locomotives</i>)	9	
" portable steam (<i>see machines, portable</i>)	9	35 "
Esilage, Indian corn for (<i>see corn, Indian</i>)	21	Free.
Etymology, specimens of	32	"
Envelopes (<i>see bank notes</i>)	1	35 p. c.
" (<i>see manufactures of paper</i>)	1	35 "
Exot	24	Free.
Exarto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper	24	"
Exences, medicinal (<i>see proprietary medicines</i>)	14	
" containing spirits (<i>see spirits d.</i>)	22	\$2 p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
Essential oils, for manufacturing purposes	14	20 p. c.
Exer, nitrous (<i>see spirits f.</i>)	14	\$2 p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
" sulphuric	14	5c. p. lb.
Exhyl, alcohol (<i>see spirits a.</i>)	22	\$2 p. I. G.
hydrated oxide of (<i>see spirits a.</i>)	22	"
Excelior, for upholsterers' use	32	20 p. c.
Explosives :-		
Fireworks	8	25 p. c.
Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges; cartridge-cases of all kinds and materials; percussion caps, and gun wads of all kinds	8	35 "
Blasting and mining powder	8	3c. p. lb.
Canister powder, in pound and half-pound tins	8	15c. p. lb.
Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels	8	4c. p. lb.
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part	8	5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs and other similar packages	8	5c. p. lb.
Nitro-glycerine	8	10c. p. lb & 20 p. c.
Extracts containing spirits (<i>see spirits d.</i>)	22	\$2 p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
" of archill	14	Free.
" of beef, or fluid beef, not medicated	22	25 p. c.
" of cudbear	14	Free.
" of logwood (<i>see camwood</i>)	14	"
Extract of coffee or substitutes therefor of all kinds	22	5c. p. lb.
Extract of madder, ground or prepared	14	Free.
" of malt (non-alcoholic), for medicinal purposes	14	25 p. c.
" of saffron	14	Free.
" of safflower	14	"
Eye-glasses	6	30 p. c.
" parts of, unfinished	6	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tarif.
F		
Fabrics, coloured (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics).....	17	25 p. c.
" cotton do.....	17	32½ p. c.
" uncoloured do.....	17	25 p. c.
Fabrics, woollen. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods costing 10c. per yard and under.....	15	22½ p. c.
Fabrics, woollen, costing over 10c. and under 14c.....	15	25 p. c.
" woollen, costing 14c. and over.....	15	27½ p. c.
As regards the three preceding items, the half-penny sterling shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent, and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same ratio.		
Fancy cases (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p. c.
Fancy grasses, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured.....	24	Free.
Farina (<i>see</i> starch).....	24	
Fashion plates (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. & 30p.
Feathers, all kinds, N.E.S.....	18	25 p. c.
" ostrich and vulture, undressed.....	18	15 p. c.
" " dressed.....	18	35 p. c.
Felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only.....	10	15 p. c.
Felloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of carriage and cart wheels to be used in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.....	10	Free.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	19	"
" board, sized (<i>see</i> hemp paper).....	17	"
" cloth, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb. and 2 p. c.
" pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric.....	15	17½ p. c.
" printed (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
Fencing wire, barbed, of iron or steel.....	28	14c. p. lb.
Fencing, wire, buckthorn and strip of iron or steel.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
Fennel seed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	Free.
Fennigreek seed.....	24	"
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel.....	28	82 p. ton.
Ferrules (<i>see</i> ribs of brass, &c.).....	28	Free.
Fibre, Mexican.....	24	"
" tampico or istle.....	24	"
" vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....	24	"
Fibres, vegetable, natural, not produced by any mechanical process.....	24	"
Fibre ware, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material.....	31	30 p. c.
Fibrilla.....	24	Free.
Field seeds (<i>see</i> seeds, garden).....	24	
Figs.....	24	1c. p. lb.
Files and rasps.....	9	35 p. c.
Fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceeding 7 inches wide, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of card clothing.....	17	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
F		
Fillets, rubber, for card clothing (<i>see</i> fillets of cotton).....	24	Free.
Firearms	8	20 p. c.
Fire brick, for use exclusively in process of manufactures....	12	Free.
Fire clay	26	"
Fireproof paint (<i>see</i> oxides).....	14	30 p. c.
Fireworks	5	25 "
Fish, boneless	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish, foreign caught, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act	20	50c. p. 100 lbs.
Fish, labels for (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Fish, all other, pickled, salted, in barrels	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish skins and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories.....	23	Free.
Fish oil	25	20 p. c.
" cod liver, medicated	25	20 "
Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines	20	30 "
Fish, salmon, and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.	20	25 "
Fish packages containing oysters or other fish not otherwise provided for (<i>see</i> cans or packages).....	20	25 "
Fish, smoked	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.....	9	Free.
Fisheries, produce of N. E. S. (<i>see</i> oil, spermaceti).....	20	20 p. c.
Fishing rods,	5	30 "
Fish plates, railway	28	\$12 p. ton.
Fixtures, gas, coal oil or kerosene, and parts thereof.....	28	30 p. c.
Flag-stones, sawn or otherwise dressed.....	26	\$2 p. ton.
Flannels, Canton, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" " dyed, etc. (<i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" cotton, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" " dyed (<i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" N. E. S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Flannelettes, cotton.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Flasks of 8 oz. capacity and over	26	5c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
Flasks of less than 8 oz. capacity.....	26	30 p. c.
Flats, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Flax, canvas of, when to be used for boats and ships' sails.....	19	5 p. c.
Flax fibre, scutched.....	19	1c. p. lb.
" " hackled.....	19	2c. "
" seed.....	24	10c. p. bush.
" tow of scutched or green	19	1c. p. lb.
Flaxseed oil, raw or boiled	25	14c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tarif
F		
Flint, flints and ground flintstones.	26	Free.
Flint paper.	9	30 p. c.
Florist stock, viz.: Palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti, and flower bulbs of all kinds.	24	Free.
Flower odours, preserved (<i>see pomades</i>).	31	15 p. c.
Flowers, artificial.	18	25 "
" chamomile.	24	Free.
Flower seeds (<i>see garden seeds</i>).	24	
Flour, damaged (<i>see breadstuffs</i>).	21	20 p. c.
Flour, buckwheat, or meal of.	21	1c. p. lb.
Flour of rice.	21	2c. p. lb.
Flour of rye.	21	30c. p. bbl.
Flour of sago.	21	2c. p. lb.
Flour of starch (<i>see starch</i>).	21	
Flour of wheat.	21	75c. p. bbl.
Flour of Canadian produce, ground in United States (<i>see wheat</i>).	21	Free.
Folders (<i>see labels</i>).	1	15c. p. lb., & 2 p. c.
Folders (<i>see printing presses</i>).	9	10 p. c.
Folie digitalis.	24	Free.
Foot grease, being the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalies.	24	"
Force pumps, iron.	28	35 p. c.
Forgings, N.E.S. (<i>see iron and steel forgings</i>).	28	
Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured.	28	10 p. c.
Forks, 2 and 3-pronged, of all kinds.	9	5c. each & 25 p. c.
Forks, 4, 5 and 6 pronged, of all kinds.	9	82 p. doz. & 20 p. c.
Fossils.	26	Free.
Fowls, domestic, pure-bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails.	29	"
Frames, pictures, as furniture.	4	35 p. c.
Freestone (<i>see stone, rough</i>).	26	\$1 p. ton of 10 cub. ft.
French odours, preserved (<i>see pomades</i>).	31	15 p. c.
Fringe, bullion.	27	Free.
Fringes (<i>see laces</i>).	18	30 p. c.
Fruit, dried, all other, N.E.S.	21	1c. p. lb.
Fruit, green, viz.:— Apples, including the duty on the barrel.	21	40c. p. bbl.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N.E.S.,—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.	21	3c. p. lb.
Cherries and currants.	21	15c. p. qt.
Cranberries, plums and quinces.	21	30c. p. bush.
Currants.	21	1c. p. qt.
Grapes.	21	2c. p. lb.
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box ; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one- fourth cubic feet, thirteen cents per half-box ; in cases and all other packages, ten cents per cubic foot holding capacity ; in bulk, one dollar and sixty cents per one thousand oranges or lemons ; in barrels not exceeding	21	25c. p. box. 13c. p. half-box. 10c. p. c. ft. \$1.60 p. 1,000

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
F.		
Fruit, green, viz.:— in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pound flour barrel	21	55c. p. brl.
Peaches, N.O.P., the weight of the package to be in- cluded in the weight for duty	21	1c. p. lb.
Fruits, viz.:—Bananas, plantains, pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shadocks; and wild blue-berries and wild strawberries	21	Free.
Fruit, in air-tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 lb., 3c. p. can or pack- age, and 3c. additional p. can or package for each lb. or fraction of a lb. over 1 lb. in weight—the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or other packages	21	3c. p. 7lb. can or pkg.
Fruit juices (<i>see</i> lime juice)	22	10c. p. gal.
Fruit, preserved in brandy, or other spirits	21	\$1.90 p. 1 G.
Fruit, labels for (<i>see</i> labels)	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Fruit syrups, (<i>see</i> lime juice)	22	40c. p. gal.
Fruit trees, (<i>see</i> seedling stock)	30	Free.
Fruit trees and plants (<i>see</i> plants)	30	20 p. c.
Fuel, wood for, when imported into Manitoba and the North- West Territories	24	Free.
Fuller's earth	26	"
Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair & spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, cushions and cushions of any material	13	35 p. c.
Furniture, iron	13	35 "
Furniture, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	13	Free.
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed	23	15 p. c.
Furs, hatters', not on the skin	23	Free.
Furs, manufactures of, viz.: caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur	18	25 p. c.
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	23	Free.
G.		
Galvanic batteries	6	25 p. c.
Game and poultry of all kinds	20	20 "
Gannister	26	Free.
Garden seeds (<i>see</i> seeds, garden)	24	"
Gas coke, (the product of gas works) when used in Canadian manufactures only	26	"
Gas fixtures, or parts thereof	28	30 p. c.
" meters	9	35 "
" light shades	13	30 "
German root	24	Free.
German mineral (potash)	14	"
German potash salts, or kainite, for fertilizers	14	"
German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated	28	25 p. c.
German and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tarif
G		
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	2	5c. p. lb. and 5 p. c.
Gigs (<i>see</i> buggies).....	10	
Giftware (<i>see</i> platedware).....	24	30 p. c.
Ginger, unground.....	24	16 "
" ground.....	22	25 "
" preserved.....	22	35 "
" wine (<i>see</i> spirits g.).....	22	
Ginghams (<i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	3c. p. sq. yd. 15 p. c.
Gin, of all kinds (<i>see</i> spirits a.).....	22	22 p. I. G.
Ginseng root.....	21	Free.
Girders (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Glass and glassware, viz. : Crystal and decorated glass tableware made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware.....	26	20 p. c.
Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces.....	26	30 "
Flasks and phials of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware.....	26	5c. p. doz. yds. & 30 p. c.
Lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side-lights and head-lights; globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, N. E. S.....	26	30 p. c.
Imitation porcelain shades and coloured glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved.....	26	20 "
Common and colourless window glass; and plain coloured, stained or tinted or muffled glass in sheets.....	26	20 "
Ornamental figured, and enamelled coloured glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled plate glass.....	26	25 "
Plate glass, not coloured, in panes of not over thirty square feet each, six cents per square foot; and when bevelled two cents per square foot additional.....	26	6c. p. sq. f. 2c. p. sq. additional.
Plate glass in panes of over thirty and not over seventy square feet each, eight cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional.....	26	8c. p. sq. f. 2c. p. sq. additional.
Plate glass in panes of over seventy square feet each, nine cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional.....	26	9c. p. sq. f. 2c. p. sq. additional.
Silvered glass.....	26	30 p. c.
" bevelled.....	26	35 "
Stained glass windows.....	26	30 "
All other glass and manufactures of glass, N. O. P., including bent plate glass.....	26	20 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
G		
Glass paper	9	30 "
Globes, glass, for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas-lights, N.E.S.	13	30 "
Globules, or iron sand	26	20 "
Glove leathers when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz.: kid, buck, deer, antelope and waterhog, tanned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured	23	16 "
Glove boxes, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	31	35 "
Gloves and mitts of all kinds	18	35 "
Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground	23	3c. p. lb.
" liquid	23	30 p. c.
Glucose or grape sugar to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in colour	21	
Glucose syrup (<i>see</i> syrups, sugar)—(App. B.)	21	1c. p. lb. & 30 p. c.
Goat-hair, alpaca, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S.	23	Free.
Gold bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots	27	" "
" leaf	27	30 p. c.
" coins	27	Free.
" manufactures of	27	20 p. c.
Goldbeaters, brim moulds for	31	Free.
Goldbeaters' moulds	31	" "
" skins	31	" "
Gooseberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	3c. p. lb.
Government, books printed by any (<i>see</i> books, printed)	1	Free.
Governor General, articles for the use of	31	" "
Grain, damaged (<i>see</i> breadstuffs)	21	20 p. c.
" ground in United States and returned (<i>see</i> wheat)	21	Free.
Grafting, seedling stock for, viz.:—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees	29	" "
Granite ware	26	35 p. c.
Grapes	21	2c. p. lb.
Grape sugar (<i>see</i> glucose)	21	" "
" vines, costing ten cents and less	30	2c. each.
Grass, Spanish, for the manufacture of paper	24	Free.
" manilla	24	" "
" platts, tuscan and straw	24	" "
" pulp of for the manufacture of paper	24	" "
" other, for	24	" "
Grasses, fancy, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured	24	" "
Gravels	26	" "
Grease (<i>see</i> foot grease)	23	" "
" axle	23	1c. p. lb.
" rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only	23	Free.
Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 in. diameter	26	82 p. ton.
Grip machines, wire for (<i>see</i> wire)	28	Free.
Guano and other animal and vegetable manures	23	" "
Guava	21	" "
Gum, viz.:—Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, kaorie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry	24	" "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tarif.
G		
Gum, British	24	1c. p. lb.
Gum, sweetened	31	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Gunwood (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining	8	3 c. p. lb.
" cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels	8	4 "
" canister, in pound and half-pound tins	8	15 "
" giant (<i>see</i> giant powder)	8	5c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
" rifle and sporting, in kegs, half kegs and quarter keg, and other similar packages	8	5c. p. lb.
Gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord	23	Free.
Gutta percha, manufactures of	24	25 p. c.
" crude	24	Free.
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime)	26	"
" ground, not calcined	26	10c. p. 100 lbs.
H		
Hair, braids, chains or cords	23	30 p. c.
" cleaned or uncleaned but not curled or otherwise manu- factured	23	Free.
Hair-cloth of all kinds	23	30 p. c.
" curled	23	20 "
" mattresses	23	35 "
" oils (<i>see</i> perfumery)	22	30 "
Hammers, N.E.S.	9	35 "
" of iron or steel, weighing three pounds each or over	9	1c. p. lb., and 2 p. c.
Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manu- factured of twine, N.E.S.	17	35 p. c.
Hand carts	10	30 "
" frame needles	9	30 "
Hangings, paper (<i>see</i> paper hangings)	24	"
Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed, in the piece or otherwise	17	25 "
Handkerchiefs, boxes (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	31	35 "
Handles, India-rubber vulcanized, for knives and forks	24	10 "
" celluloid	32	19 "
Hardware, carriage	9	35 "
Hardware, house furnishings, not otherwise provided for	9	30 "
Harness and saddlery of every description	10	25 "
" and leather dressing	19	30 "
Harvesters (<i>see</i> mowing machines)	9	35 "
Hat boxes	31	30 "
Hats, fur	18	25 "
Hats, Leghorn, unfinished	18	29 p. c.
" N.E.S.	18	39 p. c.
Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings both tips and sides, when imported by hat and cap manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats and caps, shall be and the same are hereby placed upon the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of customs duties	31	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
H		
s' furs, not on the skin.....	23	"
plush of silk or cotton.....	31	"
rks, four, five and six-pronged, of all kinds.....	9	\$2 p. doz. and 20 p. c.
two and three pronged, of all kinds.....	9	5c. each & 25 p. c.
ights.....	13	30 p. c.
ck bark.....	24	Free.
leaf.....	24	"
seed.....	24	"
canvas (<i>see</i> canvas).....	19	5 p. c.
India (crude drug).....	14	Free.
undressed.....	24	"
carpeting, matting and mats of.....	19	25 p. c.
paper, made on four cylinder machines and calendered between '006 and '008 inch thickness, for the manufacture of shot shells; primers for the manufacture of shot shells and cartridges; and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered, for the manufacture of gun wads; when such articles are imported the manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and guns, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as the said articles are manufactured in Canada: Provided always that the said articles, when imported, shall be entered at the port of Montreal and at other port; samples of such articles to be furnished to the collector of said port of Montreal by the Customs Department for the guidance of the officer when accepting the entries of such materials.....	17	Free.
ags (<i>see</i> rags).....	24	"
ne leaf.....	24	"
gs, pickled or salted.....	20	4c. p. lb.
y (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
felloes of (<i>see</i> felloes).....	24	"
billets (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
lumber, sawn for spokes (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
raw, whether dry, salted or pickled.....	23	"
and butts, N.E.S.	28	35 p. c.
ive.....	9	5c. each & 25 p. c.
in the comb or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations thereof.....	29	2c. p. lb.
manilla.....	20	3c. p. lb.
ron (<i>see</i> iron and steel hoop iron).....	18	20 p. c.
iron not exceeding $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.....	28	Free.
.....	22	6c. p. lb.
.....	23	Free.
.....	23	"
trips, when to be used in making corsets.....	23	"
manufactures, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p. c.
ps.....	23	Free.
i, cotton (<i>see</i> socks and stockings).....	17	10c. p. lb. and 30 p. c.
woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
H.		
Horses, improvement of stock (<i>see animals</i>)	29	Free.
Horse clothing, shaped, N.O.P.	15	30 p. c.
" " (<i>see clothing, woollen</i>)	15	10c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Horse-collar cloth (<i>see woollen manufactures</i>)	15	10c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Horse-powers (<i>see machines, portable</i>)	9	35 p. c.
Horseshoes	28	1½ c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" nails	28	1½ c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Hose and belting, duck for, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories	17	Free.
" rubber (<i>see rubber belting</i>)	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
House of Commons, articles for (<i>see Departments, articles for</i>)	31	Free.
" furniture, of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material	13	35 p. c.
Household furniture of settlers (<i>see settlers' effects</i>)	13	Free.
Hubs, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only	10	15 p. c.
Hymn books	1	5 p. c.
Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf	14	Free.
I.		
Ice	31	Free.
" creepers, steel for (<i>see steel, No. 12</i>)	28	Free.
Iceland moss and other mosses and seaweed, crude or in their natural state or cleaned only	24	"
Illustrations, pictorial, for schools (<i>see pictorial illustrations</i>)	1	"
Imitation, precious stones (<i>see precious stones</i>)	31	10 p. c.
Implements, agricultural (<i>see mowing machines</i>)	9	35 "
Indigo	14	Free.
" auxiliary, or zinc dust	11	"
" extract and paste of	14	"
Indian hemp (crude drug)	14	"
Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of	14	"
Indian corn	21	7½ c. p. bush.
" (<i>see corn, Indian</i>)	24	Free.
India rubber, viz.:—		
Boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	24	25 p. c.
India rubber boots and shoes with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber	24	35 "
India rubber surfaced waterproof clothing	24	10 p. lb. 25 p. c.
" clothing, or clothing made water-proof with India rubber	24	35 p. c.
India rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber	24	5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
India rubber, unmanufactured	24	Free.
" vulcanized handles, for knives and forks	24	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Ingots, steel (<i>see</i> steel ingots)	28	
Ink, writing	14	25 "
" shoe-makers'	10	30 "
Lestine, crude	14	Free.
Instruments, dental	7	20 p.c.
" mathematical, N. E. S.	7	25 "
" optical, N. E. S.	7	"
" photographic	7	"
" philosophical	7	"
" (see philosophical instruments)	7	Free.
" surgical	7	20 p.c.
Insulators, lighting rod	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p.c.
" telegraph	26	"
" all kinds, N. E. S.	26	25 p.c.
Iperacuanha root	24	Free.
Iris, Orris root	24	"
Iron and steel anchors	11	"
Iron and steel adzes, N. E. S.	9	35 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N. E. S.	28	½ c. p. lb., & 10 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard	28	12½ p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than 2 in. thick, nor less than 15 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges	28	"
Iron and steel angles for iron or composite ships or vessels.	28	Free
Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels	28	Free.
Iron and steel, fire arms	8	20 p. c.
Iron and steel axles (<i>see</i> axles)	10	
" axles, parts of (<i>see</i> axles)	10	\$30 p. ton but not less than 35 p. c.
" axle bars (<i>see</i> axles)	10	
" axle blanks (<i>see</i> axles)	10	
" attachments, binding	9	35 p. c.
" balances	9	"
" bands (<i>see</i> ingots)	28	
" bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, bars and shapes of rolled iron, N. E. S.	28	\$13 p. ton.
" steel ingots, cogged ingots, bloom and slabs, by whatever process made, billets & bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
elsewhere provided for, valued at 4 cents or less per pound	28	30 p. c., but not less than 80 p. ton.
" except ingots, clogged ingots, blooms & slabs, upon which the specific duty shall be not less than	28	88 per ton.
" when of greater value than 4 cents per pound	28	12½ p. c.
" provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid, in addition to the rates imposed on the said material	28	½ p. lb.
Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable or whatever description or form, with out regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist-basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel. Provided further that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.		
Iron and steel bars, railway, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	80 p. ton.
Beams (see iron and steel angles)	28	
" sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free.
Bedsteads, rolled iron tubes for (see tubing)	28	
Billets (see iron and steel ingots)	28	
Binding attachments	28	25 p. c.
Blanks, bolt or nut, less than 2 in. in diameter	28	1½ p. lb., 20 p. c.
" (see iron and steel angles)	28	12½ p. c.
Blooms slabs, lumps, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings	28	20 p. ton.
Blooms (see iron and steel ingots)	28	
" (see ferro-manganese)	28	
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, steep iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker	28	\$15 p. ton.
Boiler tubes, wrought	28	15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Iron and steel :—		
Boilers (<i>see locomotives</i>).....	9	
“ ships (<i>see ships</i>).....	9	25 “
Bolt-blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
“ N.E.S.	28	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Bolts, with or without threads, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter...	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
“ “ N.E.S.....	28	1 c. p. lb., and 2 p. c.
Bowls, steel, for cream separators.....	28	Free.
Bridge plate (<i>see iron and steel angles</i>).....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
“ and structural iron work.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Canada plates, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness.....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Caps for umbrellas (<i>see ribs</i>).....	28	Free.
Car springs (<i>see axles</i>).....	28	
Cast iron pipe of every description.....	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
“ vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatter's irons, tailors' irons and casting of iron, N.E.S.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Cast, scrap.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Castings, malleable iron and steel casting, N.E.S.....	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Chains, over 9-16 in. in diameter.....	28	5 p. c.
Channels (<i>see iron and steel angles</i>).....	28	
Combs, curry.....	9	35 “
Crow-bars.....	9	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Cuttings or clippings of wrought iron or steel sheet or plate, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling and to be used for such purpose only....	28	30 p. c.
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for.....	9	25 “
Engines, fire.....	9	35 “
“ locomotive (<i>see locomotives</i>).....	9	
“ portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture.....	9	35 “
Engines, ships (<i>see ships</i>).....	9	25 “
“ steam, other (<i>see locomotives</i>).....	9	
Ends (<i>see ferro-manganese</i>).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Fencing, barbed wire.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
“ buckthorn.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. “
“ strip.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. “
Ferrules (<i>see ribs</i>).....	28	Free.
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel, two dollars per ton.....	28	\$2 per ton.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
Kentledge	28	\$4 p. ton.
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers	28	10 p. c.
Hay knives	9	\$2 p. doz. & 20 p. c.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N. E. S., thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; provided that any locomotive which with its tender weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than	9	\$2,000
Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, when in the rough	28	Free.
Loops (<i>see</i> iron and steel, slabs)	28	\$9 p. ton.
Machinery N. E. S., (<i>see</i> locomotives)	9	
Machinery, ships (<i>see</i> ships)	9	25 p. c.
Machines, agricultural (<i>see</i> mowing machines)	9	35 "
" folding, used in printing and bookbinding establishments	9	10 "
Machines, mowing (<i>see</i> mowing machines)	9	35 "
" portable and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture	9	35 "
Machines, printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices	9	10 "
Machines, ruling	9	10 "
" sewing	9	\$3 each, and 20 p. c.
" " settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	9	Free.
Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured	28	30 p. c.
Masts for ships or parts of	11	Free.
Mattocks	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Metal from iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots)	28	
Mills, portable saw, and planing (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.
Nail plate, 16 gauge and thicker	28	\$13 p. ton.
Nail rods, of Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails	28	20 p. c.
Nails, composition	28	20 "
" cut	28	1c. p. lb.
" hds, N.E.S.	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" horse shoe	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" sheathing	28	20 p. c.
" wire	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" wrought, galvanized or not	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Needles, steel, viz.:—Cylinder needles, hand frame needles and latch needles	9	30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Notches for umbrellas (<i>see ribs</i>).....	28	Free
Nut blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter.....	28	1½c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
Nuts, wrought, N.E.S.....	28	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Paper cutters used in printing and bookbinding establish- ments.....	9	10 p. c.
Picks.....	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Pig, iron.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Pipe, cast-iron, of every description.....	28	\$12 per ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for.....	28	30 p. c.
Plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness.....	28	12½ p. c.
Plates, engraved.....	3	20
“ for iron or composite ships or vessels (<i>see ships</i>).....	28	Free.
Plough plates, mould boards and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than four cents a pound.....	28	12½ p. c.
Ploughs, sulky and walking.....	9	35 “ c.
Presses, printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices.....	9	10 “
Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern, well and force pumps.....	28	35 p. c.
Rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.....	28	\$6 p. ton.
Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.....	28	Free.
Rasps.....	9	35 p. c.
Reapers (<i>see mowing machines</i>).....	9	35 “ c.
Ribs, umbrella (<i>see ribs</i>).....	28	Free.
Rings, umbrella (<i>see ribs</i>).....	28	“
Rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nut or bolt blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter.....	28	1½c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, T and strap hinges and hinge blanks, N.E.S.....	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Rods, Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horseshoe nails.....	28	20 p. c.
Rods (<i>see iron and steel, bar iron</i>).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Rods, rolled, of steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlery for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Rods, rolled round wire, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.....	28	“
Rolled iron for bedsteads (<i>see tubing</i>).....	28	“

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Wire, not otherwise provided for.....	28	25 p. c.
Wires, for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs).....	28	20 "
And straw-cutters, steel for, cut to shape but not further manufactured.....	28	Free.
Scrap iron, cast.....	9	35 p. c.
Scrap iron, wrought, and scrap steel, being waste or refuse of wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re- manufacture.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be re-manu- factured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters, subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.....	28	\$2 "
Screws—commonly called "wood screws," 2 inches or over in length.....	28	Free.
One inch and less than 2 inches.....	28	6c. p. lb.
Less than 1 inch.....	28	9 c. p. lb.
Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise pro- vided for.....	28	11 "
Scroll (<i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop iron).....	28	35 "
Scythes.....	9	\$2.40 p. doz.
Sections, special (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	35 p. c.
Separators (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	\$13 p. ton.
Shapes, structural (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	1½ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Shapes and bars of rolled iron, N.E.S.....	28	
Structural iron work.....	28	
Sheets, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Can- ada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than ¼ in. in thickness.....	28	12½ p. c.
Sheets (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots).....	28	
" " boiler).....	28	
" " for iron or composite ships or vessels (<i>see</i> ships).....	28	Free.
Sheets, steel, of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when im- ported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.....	28	"
Steel, valued at 2½c. p. lb. and upwards, for use in the manu- facture of skates.....	28	"
Shoes, horse.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" mule.....	28	1½ " "
" ox.....	28	1½ " "
Shovels.....	9	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Shovel blanks, and iron and steel cut to shape for same.....	28	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Skates.....	9	20c. p. pr., & 30 p. c.
Skelp iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Slabs, iron, in blooms, loops, puddled bars or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings.....	28	\$9 p. ton.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Slabs of (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots)	28	
Sludges.	9	1c. p. lb., & 2 p. c.
Spades, spade blanks and iron or steel cut to shape for same.	9	\$1 p. doz., & 2 p. c.
Spiegel (<i>see</i> ferro-manganese)	28	\$2 p. ton.
Spikes, composition.	28	20 p. c.
" cut	28	1c. p. lb.
" wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, N.E.S.	28	1½c. p. lb., <i>but not less than 5 p. c.</i>
Springs (<i>see</i> axles).	28	
" clock	28	10 p. c.
Springs, clock, steel for, steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of clock springs, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.	28	Free.
Squares (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron)	28	\$13 p. ton
Steel bowls for cream separators	28	Free.
Steel, for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.	28	"
Steel needles, viz. : cylinder, hand frame and latch	9	30 p. c.
Steel, parasol (<i>see</i> ribs)	28	20 "
Steel or iron rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	\$6 p. ton
Steel rails, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks	28	Free.
Steel for saws and straw-cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured.	28	"
Steel, in sheets of not less than eleven nor over eighteen wire gauge, and costing not less than seventy-five dollars per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.	28	"
Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates	28	"
Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for	28	30 p. c.
Steel, No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks ; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories	28	Free.
Steel, what shall be classed as (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots)	28	
Stove plates.	28	\$16 p. ton, <i>but not less than 30 p. c.</i>
Strips (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots)	28	
Strip steel, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as the follows :— "I the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manu-		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Iron and steel:—		
facture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid "...	28	Free.
Structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S.	28	4c. p. lb., and 10 p. c.
Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horseshoe nails	28	20 p. c.
Threshers (see machines, portables)	9	35 "
Tools, all kinds, N.E.S.	9	35 "
Track tools	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Tires, for locomotive and car wheels, when in the rough	28	Free.
Tubes, boiler, of wrought iron or steel	28	15 p. c.
" not welded, nor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter	28	15 "
Tubing, lap-welded iron, threaded and coupled or not, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches, inclusive, in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council	28	20 "
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled or not, over 2 in. in diameter	28	15 p. c.
Tubing, other wrought iron tubes or pipes	28	$\frac{1}{10}$ c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads to be used for these purposes only, in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada	28	Free.
Vessels, cast	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30. p. c.
Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Wedges	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material,	28	35 p. c.
Wire of all kinds, N.E.S.	28	25 p. c.
Wire flat (see iron & steel, steel No. 20)	28	Free.
Wire rigging, for ships and vessels (see ships)	11	"
Wire rope, not otherwise provided for	28	25 p. c.
Wire of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
Wire rods, rolled round, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.....	28	"
Wrought iron or steel sheet or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling and to be used for such purpose only	28	30 p. c.
Isle or tampico	24	Free.
Ivory unmanufactured	23	"
" black	14	10 p. c.
" manufactures, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p. c.
" nuts, unmanufactured.	24	Free.
" vaccine points	31	"
" veneers, sawn only.	24	"
J.		
Jalap root	24	"
Jams, N. E. S.	21	5c. p. lb.
Japans, japan driers & liquid driers, N. E. S.	24	20 p. gall. & 2 p. c.
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather	23	25 p. c.
" ware	28	"
Jars, glass	26	5c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
Jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay makers for use in their own factories	17	25 p. c.
Jeans, Kentucky (<i>see</i> bed-tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Jellies.....	21	5c. p. lb.
Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver	27	20 p. c.
Jewel cases.....	31	10c. each & 30 p. c.
Joists (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles)	28	"
Jugs, earthenware (<i>see</i> earthenware)	26	3c. p. gall.
Juices, fruit, N. O. P., non-alcoholic and not sweetened.....	22	10c. p. gall.
Junk, old	24	Free.
Jute.....	24	"
" butts	24	"
" carpeting	19	25 p. c.
" canvas, not less than fifty-eight in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil-cloth for use in their factories.	19	Free.
Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than 40 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories.....	19	Free.
Jute matting & mats	19	25 p. c.
" manufacturers of, N. E. S.	19	20 "
" rags	19	Free.
" yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs & mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth for use in their own factories.	19	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
K		
Kainite or German potash salts for fertilizers.....	14	Free.
Kauri, gum.....	24	"
Kelp.....	24	"
Kentledge, iron.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Kentucky jeans (<i>see</i> bed-ticking).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 per cent.
Kerosene oil (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" fixtures or parts thereof.....	28	30 p. c.
Kid leather, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	15 "
" (<i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 "
Kloman process, iron made by (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	12½ "
Knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers.....	28	10 p. c.
Knitted goods, woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Knitting yarn (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" under No. 40, not bleached dyed or coloured....	15	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per doz. .	9	50c. p. doz., & 20 p. c.
" " hay	9	82 p. doz., & 20 p. c.
Kryolite, mineral.....	26	Free.
L		
Labels for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.....	14	Free.
Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, braids, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials.....	18	30 p. c.
Laces, boot, shoe and stay, of any material.....	18	30 "
Lacquers, spirit.....	24	\$1 p. gall.
" N.E.S.	24	20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c.
Lamp black.....	14	10 p. c.
Lamps, glass.....	13	30 "
Lamp-wicks.....	17	30 "
Lanterns, magic, and slides therefor.....	5	25 "
Lapping (<i>see</i> blanketing).....	31	Free.
Lard oil.....	25	20 p. c.
Lard, untried, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty.....	20	2c. p. lb.
Lard, tried or rendered, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty.....	20	3 "
Lastings, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively; these conditions to be ascertained by special examination by the proper officer of Customs, and so certified on the face of each entry.....	31	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
H.		
Horses, improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Horse clothing, shaped, N.O.P.....	15	30 p. c.
" " (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen).....	15	100. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Horse-collar cloth (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	100. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Horse-powers (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.
Horseshoes.....	28	1½ c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" nails.....	28	1½ c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Hose and belting, duck for, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.....	17	Free.
" rubber (<i>see</i> rubber belting).....	24	50. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
House of Commons, articles for (<i>see</i> Departments, articles for).....	31	Free.
" furniture, of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material.....	13	35 p. c.
Household furniture of settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	13	Free.
Hubs, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only.....	10	15 p. c.
Hymn books.....	1	5 p. c.
Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf.....	14	Free.
I.		
Ice.....	31	Free.
" creepers, steel for (<i>see</i> steel, No. 12).....	28	Free.
Iceland moss and other mosses and seaweed, crude or in their natural state or cleaned only.....	24	"
Illustrations, pictorial, for schools (<i>see</i> pictorial illustrations).....	1	"
Imitation, precious stones (<i>see</i> precious stones).....	31	10 p. c.
Implements, agricultural (<i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 "
Indigo.....	14	Free.
" auxiliary, or zinc dust.....	14	"
" extract and paste of.....	14	"
Indian hemp (crude drug).....	14	"
Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.....	14	"
Indian corn.....	21	7½ c. p. bush.
" (<i>see</i> corn, Indian).....	24	Free.
India rubber, viz.:—		
Boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.....	24	25 p. c.
India rubber boots and shoes with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber.....	24	35 "
India rubber surfaced waterproof clothing.....	24	10 p. lb. 25 p. c.
" clothing, or clothing made water-proof with India rubber.....	24	35 p. c.
India rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber.....	24	50. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
India rubber, unmanufactured.....	24	Free.
" vulcanized handles, for knives and forks.....	24	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Ingots, steel (<i>see</i> steel ingots)	28	
Ink, writing	14	25 "
" shoemakers'	10	30 "
Iodine, crude	14	Free.
Instruments, dental	7	20 p.c.
" mathematical, N. E. S.	7	25 "
" optical, N. E. S.	7	"
" photographic	7	"
" philosophical	7	"
" (see philosophical instruments)	7	Free.
" surgical	7	20 p.c.
Insulators, lighting rod	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p.c.
" telegraph	26	"
" all kinds, N. E. S.	26	25 p.c.
Ipecacuanha root	24	Free.
Iris, Orris root	24	"
Iron and steel anchors	11	"
Iron and steel axles, N. E. S.	9	35 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N. E. S.	28	½ c. p. lb., & 10 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard	28	12½ p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than ½ in. thick, nor less than 15 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges	28	"
Iron and steel angles for iron or composite ships or vessels. Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels	28	Free
Iron and steel, fire arms	8	20 p. c.
Iron and steel axles (<i>see</i> axles)	10	
" axles, parts of (<i>see</i> axles)	10	\$30 p. ton but not less than 35 p. c.
" axle bars (<i>see</i> axles)	10	
" axle blanks (<i>see</i> axles)	10	
" attachments, binding	9	35 p. c.
" balances	9	"
" bands (<i>see</i> ingots)	28	
" bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, bars and shapes of rolled iron, N. E. S.	28	\$13 p. ton.
" steel ingots, cogged ingots, bloom and slabs, by whatever process made, billets & bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
elsewhere provided for, valued at 4 cents or less per pound	28	30 p. c. but less than 30 p. ton.
" except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms & slabs, upon which the specific duty shall be not less than	28	30 p. ton.
" when of greater value than 4 cents per pound	28	30 p. ton.
" provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all	28	12½ p. c.
iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid, in addition to the rates imposed on the said material	28	40 p. lb.
Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable or whatever description or form, with out regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist-basis, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more or the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel. Provided further that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.		
Iron and steel bars, railway, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	30 p. ton.
Beams (see iron and steel angles)	28	30 p. ton.
" sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free.
Bedsteads, rolled iron tubes for (see tubing)	28	30 p. ton.
Billets (see iron and steel ingots)	28	30 p. ton.
Binding attachments	9	35 p. c.
Blanks, bolt or nut, less than ½ in. in diameter.	28	1½ p. lb.
" (see iron and steel angles)	28	30 p. c.
Blooms slabs, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings	28	12½ p. c.
Blooms (see iron and steel ingots)	28	30 p. ton.
" (see ferro-manganese)	28	32 "
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker	28	13 p. ton.
Boiler tubes, wrought	28	15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Iron and steel:—		
Boilers (<i>see locomotives</i>).....	9	
“ ships (<i>see ships</i>).....	9	25 “
Bolt-blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter.....	28	1½c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
“ N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Bolts, with or without threads, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter....	28	1½c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
“ “ N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., and 2 p. c.
Bowls, steel, for cream separators.....	28	Free.
Bridge plate (<i>see iron and steel angles</i>).....	28	12½ p. c.
“ and structural iron work	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Canada plates, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness.....	28	12½ p. c.
Caps for umbrellas (<i>see ribs</i>).....	28	Free.
Car springs (<i>see axles</i>).....	28	
Cast iron pipe of every description	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
“ vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatter's irons, tailors' irons and casting of iron, N.E.S.	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Cast, scrap	28	\$4 p. ton.
Castings, unalloyable iron and steel casting, N.E.S.	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Chains, over 9-16 in. in diameter.....	28	5 p. c.
Channels (<i>see iron and steel angles</i>).....	28	
Combs, curry	9	35 “
Crow-bars.....	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Cuttings or clippings of wrought iron or steel sheet or plate, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling and to be used for such purpose only.....	28	30 p. c.
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for	9	25 “
Engines, fire	9	35 “
“ locomotive (<i>see locomotives</i>).....	9	
“ portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture	9	35 “
Engines, ships (<i>see ships</i>)	9	25 “
“ steam, other (<i>see locomotives</i>).....	9	
Ends (<i>see ferro-manganese</i>).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Fencing, barbed wire	28	1½c. p. lb.
“ buckthorn.....	28	1½c. “
“ strip.....	28	1½c. “
Ferrules (<i>see ribs</i>).....	28	Free.
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel, two dollars per ton	28	\$2 per ton.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
Files, steel for the manufacture of, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.	28	Free.
Files & rasps	9	35 p. c.
Fire-arms	8	20 p. c.
Fish-plates, railway	28	\$12 p. ton.
Flats (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron)	28	
Forgings (<i>see</i> axles)	28	
Forgings, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N. E. S.	28	1½ p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured	28	10 p. c.
Forks, 4, 5 & 6 pronged, all kinds.	9	\$2 p. doz. & 20 p. c.
“ 2 & 3 “ “	9	5c each & 25 p. c.
Furniture, iron, finished or in parts	28	35 p. c.
Hammers, N. E. S.	9	35 p. c.
“ weighing 3 lbs each or over.	9	1c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Girders (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles)	28	
Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N. E. S., saws of all kinds, and tools of all kinds, N. E. S.	9	35 p. c.
House furnishing hardware, N. E. S.	9	30 p. c.
Harvesters (<i>see</i> mowing machines).	9	35 “
Hay knives	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.
Hinges, T and strap and hinge blanks, N. E. S.	28	1c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Horse-powers (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.
Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 gauge	28	\$13 p. ton.
Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width and thinner than No. 20 gauge	28	12½ p. c.
Hoop, (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots)	28	
Hoop, not exceeding ½ in. in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.	28	Free.
Implements, agricultural, N. E. S.	9	35 p. c.
Ingots, steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots)	28	
Iron, other, manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured	28	30 p. c.
Iron, rolled (<i>see</i> iron and steel, angles, also bar iron)	28	
Iron sand	26	20 “
Iron scroll (<i>see</i> iron & steel hoop)	28	
Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing	14	Free.
Iron masts for ships, or parts of.	11	“
Iron, sulphate of	14	“
Iron, same duty as steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots).	28	
Jeist (<i>see</i> iron and steel, angles)	28	

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Kentledge	28	\$4 p. ton.
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers	28	10 p. c.
Hay knives	9	\$2 p. doz. & 20 p. c.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N. E. S., thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; provided that any locomotive which with its tender weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than	9	\$2,000
Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, when in the rough..	28	Free.
Loops (<i>see</i> iron and steel, slabs)	28	\$9 p. ton.
Machinery N. E. S., (<i>see</i> locomotives)	9	
Machinery, ships (<i>see</i> ships)	9	25 p. c.
Machines, agricultural (<i>see</i> mowing machines)	9	35 "
" folding, used in printing and bookbinding establishments	9	10 "
Machines, mowing (<i>see</i> mowing machines)	9	35 "
" portable and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture	9	35 "
Machines, printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices	9	10 "
Machines, ruling	9	10 "
" sewing	9	\$3 each, and 20 p. c.
" " settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	9	Free.
Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured.	28	30 p. c.
Masts for ships or parts of	11	Free.
Mattocks	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Metal from iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots)	28	
Mills, portable saw, and planing (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.
Nail-plate, 16 gauge and thicker	28	\$13 p. ton.
Nail rods, of Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails	28	20 p. c.
Nails, composition	28	20 "
" cut	28	1c. p. lb.
" hob, N.E.S.	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" horse shoe.	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" sheathing	28	20 p. c.
" wire	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" wrought, galvanized or not	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Needles, steel, viz. :—Cylinder needles, hand frame needles and latch needles	9	30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Notches for umbrellas (<i>see ribs</i>)	28	Free.
Nut blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter	28	1½ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
Nuts, wrought, N.E.S.	28	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Paper cutters used in printing and bookbinding establish- ments	9	10 p. c.
Picks	9	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Pig, iron	28	\$4 p. ton.
Pipe, cast-iron, of every description	28	\$12 per ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for	28	30 p. c.
Plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness	28	12½ p. c.
Plates, engraved	3	20 "
" for iron or composite ships or vessels (<i>see ships</i>)	28	Free.
Plough plates, mould boards and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than four cents a pound	28	12½ p. c.
Ploughs, sulky and walking	9	35 "
Presses, printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices	9	10 "
Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern, well and force pumps	28	35 p. c.
Rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	\$6 p. ton.
Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks	28	Free.
Rasps	9	35 p. c.
Reapers (<i>see mowing machines</i>)	9	35 "
Ribs, umbrella (<i>see ribs</i>)	28	Free.
Rings, umbrella (<i>see ribs</i>)	28	"
Rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nut or bolt blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter	28	1½ c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, T and strap hinges and hinge blanks, N.E.S.	28	1 c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Rods, Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horseshoe nails	28	20 p. c.
Rods (<i>see iron and steel, bar iron</i>)	28	\$13 p. ton.
Rods, rolled, of steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories	28	Free.
Rods, rolled round wire, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories	28	"
Rolled iron for bedsteads (<i>see tubing</i>)	28	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
Rope wire, not otherwise provided for.....	28	25 p. c.
Runners, for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs).....	28	20 "
Saws and straw-cutters, steel for, cut to shape but not further manufactured.....	28	Free.
Scales.....	9	35 p. c.
Scrap iron, cast.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Scrap iron, wrought, and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture.....	28	\$2 "
Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters, subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.....	28	Free.
Screws—commonly called "wood screws," 2 inches or over in length.....	28	6c. p. lb.
One inch and less than 2 inches.....	28	8c. p. lb.
Less than 1 inch.....	28	11 "
Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for.....	28	35 "
Scroll (<i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop iron).....	28	
Scythes.....	9	\$2.40 p. doz.
Sections, special (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Separators (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.
Shapes, structural (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Shapes and bars of rolled iron, N.E.S.....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Structural iron work.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Sheets, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than ¼ in. in thickness.....	28	12½ p. c.
Sheets (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots).....	28	
" " boiler).....	28	
" " for iron or composite ships or vessels (<i>see</i> ships).....	28	Free.
Sheets, steel, of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories....	28	"
Steel, valued at 2½c. p. lb. and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates.....	28	"
Shoes, horse.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" mule.....	28	1½ " "
" ox.....	28	1½ " "
Shovels.....	9	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Shovel blanks, and iron and steel cut to shape for same.....	28	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Skates.....	9	20c. p. pr., & 30 p. c.
Skelp iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Slabs, iron, in blooms, loops, puddled bars or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings.....	28	\$9 p. ton.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
Slabs of (see iron and steel, ingots).....	28	
Slurges.....	9	1c. p. lb., & 2 p. c.
Spades, spade blanks and iron or steel cut to shape for same.	9	\$1 p. doz., & 2 p. c.
Spatel (see ferro-manganese).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Spikes, composition.....	28	20 p. c.
cut.....	28	1c. p. lb.
wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, N.E.S.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Springs (see axes).....	28	
clock.....	28	10 p. c.
Springs, clock, steel for, steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of clock springs, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Squares (see iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Steel bowls for cream separators.....	28	Free.
Steel, for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.....	28	"
Steel needles, viz.: cylinder, hand frame and latch.....	9	30 p. c.
Steel, parasol (see ribs).....	28	20 "
Steel or iron rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.....	28	\$5 p. ton.
Steel rails, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.....	28	Free.
Steel for saws and straw-cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured.....	28	"
Steel, in sheets of not less than eleven nor over eighteen wire gauge, and costing not less than seventy-five dollars per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.....	28	"
Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates.....	28	"
Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for.....	28	30 p. c.
Steel, No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Steel, what shall be classed as (see iron and steel, ingots).....	28	
Stove plates.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Strips (see iron and steel, ingots).....	28	
Strip steel, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as the follows:—"I, the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manu-		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Iron and steel :—		
facture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid "...	28	Free.
Structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S.	28	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 10 p. c.
Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horseshoe nails	28	20 p. c.
Threshers (<i>see</i> machines, portables)	9	35 "
Tools, all kinds, N.E.S.	9	35 "
Track tools	9	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Tires, for locomotive and car wheels, when in the rough.	28	Free.
Tubes, boiler, of wrought iron or steel	28	15 p. c.
" not welded, nor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.	28	15 "
Tubing, lap-welded iron, threaded and coupled or not, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, inclusive, in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council	28	20 "
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled or not, over 2 in. in diameter	28	15 p. c.
Tubing, other wrought iron tubes or pipes.	28	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter ; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide ; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose ; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads to be used for these purposes only, in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada	28	Free.
Vessels, cast	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30. p. c.
Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S.	28	1 c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Wedges	9	1 c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material	28	35 p. c.
Wire of all kinds, N.E.S.	28	25 p. c.
Wire flat (<i>see</i> iron & steel, steel No. 20)	28	Free.
Wire rigging, for ships and vessels (<i>see</i> ships)	11	"
Wire rope, not otherwise provided for	28	25 p. c.
Wire of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Wire rods, rolled round, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.	28	"
Wrought iron or steel sheet or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling and to be used for such purpose only	28	30 p. c.
Isle or tampico	23	Free.
Ivory unmanufactured	24	"
" black	14	10 p. c.
" manufactures, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).	31	35 p. c.
" nuts, unmanufactured.	24	Free.
" vaccine points	31	"
" veneers, sawn only.	24	"
J.		
Jalap root	24	"
Jams, N. E. S.	21	5c. p. lb.
Japans, japan driers & liquid driers, N. E. S.	24	20 p. gall. & 25 p. c.
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather	23	25 p. c.
" ware	28	"
Jars, glass.	26	5c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
Jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay makers for use in their own factories	17	25 p. c.
Jeans, Kentucky (<i>see</i> bed-tickings).	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Jellies	21	5c. p. lb.
Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver	27	20 p. c.
Jewel cases	31	10c. each & 30 p. c.
Joists (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles)	28	"
Jugs, earthenware (<i>see</i> earthenware)	26	3c. p. gall.
Juices, fruit, N. O. P., non-alcoholic and not sweetened.	22	10c. p. gall.
Junk, old	24	Free.
Jute	24	"
" butts	24	"
" carpeting.	19	25 p. c.
" canvas, not less than fifty-eight in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil-cloth for use in their factories.	19	Free.
Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed napped, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than 40 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories.	19	Free.
Jute matting & mats	19	25 p. c.
" manufacturers of, N. E. S.	19	20 "
" tags	19	Free.
" yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs & mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth for use in their own factories.	19	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
K		
r German potash salts for fertilizers.....	14	Free.
um.....	24	"
.....	24	"
e, iron.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
jeans (<i>see</i> bed-ticking).....	17	2c. p. sq., yd. & 15 per cent.
oil (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
fixtures or parts thereof.....	26	30 p. c.
er, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	15 "
(<i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 "
process, iron made by (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	12½ "
r iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
ides or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use electro-platers.....	28	10 p. c.
goods, woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
yarn (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
under No. 40, not bleached dyed or coloured....	15	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
lated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per doz..	9	50c. p. doz., & 20 p. c.
ay.....	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.
mineral.....	26	Free.
L		
r fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other s, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders...	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
crude, seed, button, stick and shell....	14	Free.
aids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, s, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar s, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other rials.....	18	30 p. c.
ot, shoe and stay, of any material.....	18	30 "
, spirit.....	24	\$1 p. gall.
N.E.S.....	24	20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c.
uck.....	14	10 p. c.
lass.....	13	30 "
cks.....	17	30 "
, magic, and slides therefor.....	5	25 "
(<i>see</i> blanketing).....	31	Free.
ried, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be ded in the weight for duty.....	25	20 p. c.
ed or rendered, the weight of the package, when of tin, included in the weight for duty.....	20	2c. p. lb.
, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth, when rted by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own ries, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape rim, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering ns exclusively these conditions to be ascertained by al examination by the proper officer of Customs, and rtified on the face of each entry.....	20	3 "
	31	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
L		
Latch needles.....	9	30 p. c.
Lawn and ornamental trees.....	30	20 "
Lava, unmanufactured.....	26	Free.
Lavender water (<i>see</i> spirits, c).....	22	82 p. gall.
Lawns, cotton (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics, uncoloured).....	17	25 p. c.
Lawn tennis nets.....	17	35 "
Lead, acetate of, not ground.....	14	5 "
nitrate of.....	14	5 "
bars, block and sheets.....	28	60c. p. 100 lb.
old, scrap and pig.....	28	40c. "
pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise.....	31	30 p. c.
pipe.....	28	14c. p. lb.
and all manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	28	30 p. c.
shot.....	8	12c. p. lb.
read and white, dry.....	14	5 p. c.
Leaf, gold and silver.....	27	30 p. c.
Leather belting, N.E.S.....	23	25 "
" " tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	15 "
" " if dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	20 "
board.....	24	3c. p. lb.
Cordova, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of.....	23	25 p. c.
dressed, and waxed or glazed.....	23	20 "
glove (<i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 "
japanned, patent or enamelled.....	23	25 "
sole, tanned but rough or undressed.....	23	10 "
sole.....	23	4c. p. lb. & 3 p. c.
upper, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	15 p. c.
" " dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	20 "
all manufactures of, N.E.S.....	23	25 "
all other, and skins, tanned, not otherwise specified.....	23	20 "
Leatheroid.....	24	3c. p. lb.
Leaves, belladonna.....	14	Free.
buchu.....	14	"
hemlock.....	14	"
henbane.....	14	"
palm, unmanufactured.....	14	"
senna.....	14	"
Leghorn hats, unfinished.....	18	20 p. c.
Leeches.....	29	Free.
Lemons (<i>see</i> oranges).....	21	"
Lemon rinds, in brine.....	21	"
wine (<i>see</i> wines).....	22	25c. p. I. G. and 3c. p. I. G. for each dist. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p. c.
Lenos, cotton (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics).....	17	25 p. c.
Lichens, prepared and not prepared.....	24	Free.
Lightning rod insulators.....	26	5c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
Lignite, products of (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	71c. p. I. G.
Lignumvitæ (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
L		
Lime, chloride of	14	"
" sulphate of	14	"
Lime juice, fortified with, or containing not more than 25 p. c. of proof spirits	22	60c. p. gall.
And when containing more than 25 p. c. of proof spirits	22	\$2 p. gall.
Lime juice, sweetened, and fruit syrups, not otherwise provided.	22	40c. p. gall.
Lime juice and other fruit juices, not otherwise provided, non-alcoholic and not sweetened	22	10c. p. gall.
Linen rags	17	Free.
Lines for fishing (see fish-hooks)	9	"
Linings, chimney, or vents	12	35 p. c.
Liniments (see proprietary medicines)	14	50 p. c.
Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled	25	1½c. p. lb.
Liqueurs, all kinds, N.E.S. (see spirits, c.)	22	\$2 p. gall.
Liquor, iron, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing	14	Free.
Liquor, red, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyro-ligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing	14	"
Liquorice root, not ground	24	"
" paste	14	2c. p. lb.
" in rolls or sticks	14	3c. "
Literary societies, articles for (see pictorial illustrations)	31	Free.
Litharge.	26	"
Lithographic presses	9	10 p. c.
" stones, not engraved	26	20 "
Literary papers (see newspapers)	1	Free.
Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared)	24	"
Locks, N.E.S.	9	35 p. c.
" steel rods for (see iron and steel rods)	28	Free.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery		p. c.
Locomotives, provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs 30 tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than	9	\$2,000 each.
Locomotives and railway, passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs	10	Free.
Locomotives, tires of, steel, in the rough	28	"
Locust beans and locust bean meal, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food	21	"
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for	24	"
Logs found to measure inside the bark eleven inches or less in diameter at the butt end thereof, irrespective of the length of such logs, when exported for piling purposes or as piling, be not subject to any export duty, and that the effect be given to this recommendation from the date of the Order in Council founded on this Minute should Council concur therein		ft.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
L		
Logwood, extract of	14	Free.
Loops, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel slabs).....	28	\$9 p. ton.
composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S.	9	30 p. c.
Lotions (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.)	14	\$2 p. gall. & 30
Lozenges, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	25 p. c.
Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 30c. per Imperial gallon.....	25	7½ c. p. I. G.
Lubricating oils, all other.....	25	25 p. c.
Lumber and timber, N.E.S.	24	20 "
Lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocobora, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rose-wood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; hickory billets to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when especially imported for such use; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufac- ture of shuttles; hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished.....	24	Free.
M		
Macaroni.....	21	2c. p. lb.
Mach.	22	25 p. c.
Machine card clothing.....	32	25 "
Machines, folding, used in printing and bookbinding establish- ments.....	9	10 p. c.
Machines, mowing.....	9	35 "
" portable, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture.....	9	35 "
" printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices.....	9	10 "
" ruling.....	9	10 "
" sewing, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines.....	9	\$3 each and 30 p. c.
" sewing, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	9	Free.
Machinery, mining, imported within three years after the pas- sing of this Act which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.....	9	"
Machinery, other (<i>see</i> locomotives).....	9	30 p. c.
" ships' (<i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 "
Mackerel.....	20	1c. p. lb.
Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.....	24	Free.
Magazines (<i>see</i> newspapers).....	1	"
Magic lanterns and slides therefor.....	5	25 p. c.
Mahogany (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

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ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M		
Malleable iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S.	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations..	21	15c. p. bush.
" extract of (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes	14	25 p. c.
Manganese, oxide of.	14	Free.
Mangoes.	21	"
Mangold, seeds.	24	"
Manilla, grass.	24	"
" woods.	18	20 p. c.
Manures, animal.	23	Free.
Manure, vegetable.	24	"
Manuscripts.	1	"
Maps, geographical, topographical and astronomical charts and globes, N.E.S.	1	20 p. c.
Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over.	26	10 "
Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than 15 cubic feet.	26	15 "
Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.	26	15 "
" blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides.	26	25 "
Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.E.S.	26	35 "
Matrices or copper shells of the same.	28	2c. p. sq. inch.
Masts, iron, for ships, or parts of.	11	Free.
Mastic, gum.	24	"
Mats, hemp.	19	25 p. c.
" jute.	19	25 "
" India-rubber.	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
" rhynna.	15	30 p. c.
Marting, hemp.	19	25 "
" jute.	19	25 "
" India-rubber.	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
Mattlocks.	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Mattresses, hair and spring, and other.	13	35 p. c.
Meal, buckwheat (<i>see</i> wheat).	21	1c. p. lb.
" corn (<i>see</i> wheat).	21	40c. p. brl.
" oat.	21	4c. p. lb.
" locust bean, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food and palm nut cake and meal.	24	Free.
Meal, oil cake, oil cake, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal and palm nut cake and meal.	24	Free.
Meal, damaged (<i>see</i> breadstuffs).	21	20 p. c.
Meats, fresh or salted, N.E.S.	20	3c. p. lb.
Meats, dried or smoked and meats preserved in any other way than by being salted or pickled, N. E. S.; if imported in tins the weight to include the weight of the tin.	20	3c. p. lb.
Meats, labels for (<i>see</i> labels).	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Medals, collections of.	31	Free.
Medicines, proprietary (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M.		
Medicinal preparations, other (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i>)	14	82 p. gal. & 90 p. c.
Meerschaum, crude or raw	26	Free.
Melado, imported direct (<i>see</i> sugar)	21	1c. p. lb., 79 deg. test, & 34c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 79
Melado, imported, not direct (<i>see</i> sugar)	21	
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs		"
Mescal (<i>see</i> spirits <i>c</i>)	22	82 p. I. G.
Metal, babbit	28	10 p. c.
" britannia, manufactures of, not plated	28	25 "
" " in pigs and bars	28	Free.
" composition, for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases	28	10 p. c.
" leaf, Dutch or schlag	28	30 p. c.
" pins, manufactured from wire of any metal	28	30 "
" plates, engraved	3	20 "
" type	28	19 "
" tagging, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over 1½ ins. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories	28	Free.
" yellow, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing	28	"
Meters, gas	9	35 p. c.
Mexican fibre	24	Free.
Microscopes	6	25 p. c.
Mill-board, not straw-board	24	10 "
Mills, planing (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 "
" saw (<i>see</i> machines portable)	9	35 "
Milk food, and other similar preparations	14	30 "
" condensed, not sweetened	20	35 "
" " sweetened	20	1c. p. lb. & 30 p. c.
Mills for engraving (<i>see</i> blanketing)	31	Free.
Mining machinery imported within three years after the passing of this Act which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada	9	"
Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Minister of Customs	22	Free.
Mineralogical, specimens of	26	"
Mitts, all kinds	18	35 p. c.
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use	31	Free.
Models, casts as, for use of schools of design	31	"
Mohair cloth (<i>see</i> Hastings)	31	Free.
Molasses, concentrated (<i>see</i> sugar, melado)	21	1c. p. lb. 79 deg. test, & 34c. p. 100 for each deg. above 79
(For molasses of all kinds, <i>see</i> App. B.)		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M		
Molasses derived from raw cane sugar in the process of its manufacture direct from the cane, not refined or filtered or bleached or clarified, testing by the polariscope thirty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, when imported direct without trans-shipment from the country of growth and production, a specific duty of one and one half cents per gallon, or when not so imported, of four cents per gallon; when testing over fifty-six degrees and imported direct without trans-shipment from the country of growth and production, a specific duty of six cents per gallon, or when not so imported, of eight cents per gallon; the package in which it is imported to be in all cases exempt from duty.....	21	1½c. p. gall. or 4c. p. gall.
Syrup, N.E.S., cane-juice, refined syrup, sugar-house syrup, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses, syrup of sorghum, corn-syrup, glucose syrup and all syrups or molasses produced in the process of manufacture of refined sugars, or in the refining of sugars, or in the refining of molasses, or in the production of molasses, sugars, and all bleached, clarified, filtered or refined molasses, a specific duty of one cent per pound and thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; and the value for duty shall be the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment.....	21	6c. p. gall. or 8c. p. gall.
Provided that molasses when imported for or received into any sugar refinery or sugar factory, or syrup or glucose factory, distillery or brewery, shall be subject to an additional duty of five cents per gallon.....	21	1 c. p. lb. and 30 p. c.
Molasses, second process, or molasses derived from the manufacture of "molasses sugar" testing by polariscope less than 35 degrees, when imported by manufacturers of blacking, for use in their own factories in the manufacture of blacking, conditional that the importers shall in addition to making oath at the time of entry that such molasses is imported for such use and will not be used for any other purpose, cause such molasses to be at once mixed in a proper tank made for the purpose with at least one-fifth of the quantity thereof of cod, or other oil, whereby such molasses may be rendered unfit for any other use, such mixing to be done in the presence of a Customs Officer at the expense of the importer, and under such further regulations as may from time to time be considered necessary in the interest and protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such Customs Officer the entry shall be held to be incomplete and the molasses subject to the usual rate of duty as when imported for any other purpose.....	21	5c. p. gall. additional.
Morocco leather, skins for, tanned but not further manufactured.	24	Free.
Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, and seaweed, crude or in their natural state or cleaned only.....	23	15 p. c.
Moulds brim, for goldbeaters.....	24	Free.
Mouldings of wood, plain.....	31	"
Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain.....	4	25 p. c.
	4	30 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tarif.
M		
Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements, not otherwise provided for....	9	35 "
Mucilage.....	14	30 "
Muffs, fur.....	18	25 "
Munjeet and madder, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.....	24	Free.
Muriate of potash, crude.....	14	"
Music, printed, bound or in sheets.....	1	10c. p. lb.
Musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for.	2	25 p. c.
Musical instruments for bands (<i>see</i> departments, articles for)....	2	Free.
Musical instruments, settlers (<i>see</i> settlers effects).....	2	Free.
Musk, in pods or in grains.....	24	"
Muskets.....	8	20 p. c.
Muslin apron checks, uncoloured.....	17	25 "
Muslins, Swiss, jaconet and cambric, uncoloured.....	17	25 "
Mustard, cake.....	22	20 "
" ground.....	22	25 "
N		
Nail plate, of iron or steel, No. 16 gauge or thicker.....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Nail rods, Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails.....	28	20 p. c.
Nails, brass and copper.....	28	35 "
" composition.....	28	20 "
" cut, of iron or steel.....	28	1c. p. lb.
" horse-shoe.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
" hob.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
" wire.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
" sheathing.....	28	20 p. c.
" wrought and pressed, galvanized or not.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
Naphtha, (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	7½c. p. l. G.
" wood (<i>see</i> spirits, c).....	22	82 "
Navy, articles for (<i>see</i> departments, articles for).....	31	Free.
Neatsfoot oil.....	25	20 p. c.
Needles, steel, viz.:—cylinder, hand frame and latch.....	9	30 "
Nets, lace.....	18	30 "
" lawn tennis.....	17	35 "
Nettings of cotton.....	17	30 "
Netting, cotton, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves.....	17	10 "
" mosquito, uncoloured.....	17	25 "
" silk plush, used for the manufacture of gloves.....	16	15 "
" woollen, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves.....	15	25 "
Nets for fisheries (<i>see</i> fish-hooks).....	9	Free.
Newspapers and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound.....	1	"
Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada.....	1	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
O		
Nickel.....	26	Free.
“ anodes.....	28	10 p. c.
“ silver, manufactures of, not plated.....	28	25 “
“ silver in sheets.....	28	Free.
Nitrate of soda or cubic nitre.....	14	“
Nitre, spirits of (<i>see</i> spirits, f).....	14	\$2 p. I. G., & 30 p. c.
Nitro-glycerine.....	8	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories.....	23	Free.
Non-enumerated articles (<i>see</i> articles not enumerated).....	32	“
Notches for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs).....	28	20 p. c.
Nut galls.....	14	Free.
Nutmegs.....	22	25 p. c.
Nuts, all kinds, N. E. S.....	21	3c. p. lb.
“ iron or steel, wrought.....	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Nux vomica beans, crude only.....	24	Free.
N		
Oak (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
“ bark.....	24	“
“ and of oak bark, extract of, for tanning.....	14	“
Oakum.....	24	“
Oats.....	21	10c. p. bush.
Oatmeal.....	21	½c. p. lb.
Ochres and ochrey earths, ground or unground, washed or un- washed, calcined or raw.....	14	30 p. c.
Odours, preserved (<i>see</i> pomades).....	31	15 “
Offal, fish, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories.....	23	Free.
Office furniture, finished or in parts.....	13	35 p. c.
Oils, carbolic or heavy oil, for any use.....	25	10 “
“ coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, N. E. S.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
“ coconut, in its natural state.....	25	Free.
“ cod liver, medicated.....	25	20 p. c.
“ essential, for manufacturing purposes.....	14	20 “
“ fish.....	25	20 “
“ finish, N. E. S.....	14	20c. p. gall., and 25 p. c.
“ flax seed, raw or boiled.....	25	1½c. p. lb.
“ fusil (<i>see</i> spirits, b.).....	14	\$2 p. I. G.
“ hair (<i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 p. c.
“ illuminating, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gall.....	25	25 “
“ lard.....	25	20 “
“ linseed, raw or boiled.....	25	1½c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
O		
Oils, lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 30c. per L. G.	25	7c. p. L. G.
" lubricating, all other.	25	25 p. c.
" medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 "
" neatsfoot.....	25	20 p. c.
" olive.....	25	20 "
" palui, in its natural state.....	25	Free.
" potato (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.).....	14	82 p. L. G.
" of roses.....	14	Free.
" salad.....	25	20 p. c.
" spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided, for.....	14	20 "
" sesame seed.....	25	20 "
" sperm.....	25	20 "
" whale.....	25	20 "
Oilcake.....	24	Free.
" meal.....	24	"
Oilcloth, floor.....	19	5c. p. sq. yd. and 20 p. c.
Oilcloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enameled, stamped, painted or printed, India-rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for.....	19	5c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Ointments (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	25 p. c.
Oleographs (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Opium (crude)—the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering.....	14	\$1 p. lb.
" prepared for smoking.....	14	85 p. lb.
Optical instruments, N. E. S.....	6	25 p. c.
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet.....	21	25c. p. box.
Oranges and lemons, in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1½ cubic feet.....	21	13c. p. ½-box.
Oranges and lemons, in cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity.....	21	10c. p. cub. ft.
Oranges and lemons, in bulk.....	21	\$1.60 p. 1,000.
Oranges and lemons, in barrels, not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel.....	21	55c. p. brl.
Orange rinds, in brine.....	21	Free.
Orange, mineral.....	14	5 p. c.
" wine (<i>see</i> wines).....	22	25c. p. L. G., and 3c. p. L. G. for each deg. from 25 up to 60°, & 30 p. c.
Orchids.....	30	Free.
Organs, cabinet, viz.: On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds.....	2	\$10 each.
Organs having over two and not over four sets of reeds.....	2	\$15 "
Organs having over four and not over six sets of reeds.....	2	\$20 "
Organs having over six sets of reeds.....	2	\$30 "
And in addition thereto, on the fair market value thereof.....		15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
O		
Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs	2	25 "
Organzine (<i>see</i> silk in the gum).	16	15 "
Ores of metals of all kinds	26	Free.
Ornaments, alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition.	31	35 p. c.
Orris root	24	Free.
Osiers	24	"
Ostrich feathers, undressed	18	15 p. c.
" dressed	18	35 "
Ottar or attar of roses	14	Free.
Overcoating (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Oysters, shelled, in bulk	20	10c. p. gall.
" canned, in cans not over 1 pint, including the cans.	20	3c. p. can.
" in cans, over 1 pt. and not over 1 qt., including the cans	20	5c. "
" in cans, exceeding 1 qt. in capacity, an additional duty of 5c. for each qt., or fraction of a qt. of capacity over a qt., including the cans.	20	5c. p. qt.
" in the shell	20	25 p. c.
" seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters	20	Free.
Oxalic acid	14	"
Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fireproofs, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw	14	30 p. c.
P		
Packages or cans made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents; and when exceeding 1 qt. an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof	28	1½c. on each can or package.
Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for.	31	25 p. c.
Packing rubber	24	5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Paddy, rice (<i>see</i> rice).	21	17½ p. c.
Pads, stair	17	25 "
Pails	24	25 "
Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs.	3	Free.
Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.	3	"
Paintings, prints, drawings, engravings and building plans.	3	20 p. c.
" what shall be prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles)	14	30 "
Paints, fire-proof.	14	30 "
Paints and colours, pulped or ground in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready-mixed paints, N.E.S.	14	30 "
Paints, ground or mixed in or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff and fillers; the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.	14	5c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers	14	81 p. l. G.
Palm leaf, unmanufactured	24	Free.
Palm nut cake	24	"
" meal	24	"
Pamphlets, advertising (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. & 2 ¹ / ₂ p. c.
" illustrated, (<i>see</i> stereotypes)	1	2c. p. sq. in.
Pans, platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire).	28	Free.
Pantolon stuffs, cotton (<i>see</i> bed-ticking).	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Paper, albumenized, chemically prepared for photographers' use.	24	25 p. c.
Paper cutters, used in printing and book-binding establishments.	9	10 "
Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz. :—		
<i>a.</i> Brown blanks and white blanks, printed on plain ungrounded paper.	24	2c. p. roll.
<i>b.</i> White papers, grounded papers, and satins, not hand-made.	24	3c. "
<i>c.</i> Single print bronzes and coloured bronzes.	24	6c. "
<i>d.</i> Embossed bronzes.	24	8c. "
<i>e.</i> Coloured borders, narrow, and coloured borders, wide.	24	6c. "
<i>f.</i> Bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide.	24	14c. "
<i>g.</i> Embossed borders	24	15c. "
<i>h.</i> All other paper hangings or wall paper	24	35 p. c.
Paper, hemp (<i>see</i> hemp paper).	24	Free.
Paper, of all kinds, N.E.S.	24	25 p. c.
Paper, manufactures of, including ruled and bordered papers, papetries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books.	1	35 "
Paper, tarred	24	4c. p. lb.
Paper, union collar cloth, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished	24	20 p. c.
Paper, union collar cloth, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets.	24	25 "
Paper, sand, glass, flint and emery	9	30 "
Paper, sacks or bags, of all kinds, printed or not.	24	35 "
Paper, waste.	24	Free.
Papetries.	1	35 p. c.
Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine, of all kinds.	23	3c. p. lb.
Parasol sticks or handles, N.E.S.	24	20 p. c.
Parasols, of all kinds and materials	18	35 "
Parasols, materials for (<i>see</i> ribs).	28	20 "
Paris green, dry.	14	10 "
Pastes, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).	14	25 "
Paste, toilet (<i>see</i> perfumery).	22	30 "
Patent leather.	23	25 "
Patent medicines (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).	14	
Patent medicines (<i>see</i> spirits <i>d.</i>)	14	82 p. gall. and p. c.
Peach trees.	30	3c. each.
Peach trees, seedling stock for grafting.	30	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Peaches, N.O.P., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	1c. p. lb.
Pear trees	30	3c. each.
Pear trees, seedling stock for grafting	30	Free.
Pearl ash, in packages of not less than 25 lbs. weight	24	"
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured	27	"
Pease	21	10c. p. bush.
Peels, candied	21	1½c. p. lb. and 35 p. c.
Pelts, raw	23	Free.
Pencils, lead, of all kinds, in wood or otherwise	31	30 p. c.
Perfume cases, (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).	31	35 "
Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.: —hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, N.O.P., used for the hair, mouth or skin	22	30 "
Perfumes, alcoholic, and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each.	22	50 p. c.
when in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each	22	\$2 p. I. G. & 40 p. c.
Periodicals, illustrated, advertising (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Periodicals, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> books, printed).	1	15 p. c.
Persia, or extract of archill and cudbear	14	Free.
Petroleum (<i>see</i> oils).	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Petroleum, preparations of (<i>see</i> vaseline).	14	
Pheasants	29	Free.
Phials, glass, of 8 oz. capacity and over	26	5c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
Phials, glass, of less capacity than 8 oz.	26	30 p. c.
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, that is to say, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies	6	Free.
Philosophical instruments, N.E.S.	6	25 p. c.
Phosphorus	14	Free.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire	28	10 p. c.
Photographs (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Photographic instruments, N.E.S.	6	25 p. c.
Photographs, what shall be prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).		
Pianofortes, all square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves	2	\$25 each, and 20 p. c.
Pianofortes, square, all others	2	\$30 each, and 20 p. c.
Pianofortes, upright	2	\$30 each, and 20 p. c.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert, or parlor grand pianofortes	2	\$50 each, and 20 p. c.
Pianofortes, parts of	2	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tarif.
P		
Picks	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Pickles, in bottle, forty cents per gallon, including the duty on the bottles; and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart	22	40c. p. L. G.
Pickles in jars, bottles or other similar vessels, forty cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity,—the duty to include the duty on the jar, bottle or other vessel	22	40c. "
Pickles in bulk, in vinegar or in vinegar and mustard	22	35c. "
Pickles, in brine or salt	22	25c. "
Pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies	3	Free.
Pictures, (see advertising pamphlets)	3	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Picture frames, as furniture	4	35 p. c.
Pig iron	28	84 p. ton.
Piling, logs for (see logs)	24	Free.
Pills (see proprietary medicines)	14	25 p. c.
Pillows	13	35 "
Pine-apples	21	Free.
Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal	28	30 p. c.
Pipe-clay, unmanufactured	26	Free.
Pipes, cast-iron, of every description	28	\$12 per ton, and not less than 35 p. c.
Pipes, platinum (see platinum wire)	28	Free.
Pipes, drain and sewer, glazed or unglazed	12	35 p. c.
Piques, cotton, undyed	17	25 "
Pitch pine, (see lumber)	24	Free.
Pitch, Burgundy	24	"
" coal	24	10 p. c.
Pitch, pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each	24	Free.
Pitcher spout pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
Plaids, cotton (see bed-tickings)	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan	24	Free.
Planks, sawn, not shaped (see lumber)	24	"
Plans, building	1	20 p. c.
Plantains	21	Free.
Plants, viz. :—Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S.	30	20 p. c.
Plants, viz. :—Fruit plants, N.E.S.	30	20 "
Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined	26	10c. per 100 lbs.
" " calcined or manufactured	26	15c. "
" " " in bbls. of not over 300 lbs.	26	45c. p. bbl.
Plasters, medicinal (see proprietary medicines)	14	25 p. c.
Plated ware, all other, electro, plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part	27	30 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Plates, Canada, (<i>see</i> iron and steel sheets)	28	12½ "
" engraved, on wood, and on steel or other metal	3	20 "
" for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free.
" photographic, dry	26	9c. p. sq. ft.
Platinum wire; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid	28	Free.
Platinum condensers (<i>see</i> platinum wire)	28	"
" pans	28	"
" pipe	28	"
" tubing	28	"
Playing cards	1	6c. p. pack.
Ploughs, sulky and walking	9	35 p. c.
Plumbago	28	15 "
" all manufactures of, N.E.S.	28	30 "
Plums	21	30c. p. bush.
Plum trees, all kinds	30	3c. each.
" seedling stock, for grafting	30	Free.
Plush, hatters', of silk or cotton	31	"
" cotton	17	20 p. c.
Pocket-books	23	35 "
Pomades, French, or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each	31	15 "
Poniatums (<i>see</i> perfumery)	22	30 "
Pomegranates	21	Free.
Pop-corn	21	35 p. c.
Porcelain ware	26	30 "
" shades, imitation	26	20 "
Porter, in bottles (<i>see</i> ale) (App. B.)	22	18c. p. I. G.
" casks " (App. B.)	22	10c. "
Portland cement (<i>see</i> cement)	12	"
Posters (<i>see</i> labels)	1	15c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Potashes	24	Free.
Potash, crude	14	"
" bichromate of	14	"
" German mineral	14	"
" " salts for fertilizers	14	"
" muriate of	14	"
" red prussiate of	14	10 p. c.
Potato spirit or oil (<i>see</i> spirits <i>b.</i>)	22	\$2 per I. G.
Potatoes	21	15c. p. bush.
" sweet	21	25 p. c.
Powder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, ½ kegs, or ¼ kegs and other similar packages	8	5c. p. lb.
" cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels	8	4c. "
" cannister, in 1-lb. and ½-lb. tins	8	15c. "
" blasting and mining	8	3c. "
Powder, giant, duolin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part	8	5c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Powders, tooth and other (<i>see</i> perfumery)	22	30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Powders, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	25 p. c.
Powders, soap, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapollo and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.	23	3c. p. lb.
Powders, baking (<i>see</i> yeast cakes)	14	
Poultry and game of all kinds.	20	20 p. c.
Prayer books	1	5 p. c.
Precious stones, N. E. S., polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof	31	10 p. c.
Precious stones, in the rough.	27	Free.
Precipitate of copper, crude.	14	
Presses, lithographic	9	10 p. c.
" printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices.	9	10 p. c.
Preserves, N. E. S.	21	5c. p. lb.
Price-lists (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Printers (<i>see</i> hemp paper)	24	Free.
Printed paper, what shall be prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles.)	3	20 p. c.
Prints.	31	Free.
Prints, what shall be prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).		
Prizes won in competition	31	Free.
Prohibited articles:—The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of \$200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same are found, viz.: Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character; reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada; coin, base or counterfeit.		
Proprietary medicines, to wit:—All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not otherwise provided for; all liquids	14	50 p. c.
Proprietary medicines, all other	14	25 "
" containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i>).	22	82 p. l. G., & 50 p. c.
Prunella for boots and shoes	17	50 p. c.
Prunes, dried.	21	1c. p. lb.
Psalm books	1	5 p. c.
Pulp of grasses for the manufacture of paper.	24	Free.
Pumice and pumice stone, ground or unground	26	"
Pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
Purses	23	35 "
Pulque (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i>).	22	82 p. l. G.
Patty	14	25 p. c.
" dry, for polishing granite	26	20 "
Pyroligneous acid (<i>see</i> acid-acetic)	14	

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Q		
Quails.....	29	Free.
Quartz, crystalized.....	26	"
Quicksilver.....	14	"
Quills.....	32	20 p. c.
" in their natural state, or unplumed.....	32	Free.
Quilts, cotton, not including woven quilts or counterpanes.....	17	35 p. c.
Quinces.....	21	30c. p. bush.
Quince trees of all kinds.....	30	2½c. each.
Quinine, sulphate of, in powder.....	14	Free.
R		
Rags, of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen, paper waste or clippings, and waste of any kind, except mineral waste.....	31	Free.
Rakes, garden.....	9	5c. each, & 25 p. c.
Rails, iron, for railways and tramways of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.....	28	\$6 p. ton.
Rails, steel, for railways and tramways of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.....	28	\$6 "
Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.....	28	Free.
Railway bars, iron or steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.....	28	\$6 p. ton.
Railway cars.....	10	30 p. c.
" (see locomotives).....	10	Free.
Raisins.....	21	1c. p. lb., & 10 p. c.
Rasps.....	9	35 p. c.
Raspberries, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	21	3c. p. lb.
Raspberries, wine of (see wines).....	22	25c. p. I. G., & 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p. c.
Rattan, split, or otherwise manufactured.....	24	25 p. c.
" and reeds in their natural state.....	24	Free.
Raw hide centres (see square reeds).....	31	"
Reapers (see mowing machines).....	9	35 p. c.
Red cedar (see lumber).....	24	Free.
Red lead, dry.....	14	5 p. c.
Red prussiate of potash.....	14	10 p. c.
Redwood (see lumber).....	24	Free.
Reeds, square and raw hide, centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories.....	31	"
Reeds, in their natural state.....	24	"
" for organs.....	2	25 p. c.
Rennet, raw or prepared.....	23	Free.
Resin, in packages of not less than 100 lbs.....	24	"
Retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture of concentration of sulphuric acid.....	28	

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tarif.
R		
Rhubarb root	24	Free.
Ribbons of all kinds and materials	18	30 p. c.
Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only	31	Free.
Rice	21	1½ p. lb.
“ flour	21	2c.
“ uncleaned, unhulled or paddy	21	17½ p. c.
Rifles	8	20 p. c.
Rigging, wire, for ships and vessels	11	Free.
Rinds, citron, in brine	21	“
“ lemon	21	“
“ orange	21	“
Rings for umbrellas (see ribs of brass)	28	20 p. c.
Rivets, iron or steel, less than 2 in. in diameter	28	1½ p. lb. & 2 p. c.
“ “ N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb. & 2 p. c.
Rockingham ware (see earthenware)	26	35 p. c.
Rods, iron or steel (see iron and steel, ingots)	28	
“ Swedish rolled iron nail, under ½ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horseshoe nails	28	20 p. c.
“ rolled round wire (see brass)	28	Free.
“ rolled, steel, under ½ inch in diameter or under ½ inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers, for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories	28	“
Rollers, copper (see copper rollers)	28	“
Roman cement (see cement)	12	“
Roses, otto or attar of	14	“
Rosewood (see lumber)	24	“
Roots, medicinal, viz.: aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian	24	“
Roots:—		
Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground	24	Free.
Gentian	24	“
Ginseng	24	“
Iris, orris root	24	“
Jalap	24	“
Liquorice, not ground	24	“
Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber	24	5c. p. lb. and 1 p. c.
Rubber fillets (see fillets of cotton)	17	Free.
Rubber, crude, and hard rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured	24	“
Rubber, recovered	24	“
“ substitute	24	“
“ thread, elastic (see elastic rubber)	24	“
Rugs, all kinds, N.E.S. (see carpets)	15	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
R		
Rugs, Smyrna	15	30 p. c.
" travelling, of all kinds and materials, except silk	31	25 "
Ruling machines	9	10 "
Rum (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i>)	22	\$2 p. I. G.
Rum shrub (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i>)	22	\$2 "
Runners for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs of brass)	28	Free.
Rye	21	10c. p. bush.
" flour	21	50 c. p. brl.
S		
Saccharine (<i>see</i> sugars)	21	\$10 p. lb.
Sad irons	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Saddlery and harness of every description	10	35 p. c.
Safflower	24	Free.
" extract of	14	"
Saffron	24	"
" extract of	14	"
" cake	14	"
Safes, iron	28	35 p. c.
" doors for	28	35 "
Sago flour	21	2c. p. lb.
Sails for boats and ships	19	25 p. c.
Sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails	19	5 "
Salad oil	25	20 "
Sal ammoniac	14	Free.
Sal soda	14	"
Salmon, pickled	20	1c. p. lb.
Salt cake (<i>see</i> soda, sulphite of)	14	Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, not otherwise provided for	22	"
Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty) (App. B.)	22	10c. p. 100 lbs.
Salt, fine, in bulk (App. B.)	22	10c. "
Salt in bags, barrels or other packages (the bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty) (App. B.)	22	15c. "
Salts, antimony, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only	14	Free.
Salts, German potash for fertilizers	14	"
Saltpetre	14	20 p. c.
Salve, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	25 "
Sand	26	Free.
Sandal-wood (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
Sandaric (<i>see</i> gums)	24	"
Sand-paper	9	30 p. c.
Sandstone (<i>see</i> stone)	26	\$1 p. ton of 13 cubic feet.
Sapolio and other like articles (<i>see</i> soap powders)	23	3c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Duty.	Tariff.
S		
Sardines, in oil (see anchovies).....	20	
Sardines, salted (see anchovies).....	20	30 p. c.
Schmearilla root.....	24	Free.
Shingles.....	23	35 p. c.
Shutwood (see lumber).....	24	Free.
Silverware, articles (see boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p. c.
Soups and catsups in bottle, and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint, shall be dutiable as containing one pint; and each bottle holding more than one pint, but not more than one quart, shall be dutiable as containing one quart.	22	40c. p. gall. & 20 p. c.
Soups and catsups, in bulk.....	22	30c. p. gall. & 20 p. c.
Sausage casings, not cleaned.....	23	Free.
Sausage skins, not cleaned.....	23	"
Saw-mills, portable (see machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.
Scales.....	9	35 "
Scientific societies, articles for (see philosophical instruments).....	31	Free.
Scientific societies, books printed by (see books, printed).....	1	"
Schmiedam schnapps (see spirits c.).....	22	\$2 p. l. G.
Schools, articles for (see philosophical instruments).....	31	Free.
Schools, articles (see typewriters).....	31	"
Scrap-iron, cast.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, wrought, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture.....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.....	28	Free.
Screws, iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for.....	28	35 p. c.
" commonly called " wood screws " 2 in. or over in length.....	28	6c. p. lb.
" " " 1 in. and less than 2 in.	28	8c. "
" " " less than 1 in.	28	11c. "
Scrims and window scrims (see cotton fabrics).....	17	25 p. c.
Scythes.....	9	\$2.40 p. dnt.
Sea grass.....	24	Free.
Seaweed, N.E.S.	24	"
" crude or in its natural state or cleaned only.....	24	"
Sections, special (see angles).....	28	
Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz.:— Anise, anise-star, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cumin, fennel and fenugreek.....	24	Free.
Seeds, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural or other purposes, not otherwise provided for, when in bulk or in large parcels.....	24	10 p. c.
When put up in small papers or parcels.....	24	25 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff
S		
Seeds, best.....	24	Free.
" carrot.....	24	"
" flax.....	24	10c. p. bush.
" mangold.....	24	Free.
" mustard.....	24	"
" turnip.....	24	"
Seedling stock for grafting, viz.:—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees.....	30	Free.
Seines for fisheries (<i>see</i> fish-hooks).....	9	"
Semate, articles for (<i>see</i> Departments, articles for).....	31	"
Senggal, gum (<i>see</i> gums).....	24	"
Senna, in leaves.....	24	"
Separators (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.
" cream, steel bowls for.....	28	Free.
Sesame seed oil.....	25	20 p. c.
Settlers' effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.....	31	Free.
Sewer pipes, glazed.....	12	35 p. c.
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines.....	9	\$3 each & 20 p. c.
Sewing machines, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	9	Free.
Shades, gas light.....	13	30 p. c.
Shades, imitation porcelain, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved.....	26	20 "
Shades, lamp.....	13	30 "
Shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S.....	30	20 "
Shaddocks.....	21	Free.
Shale, products of (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	
Shapes, structural (<i>see</i> iron and steel).....	28	
Shawls of all kinds and materials, except silk.....	18	25 p. c.
Sheep, improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Sheep, living.....	29	30 p. c.
Sheep skins (<i>see</i> belting leather).....	23	
Sheetings, cotton (<i>see</i> cottons, grey).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Sheets, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
" " " (<i>see</i> iron and steel).....	28	

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Shellac (<i>see</i> gums)	24	Free.
" white, for manufacturing purposes	24	"
Shells, manufactured, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	31	35 p. c.
" unmanufactured, tortoise and other	23	Free.
Shingles	24	20 p. c.
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances:—on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery	11	10 "
On boilers, steam engines and other machinery	9	25 "
Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels	28	Free.
Shirtings, cotton (<i>see</i> bed-ticking)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Shirts, cotton or linen	17	\$1 p. doz., & 30 p. c.
" woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Shoe blacking	10	30 p. c.
Shoe shanks (<i>see</i> steel No. 20)	28	Free.
Shoes, India rubber (<i>see</i> India rubber)	14	24
Shoes, N.E.S.	18	25 p. c.
" horse, mule and ox	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Shot, shells, &c., articles for (<i>see</i> hemp paper)	31	Free.
Show cases	24	\$2 each, and 25 p. c.
Show cards, pictorial (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Shovels	9	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Shrubs, N.E.S.	30	20 p. c.
Side-lights	13	30 "
Siennas (<i>see</i> oxides)	14	30 "
Silex or crystallized quartz	26	Free.
Silk cocoons (<i>see</i> silk, raw)	23	"
Silk, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	16	35 p. c.
" in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, train and thrown, organzine, not coloured	16	15 p. c.
" manufactures, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> silk velvets)	16	30 "
" oiled (<i>see</i> oil cloths)	19	5c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" plush netting, used for the manufacture of gloves	16	15 p. c.
" raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste	23	Free.
" sewing	16	25 p. c.
" twist	16	25 "
" velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, N.E.S., except church vestments	16	30 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Silk waste (<i>see</i> silk, raw)	23	Free.
Silver bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe	27	"
" coin, except United States silver coin	27	"
" German and nickel manufactures of, not plated	28	25 p. c.
" leaf	27	30 "
" manufactures of (<i>see</i> jewellery)	27	20 "
" German silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets	28	Free.
Sizing, cream	14	1c. per lb.
" enamel	14	1c. "
Skates	9	20c. p. pr. & 30 p. c.
Skelp iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler iron)	9	\$13 p. ton.
Skins, dried	23	Free.
" fish, and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue, for use in their own factories	23	"
" pickled	23	"
" salted	23	"
" undressed	23	"
" tanned, N.E.S.	23	20 p. c.
Slabs, iron or steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel)	28	
Slates, school and writing slates	26	1c. each & 20 p. c.
" roofing slate, black or blue	12	80c. p. square.
" pencils	12	25 p. c.
" of all kinds, and manufactures of, N.E.S.	12	1c. p. sq. ft. & 25p. c.
" mantels	12	30 p. c.
Sledges	9	1c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Sleighs	10	30 p. c.
Smyrna carpets	15	30 "
Snuff	22	30c. p. lb. & 12½ p. c.
Soap, harness	23	30 p. c.
" common brown and yellow, not perfumed	23	1½ p. lb.
" Castile, mottled or white, and white soap	23	2c. "
" perfumed or toilet (the weight of the inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight for duty)	23	10c. p. lb. & 10 p. c.
" powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	23	3c. p. lb.
" grease, grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only	23	Free.
Socks or stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal	15	10c. p. lb. & 30 p. c.
Soda ash, caustic soda in drums: silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, salsoda; sulphide of sodium, arsenite, binarsenite, chloride and stannate of soda	14	Free.
Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt-cake	14	"
Soy	22	10c. p. gall.
Spades	9	\$1 p. doz. & 25 p. c.
Spanish cedar (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
" grass, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper	24	"
Spar, ornaments of, N.E.S.	31	35 p. c.
Sparkling wines (<i>see</i> champagne)	22	
Specifics for any disease (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	
Spectacles and eye-glasses	6	30 p. c.
" parts of, unfinished	6	25 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Spelter, in block and pigs	28	Free.
Sperm candles	23	25 p. c.
Spiegel (<i>see</i> ferro-manganese)	28	\$2 p. ton.
Spices, viz.:—Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace) unground.	22	10 p. c.
Spice, &c., ground	22	25 p. c.
Spikes, composition	28	30 "
" cut	28	1c. p. lb.
Spikes wrought and pressed, galvanized or not	28	14c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
<p>Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent. under proof, as follows:—(<i>See</i> Appendix B.)</p>		
(a) Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, N.E.S.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, N.O.P.	22	\$2 p. I. G.
(b) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil.	22	\$2 "
(c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, N.E.S., mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages	22	\$2 "
(d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients and being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, N.E.S.	22	\$2 p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
(e) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each, when in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each.	22	50 p. c.
(f) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia.	22	\$2 p. I. G. & 50 p. c.
(g) Vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent. of proof spirits, seventy-five cents; if containing more than forty per cent. of proof spirits.	14	\$2 p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
	22	\$2 p. I. G.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Spirituous liquors:—		
(b) In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs directs.		
(But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 p. c. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.)		
Spokes (see hubs).....	10	15 p. c.
Spools, cotton (sewing thread).....	17	25 "
Springs (see tacks).....	28	
Spring mattresses.....	13	35 p. c.
Springs (see axles).....	28	
" clock.....	6	10 p. c.
Spurs, used in the manufacture of earthenware.....	26	Free.
Square reeds and raw-hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers, for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories.....	31	"
Squares, iron (see iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Squills, root.....	24	Free.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, not sweetened or flavoured.....	24	2c. p. lb.
" When sweetened or flavoured, the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty.....	24	4c. "
Statuettes, N.E.S.....	31	35 p. c.
Steam engines, fire.....	9	35 "
" locomotive (see locomotive).....	9	
" portable (see machines, portable).....	9	35 "
" ships'.....	9	25 "
" other (see locomotives).....	9	
Stearine, all kinds.....	23	3c. p. lb.
Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice-crawlers, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of erinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.....	28	"
Steel strip, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as the follows:—"I, the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid."	28	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Steel Crucible sheet, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories.	28	"
" All other (<i>see</i> iron and steel)	28	"
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, N.E.S., and matrices or copper shells of the same.	28	2c. p. sq. in.
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases; and matrices and copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid.	28	1c. "
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid.	28	7c. "
And matrices or copper shells of the same	28	2c. "
Stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware.	26	Free.
Stockings (<i>see</i> socks).	15	10c. p. lb. and 30 p. c.
Stones, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones.	26	Free.
Stones, cement (<i>see</i> cement).	26	\$1 p. ton.
Stones, diamond, unset	27	Free.
Stones, granite and freestone, dressed, all other building stone, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, N.E.S.	26	30 p. c.
Stones, flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed.	26	\$2 p. ton.
Stones, grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 inches in diameter.	26	\$2 "
Stones, lithographic, not engraved.	26	20 p. c.
Stones, precious, N.E.S., polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof.	27	10 "
Stones, precious, in the rough	27	Free.
Stones, rough, freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled.	26	\$1 p. ton of 15 cu. ft.
Stoneware (<i>see</i> earthenware).	26	35 p. c.
Stove plates	28	\$15 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Strawberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	3c. p. lb.
Strawberries, wild.	21	Free.
Strawberry, wine of (<i>see</i> wines)	22	"
Straw board, in sheets or rolls, plain or tared.	24	40c. p. 100 lbs.
" plaits, tinscan and grass.	24	Free.
Sugars of all kinds (<i>see</i> Appendix B).		
Sugar candy brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened.	21	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Sugar beet seed	24	Free.
" cane seed, O.C.	24	"
" melado, concentrated melado, concentrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and concrete, when imported direct from the country of growth and production, for refining purposes only, not over num-		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S.		
...ber fourteen Dutch standard in colour, and not testing over seventy degrees by the polariscopic test, one cent per pound, and for every additional degree, shown by polariscopic test, three and a third cents per one hundred pounds additional	21	1c. p. lb., 70 deg. test, and 3½c. p. 100 lbs. for each degree above 70.
Sugar, not for refining purposes, not over number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, when imported direct from the country of growth and production, one cent per pound and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on the value thereof, free on board at the last port of shipment	21	1c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
All sugars above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, and refined sugar of all kinds grades or standards, one and a-half cent per pound, and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment	21	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
On all sugars not imported direct without trans-shipment from the country of growth and production, there shall be levied and collected an additional duty of seven and a-half per cent. of the whole duty so otherwise payable thereon	21	7½ p. c. additional
Provided that when any cargo of sugar imported for refining purposes is found to grade, in part, above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, such part to the extent of not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the whole of the cargo may be admitted to enter by polariscopic test.		
Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in colour.		
Sugar candy brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened.	21	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Saccharine or any product containing over one-half of one per cent thereof	21	\$10 p. lb.
Sulphate of ammonia	14	Free.
" of iron	14	"
" of lime	14	"
" of quinine, in powder	14	"
" of soda crude, known as salt cake	14	"
" of zinc	14	5 p. c.
Sulphide of sodium	14	Free.
Sulphur, in roll or flour	14	"
Sunae (see can wood)	24	"
Sundries of all kinds and materials	18	35 p. c.
" sticks or handles, N. E. S.	24	20 "
Surgical and dental instruments, all kinds	7	20 "
Suspenders and parts thereof	18	35 "
Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under ½ in. diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails	28	20 "
Swine, improvement of stock (see animals)	20	Free.

	Order.	Tariff.
.....	21	40c. p. l. c.
.....	14	50 p. c.
..... (see glass).....	26	
..... (see Typewriters).....	31	Free.
..... or boards, (with cues and balls).....	31	35 p. c.
..... or billiard tables).....	31	
..... or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the		
..... sixteen ounces to thousand	28	2c. p. l. c.
.....	28	2c. p. lb.
.....	22	\$2 p. l. c.
..... plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over one		
..... in, in width, when imported by manufacturers		
..... and corset laces for use in their factories.....	28	Free.
.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but
.....		not less than
.....		30 p. c.
.....	23	Free.
.....	23	1c. p. lb.
.....	24	Free.
..... (see blood albumen).....	24	"
..... articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning,	14	"
.....	14	"
..... (see carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
.....	24	10 p. c.
..... in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.....	24	Free.
..... (see clothing made of cotton).....	17	35 p. c.
..... (see laces).....	18	30 "
..... from the United States	22	10 "
..... except as hereinbefore provided.....	22	Free.
..... root.....	24	"
..... smetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufac-		
..... for use in their factories only.....	14	"
..... cream of, in crystals	14	"
.....	31	"
.....	14	"
..... African (see lumber)	24	"
..... instruments	6	25 p. c.
..... and lightning rod, insulators.....	26	3c. p. doz. but
.....		30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
T		
Telephones and telegraph instruments; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus for electric lights, including incandescent light globes and insulators of all kinds, N.E.S.	6	25 p. c.
Tennis cloth, cotton (<i>see</i> bedticking)	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Tents	19	25 p. c.
Terra cotta, ornaments of.	31	35 "
" Japonica gambier or cutch	14	Free.
Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached three and six cord	17	12½ p. c.
Thread, cotton sewing, on spools	17	25 "
" elastic rubber (<i>see</i> elastic rubber)	24	Free.
Threshers (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.
Tickets (<i>see</i> labels)	1	15c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Tiles, earthenware	12	35 p. c.
Timber, round, unmanufactured, N.E.S.	24	Free.
Timber, sawn, not shaped (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
Timber, N.E.S.	24	20 p. c.
Tinware, and manufactures of tin, N.E.S.	28	25 "
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tin foil	28	Free.
Tin cans (<i>see</i> cans)	28	"
Tin caps for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs)	28	20 p. c.
Tin foil	28	Free.
Tin, packages (<i>see</i> cans)	28	"
Tinware, stamped, japanned ware, granite ware enamelled ware and galvanized iron ware	28	35 p. c.
Tinctures (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	50 "
" containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits <i>d</i>)	14	\$2 p. I. G., and 30 p. c.
Tippets, fur	18	25 p. c.
Tires, locomotive, of steel, in the rough	28	Free.
Tobacco, manufactured N.E.S., and snuff (Appendix B)	22	30c. p. lb., and 12½ p. c.
" cut (Appendix B)	22	40c. p. lb., and 12½ p. c.
" pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same	31	35 p. c.
Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes, under conditions of "Act respecting the Inland Revenue"	22	Free.
Toilet preparations (<i>see</i> spirits <i>e</i>)	22	"
" cases (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	31	35 p. c.
Tomatoes, fresh	21	30c. p. bush. and 10 p. c.
Tomatoes, and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 pound each, 2 cents per can or package, and 2 cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over 1 pound in weight and the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty	21	2c. p. can., and 2c. additional.
Tonics (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	22	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
T		
Tompin beans, crude only	24	Free.
Tools, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	31	
" tinsmiths'	9	35 p. c.
" track	9	1a. p. lb. and 2 p. c.
Tooth powders (<i>see</i> perfumery)	22	30 p. c.
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured	23	Free.
Tow of flax, scotched or green.	19	4c. p. lb.
Towels of every description.	17	25 p. c.
Toys of all kinds	5	35 "
Tragacanth gum	24	Free.
Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs	31	"
Tree-nails	31	"
Trees, forest, when imported into the Province of Manitoba, or the North-West Territories, for planting.	30	"
" shade, fruit, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S.	30	20 p. c.
Troches (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).	14	25 "
Trunks	23	30 "
Trusses.	7	25 "
Tubing, brass, drawn, plain and fancy	28	10 "
" copper, seamless drawn	28	10 "
Tubes, boiler, wrought iron or steel	28	15 "
Tubing, iron, lap-welded (<i>see</i> iron and steel tubing)	28	20 "
Tubes, not welded, nor more than 1½ in. in diameter, of rolled steel	28	15 "
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled, or not over 2 in. in diameter	28	15 "
Tubes, other, wrought iron, or pipes	28	30 p. c.
Tubing, platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire)	28	Free.
" zinc, seamless drawn	28	10 p. c.
Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under 1½ in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over 1½ in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over 1½ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads to be used for these purposes only, in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada	28	Free.
Tubs	24	25 p. c.
Tufa, calcareous, when imported from the United States of America, for use in the manufacture of indurated fibreware or sulphite fibre, and for no other purpose, such exemption from duty to continue and be in force until the end of the next Session of Parliament	31	Free.
Turneric	24	"
Turnip seed	24	"
Turpentine, raw or crude	24	"
" spirits of	14	10 p. c.
Turtles	20	Free.
Tuscan plaits	24	"
Tweeds (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
T		
Twine, cotton	17	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
“ for fisheries (<i>see</i> fish-hooks)	19	Free.
“ all kinds N.E.S.	19	30 p. c.
“ sail, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails	19	5 “
“ for harvest binders, of jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed	19	25 “
Twist, silk.....	16	25 “
Type for printing.....	28	20 “
“ metal.....	28	10 “
Typewriters, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented.....	31	Free.
U		
Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp	14	Free.
Umber (<i>see</i> oxides).....	14	30 p. c.
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials..	18	30 “
Umbrella, materials for (<i>see</i> ribs).....	28	Free.
“ sticks or handles, N.E.S.	24	20 p. c.
Unenumerated articles (<i>see</i> articles not enumerated).	32	20 p. c.
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished	24	25 “
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished.	24	20 “
V		
Vaccine and ivory vaccine points.....	31	Free.
Valerian root	24	“
Valises.....	23	30 p. c.
Vanilla beans, crude only	24	Free.
Varnishes, spirits.....	24	\$1 p. I. G.
“ lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, collo-dion and oil finish, N.E.S.	24	20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c.
“ black and bright, for ships' use.....	24	Free.
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, in bulk	14	4c. p. lb.
Vaseline, in bottles or other packages, not over 1 lb. in weight each	14	6c. “
Vegetables, in cans (<i>see</i> tomatoes in cans).	21	
“ fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process	24	Free.
“ fibres, for manufacturing purposes.....	24	“
“ labels for (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
“ manures	24	Free.
“ when fresh or dry salted, N.E.S., including sweet potatoes and yams	21	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tarif.
V		
Vehicles (<i>see</i> buggies).....	10	
" settlers' effects (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	10	Free.
Velvetens.....	17	20 p. c.
Velvets, cotton.....	17	20 "
" silk (<i>see</i> silk velvets).....	16	30 "
Veneers of wood, not over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness.....	24	10 "
" of ivory, sawn only.....	24	Free.
Venetian carpets (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
Verdigris or sub-acetate of copper, dry.....	14	Free.
Vermicelli.....	21	2c. p. lb.
Vermouth (<i>see</i> spirits g.).....	22	
Vessels, cast iron.....	28	\$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Vessels and ships (<i>see</i> ships).....	11	
Vestments, church (<i>see</i> silk velvets).....	16	
Vines, grape, costing ten cents and less.....	30	2c. each.
Vinegar (<i>see</i> acid, acetic).....	22	
Vitriol, blue, sulphate of copper.....	14	Free.
Vulture feathers, dressed.....	18	35 p. c.
Vulture feathers, undressed.....	18	15 p. c.
W		
Wadding, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	3c. per lb., but 15 p. c.
" not bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	2c. per lb., but 15 p. c.
Waggons, farm (<i>see</i> buggies).....	10	
Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S.....	24	25 p. c.
Wall papers (<i>see</i> paper hangings).....	24	
Walnut lumber (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Ware, China and porcelain.....	26	30 p. c.
" earthen and stone (<i>see</i> earthenware).....	26	
" enamelled iron.....	28	35 p. c.
" galvanized iron.....	28	35 "
" japanned.....	28	35 "
" granite.....	28	35 "
" tin, stamped.....	28	35 "
" plated (<i>see</i> plated ware).....	27	30 "
" table, cut, pressed or moulded.....	26	5c. p. doz., but 30 p. c.
Waters, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 p. c.
Waters, mineral, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Minister of Customs.....	22	Free.
Warp, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	3c. per lb., but 15 p. c.
" " on beams.....	17	1c. per lb., but 15 p. c.
" " No. 60 and finer.....	17	15 p. c.
" not bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	2c. per lb., but 15 p. c.
Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S.....	28	1c. per lb., but 25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
Washes, toilet (<i>see</i> perfumery).	22	30 p. c.
" " (<i>see</i> spirits &c.)	22	
Waste, for paper (<i>see</i> rags).	31	Free.
Watch actions or movements	6	10 p. c.
cases	35	"
Watches and jewels, cases for.	31	10c. each, a 3
" " " " " " " "		p. c.
" " " " " " " "	6	25 p. c.
Water colours, by Canadian artists (<i>see</i> paintings).	3	Free.
" other (<i>see</i> paintings)	3	"
" lime (<i>see</i> cement, hydraulic).	12	40c p. brl.
" limestone or cement stone	12	\$1 per ton.
Waters, strong, mixed (<i>see</i> spirits &c.)	22	\$2 per I. G., and
" Cologne and lavender (<i>see</i> spirits &c.)	22	30 p. c.
Water hog, tanned (<i>see</i> glove leather)	23	10 p. c.
Wax, paraffine.	23	3c. p. lb.
" candles, paraffine.	23	5c. "
Webbing, elastic	31	25 p. c.
non-elastic	31	20 "
Wedges, iron or steel	9	1c. per lb., and
" " " " " " " "		25 p. c.
Weighing beams of iron or steel	9	35 p. c.
Welding compound, cherry heat	14	Free.
Well-pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
Whale-bone, unmanufactured	23	Free.
Whaleoil	25	30 p. c.
Wheat	21	15c. per bush
" flour	21	75c. per brl.

When wheat or grain grown in Canada is taken to the United States to be ground and the produce thereof in flour and meal returned to Canada, such produce may be returned free of Customs duty, provided the owner thereof resides near the frontier and more than five miles from any Canadian grist mill at which such wheat or grain could be ground, and that he observes and complies with the following rules:—

- 1st. He shall report to the nearest Customs officer the exact quantity of wheat or grain which he is taking out, and such officer shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose the name of the owner, the date of the transaction, the quantity in bushels and fractions of bushels so to be taken out, and the name and location of the mill and the proprietor thereof where the grinding is to be performed.
- 2nd. He shall report inwards in like manner the exact quantity of flour or meal and other product of said wheat or grain when he returns the same to Canada, and make a solemn declaration to the effect that such flour or meal and other product is the actual produce of the wheat or grain taken from Canada and no other.
- 3rd. The officer receiving such reports shall verify the truth thereof to the best of his ability and enter the particulars in the aforesaid book, and shall require the owner to append his signature to such entries in attestation of the correctness of the same.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
If it be found that any additional quantity of product has been returned more than that which the quantity of wheat or grain should properly produce, or if it be ascertained that any change has been made therein by the substitution in whole or in part of foreign wheat or grain or the product thereof for the Canadian wheat or grain represented to have been taken out to be so ground, or if any other fraudulent act has been done in reference thereto then the product or the alleged product so returned shall be seized and forfeited.		
Wheelbarrows	19	30 p. c.
Wheels, part of (<i>see</i> hubs)	19	15 "
Whips of all kinds, except toy whips	19	50c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.
" articles for manufacture of (<i>see</i> reeds, square)	31	Free.
Whip, gut or cat-gut, unmanufactured	23	"
White ash (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
" wood (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
" glass, enamelled	26	25 p. c.
" obsured	26	25 "
Whiskey (<i>see</i> spirits <i>et.</i>)	22	82 per l. g.
White lead, dry	14	5 p. c.
" zinc	14	5 "
Whiting or whitening, gilder's whiting or Paris white	26	Free.
White shellac, for manufacturing purposes	21	"
Wineys of all kinds, N. E. S.	15	22½ p. c.
" checked, striped or fancy cotton, over 25 inches wide	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
Window-glass, common and colourless	26	20 p. c.
Windows, stained glass	26	30 "
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirits, of the strength of proof whether imported in wood or in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), 25 cents per Imperial gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent. of proof spirits; and in addition thereto 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	22	25c. p. l. g., and 3c. p. l. g. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.
Wine, champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart and more than one pint, three dollars per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each, and more than one half pint, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, seventy-five cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart each, shall pay in addition to three dollars per dozen bottles at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle,—the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of thirty per cent.	22	83 p. doz. 81.50 p. doz. 75c. p. doz. 81.50 p. l. g. for all over 1 qt. per bottle, and 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
(But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenun- cerated spirits).		
Wine, spirits of (<i>see</i> spirits <i>a</i>)	22	82 p. l. G
“ ginger (<i>see</i> spirits <i>g</i>)	22	
Wire, of brass or copper	28	15 p. c.
“ of brass and copper, twisted, when imported by manu- facturers of boots and shoes for use in their factories	28	Free.
Wire, of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and cor- rugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories	28	“
Wire, buckthorn and strip, iron or steel	28	1½c. p. lb
“ (<i>see</i> steel strip)	28	Free.
“ cloth of brass and copper	28	20 p. c.
“ covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material	28	35 “
“ fencing, barbed, of iron or steel	28	1½c. p. lb.
“ crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.	28	Free.
Wire, iron or steel (<i>see</i> steel, No. 20 gauge)	28	“
“ platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire)	28	“
“ rigging for ships and vessels	11	“
“ rigging (<i>see</i> ships)	11	“
“ rods (<i>see</i> brass)	28	“
“ rope, iron or steel, N.O.P.	28	25 p. c.
“ all kinds, N.E.S.	28	25 “
Woodenware, viz.: pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and manufactures of wood, N.E.S., and wood pulp	24	25 “
Wood for fuel, when imported into Manitoba and North-West Territories	24	Free
Wood, mouldings, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain	4	30 p.
Wood, mouldings, plain	4	25 “
Wood pulp	24	25 “
“ redwood (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
Woods, sawn or split (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
Wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles	24	“
Wood, veneers of, not over ¼ in. in thickness	24	10 p. c.
Wool, class 1, viz.:—Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada	23	3c. p. lb.
Wool, and the hair of the alpaca goat and of other like animals, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S.	23	Free.
Wool, carpets (<i>see</i> carpets)	15	
Woollen clothing (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen)	15	10c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
“ fabrics (<i>see</i> fabrics, woollen)	15	
“ felt (<i>see</i> felt, pressed)	15	17½ p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
" manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, viz:—blankets and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description, not elsewhere specified; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz:—shirts, drawers and hosiery, N.E.S.	15	10c. p. lb., 20 p. c.
Worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord	23	Free.
Worsted, manufactures of (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)....	15	10c. p. lb., 20 p. c.
Wringers, clothes.	9	21 each, and p. c.
Writing slates.	26	1c. each, and p. c.
X		
Xylolite or xyolite, in sheets and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough.	14	Free.
Xylolite, xyolite or celluloid, collars of.	18	24c. p. doz., 30 p. c.
Y		
Yarns	21	25 p. c.
Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Minister of Customs.	15	Free.
Yarn, cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured.	17	2c. p. lb., 15 p. c.
" cotton, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or coloured.	17	3c. p. lb., 15 p. c.
Yarns, cotton, not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness; and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics	17	Free.
Yarns, cotton, in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only	17	Free.
Yarns, hosiery, under No. 40, not bleached dyed or coloured.	17	2c. p. lb., 15 p. c.
" hosiery, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or coloured.	17	3c. p. lb., 15 p. c.
" jute, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories.	19	Free.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

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ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Y		
Yarn, knitting, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured..	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ “ “ bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ woollen, fingering, worsted, knitting, &c. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories	15	Free.
Yeast, compressed, in bulk or mass of not less than 50 lbs.	14	4c. p. lb.
Yeast cakes and baking powders in packages weighing 1 lb. or over; and compressed yeast in packages weighing 1 lb. or over, but not over 50 lbs., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	14	6c. “
Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders in packages of less than 1 lb. in weight, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	14	8c. “
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing	28	Free.
Z		
Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets	28	Free.
“ chloride, salts and sulphate of	14	5 p. c.
“ manufactures of, N.E.S.	28	25 “
“ seamless drawn tubing.	28	10 “
“ white	14	5 “

APPENDIX B.

TARIFF CHANGES 1891.

1. All molasses and (or syrups N.O.P., including all tank bottoms and) or tank washings, all cane-juice and (or concentrated cane-juice, and all beet-root juice and or concentrated beet-root juice, when imported direct, without transshipment from the country of growth and production,
 - (a) Testing by polariscope, forty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, a specific duty of 14c. p. gall.
 - (b) When testing less than forty degrees, a specific duty of 14c. p. gall.
 - And in addition thereto, for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees..... & 4c. p. deg. additional.
 - (c) And in addition to the foregoing rates, a further specific duty in all cases, when not so imported direct without transshipment, of 24c. p. gall. additional.
2. All cane sugar and or beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado and or concentrated melado, all molasses and or concentrated molasses N.E.S., all cane juice and or concentrated cane juice N.E.S., all beet-root juice and or concentrated beet-root juice N.E.S., all tank bottoms, N.E.S., and concrete, when not imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production; provided, however, that in the case of cane sugar produced in the East Indies and imported there from *via* Hong Kong or Yokohama, such rate shall not be exacted if transhipped at Hong Kong or Yokohama. 5 p. c.
3. All sugars above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, and refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards, and all sugar syrups derived from refined sugars, a specific duty of 45c. p. lb.
4. Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and, or corn syrup or any syrups containing any admixture thereof, a specific duty of 14c. p. lb.
5. Cut tobacco..... 45c. p. lb. & 12½ p. c.
6. Manufactured tobacco, N.E.S., and snuff..... 15c. p. lb. & 12½ p. c.
7. Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles..... 13c. p. gal.
8. Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain one gallon) 21c. p. gall.
9. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent.

under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent. under proof, as follows:—

- (a) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, N.E.S.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, N.O.P. \$2.12½ per gall.
- (b) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil. \$2.12½ per gall.
- (c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, N.E.S., mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages \$2.12½ per gall.
- (d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and being known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, N.E.S. \$2.12½ per gall. & 30 p. c.
- (e) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each 50 p. c.
- When in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each. \$2.12½ per gall. & 40 p. c.
- (f) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia. \$2.12½ per gall. & 30 p. c.
- (g) Vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent. of proof spirits. 75c. p. gall.
- If containing more than forty per cent. of proof spirits. \$2.12½ per gall.
- (h) In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs directs.
10. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart and more than one pint. \$3.30 p. doz.
- Containing not more than a pint each and more than one-half pint. \$1.65 p. doz.
- Containing one-half pint each or less. 82c. p. doz.
- Bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition, at the rate of one dollar and six-five cents per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure in addition; to the above specific duty, there shall be an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. 30 p. c.
11. Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty). 5c. p. 100 lbs.
12. Salt, fine, in bulk. 5c. p. 100 lbs.
13. Salt in bags, barrels or other packages, the bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty. 7½c. per 100 lbs.

FREE LIST.

All cane sugar and, or beet-root sugar not above number fourteen, Dutch Standard, in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado and, or concentrated melado, all molasses and, or concentrated molasses, N.O.P., all cane juice and, or concentrated cane juice, N.O.P., all beet-root juice, and, or concentrated beet-root juice, N.O.P., all tank bottoms, N.O.P., and concrete, when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production Free.

... hundred pounds for each degree of ...
... seventy degrees.

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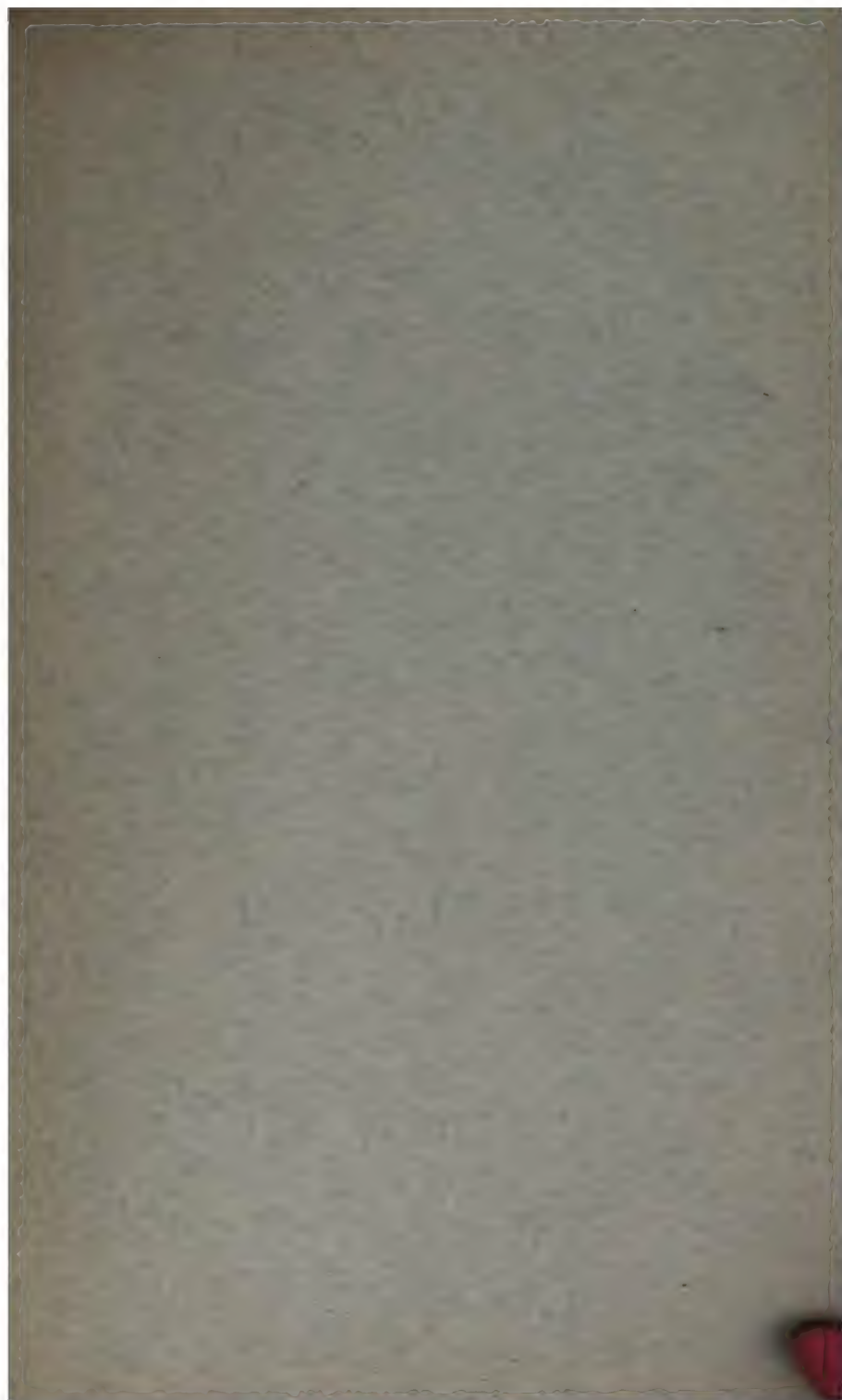
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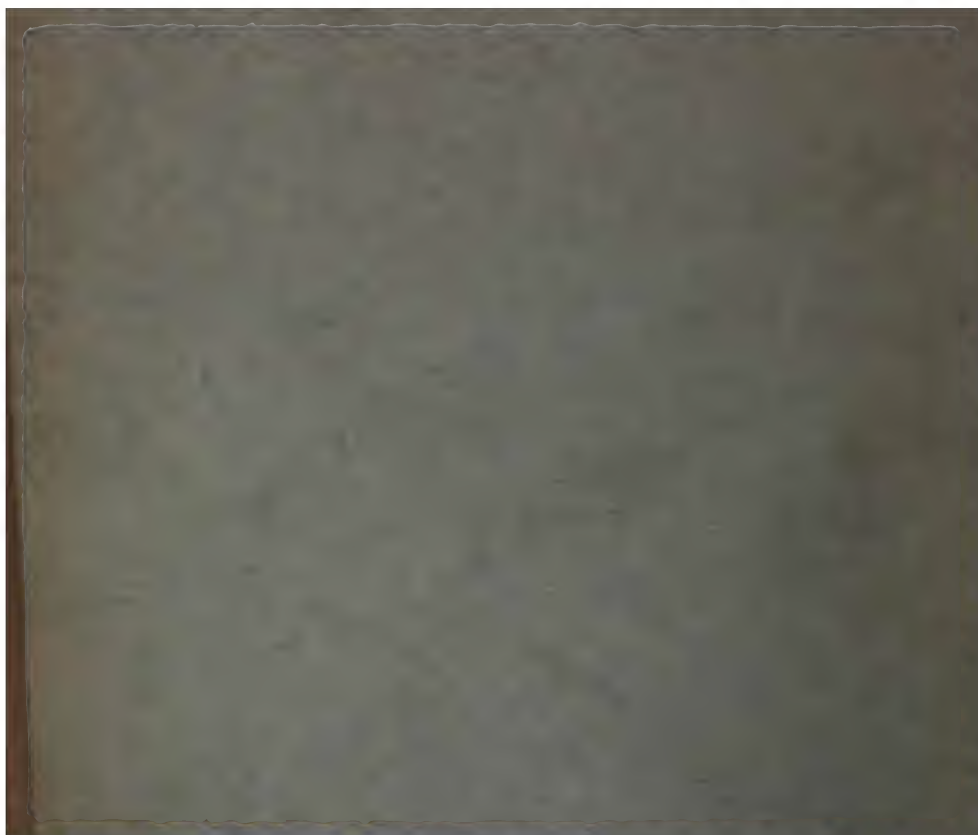
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